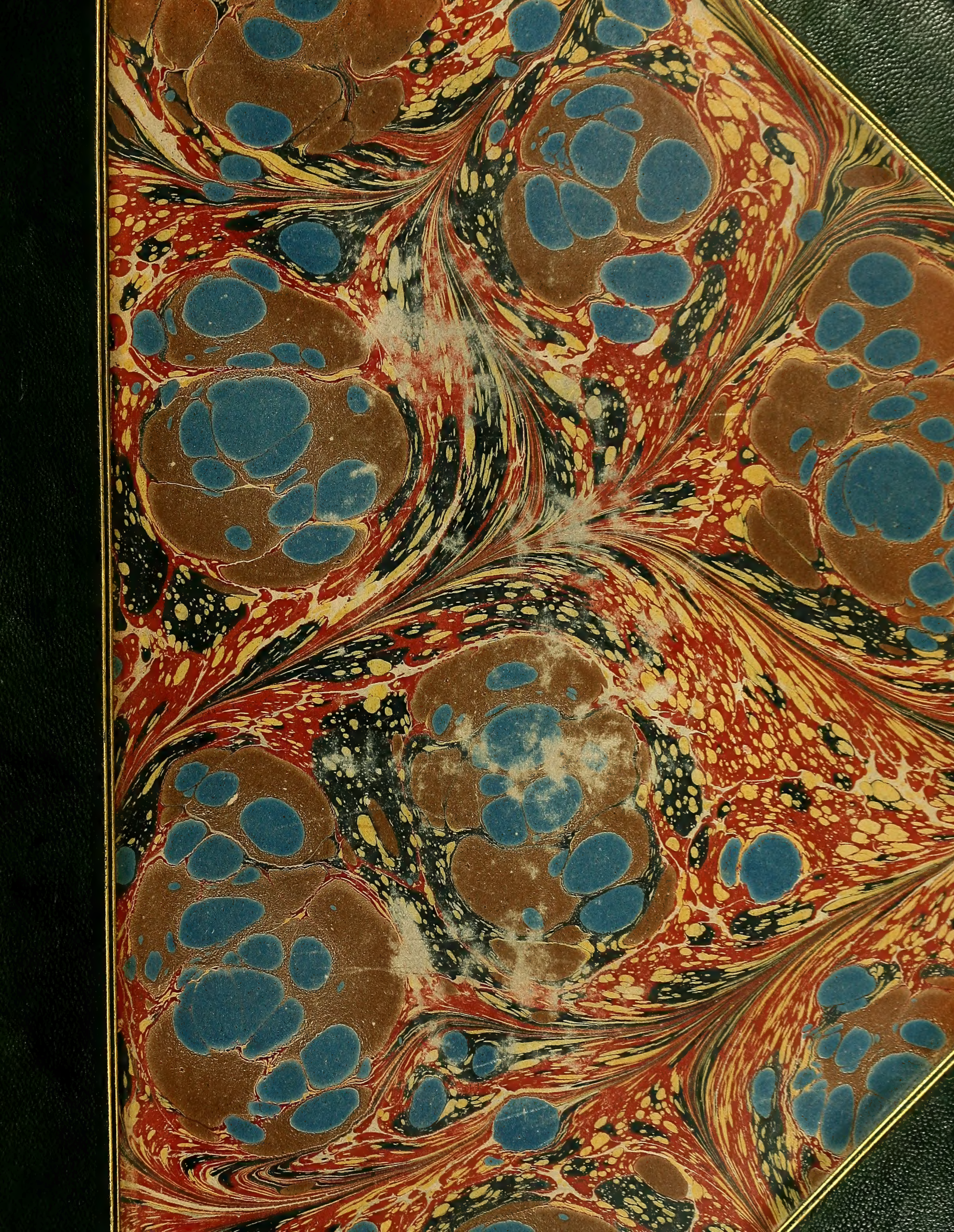

SHOUT
SHARE
IT

A

GENERAL HISTORY

OF

BIRDS.

BY JOHN LATHAM, M.D.

F.R.S. A.S. AND L.S.

ACAD. CÆS. NAT. CURIOS. REG. HOLM. ET SOC. NAT. SCRUT. BEROLIN.

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(CONTINUED.)

GENUS XLIX.—WARBLER.

- 1 Nightingale Warbler
  - A White Nightingale
- 2 Greater N.
- 3 Silky
- 4 Petticaps
- 5 Barred
- 6 Lesser
- 7 Black-cap
  - A Varied ditto
  - B Columbaude
- 8 Dalmatian
- 9 Reed Wren
- 10 Bog-rush W.
- 11 Marsh
- 12 Cetti's
- 13 Hedge
- 14 Redstart
  - A Var.
  - B Var.
- 15 Tithys
- 16 Grey Redstart
- 17 Redtail
- 18 Black Redtail
  - A Var.
  - B Var.
  - C Var.
- 19 Chestnut-bellied
  - A Var.
- 20 Blue-throated
- 21 Blue-necked
  - A Var.
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- 23 Russian
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- 28 Carteian
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- 30 Marmora
- 31 Rufous
- 32 Natterer's
- 33 Redbreast
  - A Var.
- 34 Rufous-throated
- 35 Whiskered
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- 37 White-tailed Redbreast
  - A Var.
- 38 White-throat
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- 40 Lesser White-throat
- 41 Gooda
- 42 Virescent
- 43 Green-backed
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  - A Grey ditto
  - B Cinereous ditto
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- 46 Russet Wheat-ear
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- 48 Rufous ditto
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  - A Var.
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- 53 Sibyl
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- 54 Provence
- 55 Spotted
- 56 Ash-crowned
- 57 Wren
- 58 Gold-crested Wren
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- 60 Flowery
- 61 Leucomele
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- 63 Wood Wren
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67 Olive-backed
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76 Gibraltar
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84 Dauurian
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91 Flaxen
A Var.
92 All-black
93 Commander
94 Madagascar
95 Choirister
96 Piping
97 Strutting
98 Prattling
99 Isabella
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101 Luzonian
A Var.
102 Dark
103 Namaqua
104 Flame-coloured
105 Thoracic
106 Rufous-bellied
107 Rufous-crowned
108 Melodious
109 Black-crowned
110 Black-hooded
111 Cape
A Var.
112 Shrubby
113 Buff-rumped
114 Tractrac
115 White-eyed
A Var.
116 Spectacle
117 Ciliary
118 Sooty
A Var.
119 Coromandel
120 Philippine
121 Wave-tailed
122 Rufous-tailed
123 Sharp-tailed
124 Great-tailed
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129 Slender-tailed
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132 Long-tailed
A Var.
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134 Gauze-tailed
135 African
136 Soft-tailed
137 Orange-rumped
138 Mountaineer
139 Batavian
140 Fenny
141 Foodkey
142 Red-vented
143 White-crowned
144 Pink
145 Olive
146 Green Indian
A Quadricolor
147 Cingalese
148 Black-necked
149 Cambrian
150 Guzurat
151 Plumbeous
152 Asiatic
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154 China
155 Bourbon
156 Maurice
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157 Livid
158 Black-backed
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161 Dwarf
A Var.
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163 Bonnet
164 Buff-headed
165 Exile
166 Yellow-vented
167 Streaked
168 Terrene
169 Gold-bellied
170 Ruddy
171 New-Holland
172 Chaste
173 White-tailed
174 Crimson-breasted
A Var.
175 Rusty-side
176 Wreathed
177 Botany-Bay
178 Rufous-vented
179 Citrine

180 Long-legged
181 Long-shanked
182 Equinoctial
183 Indigo
184 Rusty-headed
185 Buff-faced
186 Black-jawed
187 White-collared
  A Var.
188 Long-billed
189 Awatcha
190 Patagonian
  A Var.
191 Thorn-tailed
192 Magellanic
193 Shore
194 Caspian
195 Red-headed
196 Yellow-poll
197 Carolina
198 Prairie
199 New-York
200 Spotted yellow
  A Var.
201 Umbrose
202 Golden-crowned
  A Var.
203 Yellow-rumped
  A Var.
204 Belted
205 Grasset
206 Yellow-throated
207 Orange-throated
208 Cape May
209 Yellow-breasted
  A Var.
210 Yellow-bellied
211 Black-throated
212 Blue-grey
213 Bloody-side
214 Red-throated
215 Quebec
216 Jamaica
217 Worm-eater
218 Tennese
219 Mourning
220 Hooded
  A Louisiane
221 Cowled
222 Blackburnian
223 White-poll
224 Cærulean
225 Spotted-tailed
226 Gold-winged
227 Yellow-vented
228 Streaked-crowned
229 Grisly
230 St. Domingo
231 Pine
232 Green
233 Hang-nest
234 White-chinned
235 Palm
236 Banana
237 Cayenne
  A Blue Manakin
  B Var.
  C Var.
238 Blue-headed
239 Paraguan
240 Blue-striped
241 Green and white
242 Brown-throated
243 Yellow-backed
244 Grey-poll
245 Black-poll
246 Orange-headed
247 Orange-bellied
248 Prothonotary
249 Crested
250 Half-collared
251 Olive-brown
252 Grey-throated
253 Murine
254 Blue
255 Blue Indian
256 Guira
257 Ferruginous
258 Pensile
259 Spectacle
260 Guiana Red-tail
261 Rufous-tail
262 Ruddy-tail
263 Rush
264 Simple
265 Equatorial
  A Var.
266 Greenish
267 Louisiane Wren
  A Var.
268 Plata
  A Var.
269 Barred-tail
270 Great Wren
271 Brown
272 Savannah
273 Gold-naped
274 Ruby-crowned
275 Regal
276 Grey
277 Yellow-fronted
278 Rufous and white
279 Rufous-necked
280 Yellow-shouldered
281 Nashville
282 Kentucky
283 Connecticut
284 Autumnal
285 Bay-breasted
286 Black and yellow
287 Blue-green
288 Pine-Swamp
289 Mountain

290 Hemlock
291 Bearded
292 Tawny-bellied
293 Javan
294 Chret
295 Grey-headed
296 Gular
297 Olivaceous
298 Bush

BIRDS of this Genus have a slender and weak bill.*

Nostrils small, a little depressed.

Tongue, in general, cloven.

The exterior toe joined, at the under part, to the base of the middle one.

This Genus, and that of the Wagtail, are blended by Linnæus; but are here separated, from their differing in manners.

Warblers perch on trees for the most part, and proceed by leaps, rarely running,† and seldom emit any noise in flight: they are most numerous of any, and the greater part inhabit the warmer regions, where insects of all kinds abound, on which they principally feed. Some birds, included under the head of Warblers, seem allied to the Flycatchers, and perhaps, when more fully known, may prove to be such.

We have made every effort, in respect to the above numerous list, to discriminate the several Species as such; but it must not be wondered at, if many, supposed to be distinct, may hereafter prove to be merely Varieties, or incomplete in plumage; or that several, from our present incomplete knowledge of them, may have been described twice, under different appellations.

1.—NIGHTINGALE WARBLER.

Sylvia Luscinia, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 506. *Scop.* i. No. 227.

Motacilla Luscinia, *Lin.* i. p. 328. *Faun. suec.* No. 244. *Gm. Lin* i. 950. *Brun.* No. 270. *Muller,* No. 265. *Kramer,* 376. 10. *Frisch,* t. 21. *Faun. arag.* p. 87.* *Sepp. Vog.* t. p. 123. *Raii,* 78. A. 2. *Will.* 161. t. 41. *Bris.* iii. 397. *Id.* 8vo. i. 420. *Borowsk.* iii. 185. *Klein,* 73. 1. *Id. Stem.* 13. t. 16. 1. a. b. *Id. Ov.* 24. t. 10. 5. *Gerin.* iv. t. 400. 2. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 105. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 195.

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* In many, there is a slight notch near the tip of the under mandible.

† The Wheatear, and some few others, are an exception to this.

Le Rossignol, *Buf.* v. 81. pl. 6. 1. *Pl. enl.* 615. 2. *Hist. Prov.* i. 498. *Voy. en Barb.* i. 273.

Rusignuolo, *Zinnan. Uov.* 54. t. 8. f. 42. *Olin. Uc.* t. p. 1.

L'Usignuolo, *Cet. uc. Sard.* 214.

Nachtigall, *Gunth. Nest.* 65. *Wirs. Vog.* t. 55. *Naturf.* xvii. 98. *Schmid, Vog.* p. 87. t. 72.

Nightingale, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 408. *Id. Sup.* 180. *Id. Sup.* ii. 233. *Br. Zool.* No. 154. *Id. fol.* 100. t. S. 1. f. 2. *Id. Ed.* 1812. p. 494. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 416. A. *Collins, Birds,* pl. 10. f. 5. 6. *Albin,* iii. pl. 53. *Id. Song Birds,* pl. p. 67. *Russ. Alep.* p. 7. *Kæmpf. Jap.* 130. *Will. Engl.* 220 pl. 41. *Gent. Mag.* 22. pl. p. 265. *Bewick,* i. pl. p. 199. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 576. pl. 51. *Lewin,* iii. t. 99. *Walcot,* ii. pl. 229. *Pult. Dors.* p. 8. *Donov.* v. pl. 108. *Wood's Zoogr.* i. p. 486. *Orn. Dict. & Supp.*

THE Nightingale is rather superior in size to most of the British Warblers; the length nearly seven inches, extent of wing nine; weight three quarters of an ounce. Bill brown; irides hazel; head and upper parts pale tawny, with an olive hue, beneath pale ash-colour; towards the vent nearly white; quills brown, margined with reddish brown; tail deep tawny; legs cinereous brown. The female rather smaller, otherwise like the male.

This bird is very common in England, but does not extend to the more northern counties, and rarely far to the western. It generally arrives in the middle of April, or at farthest the beginning of May.* Yorkshire is the most northern part it is seen in; and to the west very rarely in Devonshire and Cornwall.† The males come first, and in a week or ten days after the females. They depart before the end of August. This separation of the sexes, has been before noticed, in respect to the Chaffinch; but we are assured, that in all birds of the Warbler Genus, which migrate, the males arrive first, and if the weather afterwards prove cold, with the wind at east or north, all communication is cut off between the sexes, till the wind changes, frequently for a fortnight or more, but if the weather is warm with a south or west wind, the females follow in a few days; and this arrival of the latter may be known, by the singing of the males; if they are very vociferous, their mates may be immediately expected; if on the contrary, none will appear, for both are actuated by the same cause; this, therefore, seems to account for the males only being caught at their first coming, rather than there being a greater number of that sex.

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* I once heard it in Kent on the 7th of April, and the late Mr. Lewin the 17th March, both in 1791; from April 1, to May 1, according to the *Naturalist's Calendar,* p. 19.

† In the summer of 1808, it has frequently been heard in the gardens of the Earl of Lonsdale, Fisher-street, Carlisle; two of them met with on the banks of the Forth, Stirlingshire, Scotland, in the year 1818.

The nest is made about the end of May, in a low bush, or a quickset hedge, well covered with foliage, for the sake of concealment: it is composed of dry leaves, mixed with grass and fibres, and lined with hair, down, or dry grass; sometimes the nest is made upon a little rising ground; the eggs four or five, greenish brown, weighing about 47 grains each. The male bird, as well as others of the migratory Warblers, remains on the spot to which it first resorts, attracting the female by its song; and if by accident the female is killed, the male, which had become silent, resumes his song, and will continue to sing late in the summer, or till he finds another mate; in which case, these will breed at a later season; which accounts for the appearance of this bird having two or more broods in a year.* It may be observed, that the Nightingales rarely make the nest near each other, but when from necessity it is the case, the males are perpetually engaged in combat; shewing that harmony of voice, and that of disposition, are not always found in the same subject.

This admired Species is a summer inhabitant of France, Italy, Germany, and Sweden,† and as far North as Siberia, also at Kamtschatka; is well known in Greece, and the Isles of Archipelago.

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* *Hist. des. Ois.*

† Linnæus mentions six or seven places; but we believe it is rarely found, except in the neighbourhood of Swart Sjo Palace, 60 miles from Stockholm, belonging to the Swedish Crown, by tradition said to have been first noticed there; two or three are often heard there at midnight, when many people attend to be witnesses of the circumstance.—Mr. Skoge.

Hasselquist* speaks of it as being in Palestine; and Fryer,† about Chulminor, in Persia; said also to be found in China and Japan, at which last place they are much esteemed, and sell dear:‡ likewise at Aleppo,|| being there in great abundance; kept tame in houses, and let out at a small rate, to such as choose it in the city, so that no entertainment is made in the spring without a concert of these birds. Common at the bird shops at Moscow, singing in cages, as finely as in their native woods, the price of one fifteen rubles; the same at Venice, where innumerable cages of them are exposed for sale. In respect to Africa, Sonnini§ speaks of their inhabiting Lower Egypt, and as they are very common in the summer at Gibraltar, they may be supposed to occupy some space at least of Barbary, on the opposite shore. None but the vilest epicure would think of eating these charming songsters; yet we are told, that their flesh is equal to that of the Ortolan, and that they are fattened in Gascony for the table. We read also of Heliogabalus eating the tongues of Nightingales; and the famous dish of the Tragedian, Clodius Æsopus, composed of those of every singing, or talking bird.¶

It does not appear that this has been ever found in America, though many of their birds bear the name.** Whoever wishes to learn more on this subject, may consult the *Hist. des Ois.* and *Brit. Zool.* in both of which much more is said than we can here find room for.

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* Common on the shores of the Nile.

† "The Nightingale, the sweet harbinger of the light, is a constant cheerer of these "groves; charming, with its warbling strains, the heaviest soul into pleasing ecstacy."—*Trav.* p. 248.

‡ Sell there for twenty cobangs a piece.—*Kœmpf. Jap.* i. 130.

|| *Russ. Alep.* p. 7.

§ At least in the most eastern part of that quarter of the globe, and the Isles of the Archipelago, at the period of emigration.—*Trav.* ii. 51. 52.

¶ Said to have cost about £6843 10s. of our money.—*Plin.* l. x. ch. 51. *Br. Zool.* ii. 656. Note.

** Virginian Nightingale, American Nightingale, Spanish Nightingale, all birds of a different Species, and even Genus.

The keeping this bird in confinement in a cage requires much attention, for if an old one be caught at its first coming, it begins to sing in about six or eight days, and after the usual time, the song goes off; and again at the end of December, and so in every year: but if brought up from the nest, it sings the whole year round, except during the time of moulting, and often better than the wild Nightingale. How long the life of the Nightingale may be, does not seem well ascertained: a friend of mine* informs me, that a person whom he was acquainted with in London, kept one for six years and seven months, and its death was then supposed to have occurred from want of proper care; and further, that he has kept one himself for three years and a half, and that it used to sing all the winter, but the chances against preserving the bird for even the last named period are so few, as to dishearten most people from the attempt, and may lead one to think with Thomson, that the Nightingale is—

> " too delicately fram'd
> " To brook the harsh confinement of the cage."

He adds, that when the Nightingale sings fluently, he is a most charming bird, but not always disposed to do so at the will of its master; in which case a small child's rattle, put into motion, has been known to provoke it to obedience.

We have been informed, that Nightingales may be seen hanging out of almost every other window at Warsaw, in Poland, and their music, to any one passing through the street in the morning, is delightful; and it was understood, that both there, and at Saint Petersburgh, where they are also kept in numbers, their principal food was ant's eggs. A composition sold in London, called German paste, is recommended for the food of this, as well as other slender-billed, and soft feeding birds, but how far this answers we have had no experience.

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* Mr. H. Grimston.

A.—Luscinia candida, *Bris.* iii. 401. B. *Id.* 8vo. i. 421. *Buf.* v. 114.
White Nightingale, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 412.

This is wholly white:* others have been noticed, in which the head, neck, wings, and tail were white; the rest of the plumage brown and white mixed.

2.—GREATER NIGHTINGALE.

Luscinia major, *Bris.* iii. 400. A. *Id.* 8vo. i. 421. *Frisch,* t. 21. b. *Buf.* v. 113.
Sylvia Philomela, *Tem. Man.* p. 106. *Id. Ed.* ii. 196.
Greater Nightingale, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 411.

THIS is said to be considerably larger, and according to Frisch, sings even better than the common one. The plumage rufous and ash-colour mixed. How far the Nightingale extends to India we are not certain, but we learn that a bird called the Hill Nightingale is found in many parts there. This is seven inches long. Bill flesh-colour; plumage in general brown; beneath whitish; legs lead-coloured brown; but notwithstanding the name, we are not certain that it belongs to this Genus. Kramer† mentions one smaller than the other two, whose song is in proportion to its size, and that such an one is not uncommon about the hedges, and also in orchards in Austria.

3.—SILKY WARBLER.

Sylvia sericea (Natterer), *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. p. 197.

LENGTH five inches and a quarter. Plumage above dull grey brown; sides of the neck and breast cinereous, inclining on the sides to grey brown; belly and under tail coverts brown; a streak above the eyes and round them, the throat and middle of the belly pure white; tail somewhat cuneiform.

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* One of these, thought a present worthy of Agrippina, wife of the Emperor Claudius, for which 6000 Sesterces had been offered.—*Plin. Nat. Hist.* B. x. ch. 29.

† See *Elench,* p. 376. 10.

Inhabits the Southern parts of Spain, among the bushes; several specimens, obtained by Mr. Natterer, on the Brenta, during his stay at Gibraltar. It is described as, having a more delicate and silky plumage than either of the Nightingales, to both of which it seems to have resemblance, but on comparison, will be found different; not only from the size, but the shape of the wings; and the tail being graduated in a different manner, it approaches somewhat to the Coryphée of Levaillant—our Choirister Warbler.

4.—PETTICHAPS.

Sylvia hortensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 507. *Gm. Lin.* i. 955. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 111. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 206.
Curruca, *Bris.* iii. 372. *Id.* 8vo. i. 414.
Ficedula cinerea major, Bigia, *Gerin.* iv. t. 395. 1.
Die Bastard Nachtigale, *Naturf.* xxvii. s. 39. 1. (Bechstein.*)
Broemsluiper, *Sepp, Vog.* ii. t. p. 139.
La Fauvette, *Buf.* v. 117. pl. 7. *Pl. enl.* 579. 1. *Hist. Prov.* i. 506.
Lesser Fauvette, *Bewick*, pl. in p. 212?
Pettichaps, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 413. *Id. Sup.* ii. 234. *Br. Zool.* 1812. i. 506. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 581. *Lewin's Birds*, iii. pl. 100. *Walcot*, ii. pl. 230. *Orn. Dict. & Supp.*

LENGTH six inches; breadth nearly nine; weight five drachms. The bill a trifle broader at the base than in the Common Whitethroat; tongue jagged at the tip; irides dusky yellow; plumage above light brown, inclining to olive-green; quills and tail margined with the latter; below the ears ash-colour; throat, neck, and upper part of the breast dirty white, inclining to buff-colour; lower part of the breast, belly, and under tail coverts white; beneath the wings buff;

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* This gentleman has taken here some pains to discriminate this and five others of the Wren kind, which had been, by the older writers, confounded with each other.

legs dusky: in some old birds, a pale or yellowish streak appears over the eye. The male and female are much alike, but the latter is smaller.

This is not a very common species in England; we have met with it in Kent, and in the neighbourhood of London; also received it from Sandwich: Colonel Montagu found it in Gloucestershire and Wiltshire; it is known to be in Berkshire and Hampshire, but believe it not to be in plenty any where; however, it may possibly be more so than generally imagined, from its likeness to the female Blackcap, which, at a distant view, it much resembles.

The males generally arrive here about the last week in April, the females a few days later; they build in thick bushes or hedges; the nest composed of dried fibres, some wool, and a little green moss, lined sometimes with horsehair; the eggs four in number, weighing each 36 grains, colour dirty white, with brownish specks, pretty numerous and confluent, at the larger end: Mr. Bechstein thinks the song even more varied than that of the Nightingale, bursting into various kinds of modulations as it proceeds, and at times warbling like the House Swallow; indeed, some of its notes are sweetly, and softly drawn, others are quick, lively, loud, and piercing, but reaching the distant ear without inharmonious discord; its general food is insects, which it searches for under the leaves, but will frequently come into gardens, making free with the fruit likewise: the young are observed to remain in the nest till almost as well feathered as the parents.

It is recorded as a bird of Sweden, appearing there in May, and departing the end of August. We here and there meet with it on the Continent of Europe, and can trace it as far as Gibraltar, at which place it is seen, though sparingly, in the summer months.

M. Temminck mentions a bird which he calls Sylvia orphea, which appears very similar, if not the same; and observes, that the Fauvette, *Pl. enlum.* 576. 1. is the female.

We have a specimen from Africa, so like this, as not to be distinguished, but the under parts appear of a deeper buff-colour.

5.—BARRED WARBLER.

Sylvia nisoria, Bec-fin rayé, *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 108. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 200.

LENGTH six inches and a half. Bill brown; irides yellow; head, cheeks, nape, and back deep cinereous; scapulars and rump tipped with brown and white stripes; wings pale cinereous; tail the same, the outer feather tipped with a white spot, which also occupies part of the inner web; on the next the same, but the spot smaller; the third and fourth only edged, and tipped with white; throat, neck, breast, and sides white, striped across with cinereous grey bands; middle of the belly white; the under tail coverts cinereous, deeply edged with white. In the female the upper parts are more plain, and the tail very little marked with white. The young bird is striped across both above and beneath, and has a brown iris.

Inhabits the shrubs in Sweden, the North of Germany, Hungary, &c. but is a rare species; lays four or five eggs, cinereous white, and marked with spots of reddish ash-colour.

6.—LESSER PETTICHAPS.

Sylvia Hippolais, *Ind. Orn.* i. 507. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 122. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 222.
Motacilla Hippolais, *Lin.* i. 330. *Faun. suec.* No. 248. *Gm. Lin.* i. 954.
Ficedula septima Aldrov. Pettichaps, *Raii*, 79. A. 7. *Will.* 158. *Id. Engl.* 216. *Zinnan. Uov.* 44. t. 6. f. 29?
Motacilla Fitis, *Naturf.* xxvii. s. 50. 5.
Lesser Pettichaps, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 413. 3.* *Id. Sup.* ii. 236. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 249. for description. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. p. 508. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 418. G. *Id. Sup.* p. 64. *Nat. Miscel.* t. 189. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 746. *Bewick*, i. p. 209? *Lewin*, iii. pl. 101. *Walcot*, ii. pl. 251. *Pult. Dors.* p. 9. *Orn. Dict. & Supp.*

LENGTH five inches, breadth eight; weight two drachms. Bill short, dusky, the under mandible bluish; inside of the mouth flesh-colour; above and beneath the eye, a yellowish line; head, neck, and upper parts, cinereous; quills and tail mouse-colour; belly silvery white; breast darker, with a silvery tinge; the wings, when closed, reach to about one-third on the tail, which when spread, appears a trifle forked; legs bluish lead-colour.

This is frequent in many parts of England; makes an oval nest, with a small opening at top, of dry bents, with a little moss, thickly lined with feathers, and placed either on the ground, or a low bush; the eggs five, white, sprinkled with small red spots, chiefly at the larger end. It comes early, often before the 20th of March, but generally before the 1st of April, and goes away before the end of September;* is in most places common, but has not yet been observed in Guernsey, although the Willow Wren, a much scarcer bird here, is there in plenty.

This species is perpetually singing, or rather chirping, the note like the word Twit, five or six times delicately repeated, the three last hastily and short. M. Bechstein calls it Fit; and from thence has derived his trivial name.

7.—BLACK CAP WARBLER.

Sylvia atricapilla, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 508. *Lin.* i. 332. *Faun. suec.* No. 256. *Gm. Lin.* i. 970. *Scop.* i. No. 229. *Brun.* No. 278. 279. *Muller,* No. 277. *Kramer,* 377. *Frisch,* t. 23. *Borowsk.* iii. 193. *Gerin.* iv. t. 398. 1 ? 2. *Id.* 399. f. 1. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 109. *Id. Ed.* ii. 204.
Curruca atricapilla, *Bris.* iii. 380. *Id.* 8vo. i. 416. *Klein,* 79. 14. *Id. Ov.* 26. t. 10. f. 17. *Raii,* 79. A. 8. *Will.* 162. t. 41. *Id. Engl.* 226.
Meissen Moenche, *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* t. 68.
Der Klosterwenzel, *Naturf.* xvii. 105.
Fauvette à tête noire, *Buf.* v. 125. t. 8. f. 1. *Pl. enl.* 580. 1. 2.
Becfigue à tête noire, *Hist. Prov.* i. 507.
Capinera, *Olin.* t. p. 9. *Zinnan. Uov.* 56. t. 8. f. 45. *Cet. Uc. Sard.* 216.

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* Colonel Montagu observes, that some of these stay through the winter in the west of England. He observed two or three of them the 16th of December, 1808; and both in December and January, 1806 and 1807.

Blackcap, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 415. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 148. *Id. fol.* 101. t. S. 5. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. p. 505. *Collins's Birds,* pl. 6. f. 10. pl. 10. f. 4. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 648. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 418. F. *Bewick,* i. pl. p. 217. *Lewin,* iii. pl. 116. *Walcot,* ii. pl. 234. *Pult. Dorset.* p. 9. *Orn. Dict.*

LENGTH five inches or more, weight four drachms and a half. Bill brown; irides dark hazel; crown of the head black; plumage on the upper parts of the body greenish ash-colour; sides of the head and under parts grey; vent almost white; quills and tail cinereous brown; the feathers margined with ash-colour; the two middle ones a trifle shorter than the rest; legs lead-colour.

The female has the crown ferruginous chestnut, instead of black. The species is not uncommon in England, comes the end of April,* and departs the end of September, or beginning of October; generally builds in a low bush, not far from the ground: the nest composed of dried stalks, with a little wool and green moss, and lined with the fibres of roots, thinly covered with black horse-hair; the eggs four or five, pale reddish brown, mottled with a deeper colour, sprinkled with a few dark spots. The male and female sit in turn, and the young very early provide for themselves. It should appear, that individuals sometimes remain in England throughout the winter, as Mr. Lewin once shot a male in Kent, in January. The food is for the most part insects, but these birds will also eat the berries of Spurge laurel, Service, and especially those of Ivy; and of these last seem fond, for we have found them in the stomach, at a time when insects were in plenty; and more than once have observed them to build in an old ivy, pretty high from the ground. The song is much esteemed, and thought almost equal to that of the Nightingale, scarcely deficient, except in the delightful Variety of the last named; and has been called the Mock Nightingale; in some counties Nettle Creeper, and Nettle Monger.

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* Mr. White says, they come trooping all at once, the first fine weather in April, and adds, they are delicate songsters.—*Hist. Selb.* p. 29.

It seems to inhabit most parts of the Continent of Europe, at least as far as Sweden; is a summer inhabitant of Gibraltar, and extends to the Morocco shore, but is not a plentiful species, nor is it for certain known where it passes the winter. This bird, we are informed, is found at Madeira, and known there by the name of Tinta Negra.

A.—Curruca albo and nigro varia, *Bris.* iii. 383. *Id.* 8vo. i. 417.
Ficedula varia, *Zinnan.* 44. t. 12. f. 29. 1. *Aldr.* ii. 759. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 416. A.

This is wholly variegated with white and black.

B.—La petite Colombaude, *Buf.* v. 131. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 416. B.

Somewhat bigger. Upper parts very deep or blackish, edged with brownish green; above the eye a white streak; throat white; sides grey. Frequent in the woods of Provence, in France.

8.--DALMATIAN WARBLER.

Accentor montanellus, Accenteur Montagnard, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. 251.

LENGTH five inches four lines. Bill yellow at the base, with a brown point; top of the head and hindhead black; beneath the eye a broad band of the same, ending on the ear; over the eye, from the bill, a yellow streak as an eye-brow, and passing to the nape; body in general above, and scapulars reddish ash, marked with longitudinal streaks of brick-colour red; wings edged with reddish ash; and two series of yellowish points across the wing, forming a double band; tail brown, the shafts reddish brown; under parts of the bird yellowish Isabella colour, varied on the breast with brown spots, and on the sides with reddish ash.

The female is brown on the head, hind head and ears, otherwise like the male.

Inhabits the south of Europe, in Dalmatia and Hungary; also Asia, in the same latitude.—Found by Dr. Pallas, in the east part of Siberia, and in the Crimea.

9.—REED WREN.

Sylvia arundinacea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 510. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 134. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 191.
Motacilla arundinacea, *Phil. Tr.* 75. p. 8. pl. 1. *Gm. Lin.* i. 992.
Turdus arundinaceus minimus, *Sepp, Vog.* t. p. 101. *Id.* p. 97.—Nest.
Passer arundinaceus minor, *Raii,* 47. A. 3? *Will.* p. 99?
Luscinia palustris, *Gerin.* iv. t. 399. 2. & 400. 1.
Schilffmachen, Rohrsperling, *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* t. 12. *Naturf.* xvii. s. 85. No. 174.
Bouscarle de Provence, *Buf.* v. 134? *Pl. enl.* 655. 2?
Lesser Reed Sparrow, *Will. Engl.* p. 144?
Reed Wren, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 184. *Gent. Mag.* v. 55. 462. pl. p. 640. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 588. *Lewin,* iii. pl. 114. *Orn. Dict. & Supp.* *Br. Zool.* ii. 1812. i. p. 520.

THIS is five inches and a half long, extent of wing seven; weight seven pennyweights. Bill half an inch long, rather broad at the base, dark horn-colour, beneath flesh-coloured; inside of the mouth orange; tongue cloven, and ciliated; irides olive-brown; eye-lashes dirty white; general colour of the plumage greenish olive brown; quills and tail brown, the edges of the feathers paler, the latter slightly cuneiform; chin white; the rest of the under parts tawny white; base of all the feathers dusky; legs light olive; soles of the feet bright greenish yellow. The female is half an inch shorter, and smaller than the male.

Inhabits various parts of this kingdom, in watery places, where reeds abound, between three or four of which it generally makes the nest, fastened thereto by means of dead grass, &c. and composed of grass externally, lined for the most part with the flowery tufts of common reeds, and sometimes with fine dead grass, and a few black horse-hairs to cover them, but the bird does not always confine herself to the reeds; as we have seen the nest made in the forks of a water dock, or in a trifurcated branch of a shrub, near the water; the eggs are usually four, of a dirty white, stained all over with dull olive spots, chiefly at the larger end, with two or three small, irregular black scratches.

It appears to be not uncommon in the marshes about Erith, in Kent, and in various other parts of the coasts of that county and Sussex, from Sandwich to Arundel, especially Romney Marsh; yet in Wiltshire, and Somersetshire, though the Sedge Warbler, another inhabitant of the reeds, is common, not a single Reed Wren is to be found: it is also frequent about the River Coln, in Buckinghamshire, in the Lincolnshire Fens, and no doubt other places where reeds grow. It is very shy, and though the nest is frequently met with, the bird is not often taken: it may be easily mistaken for the Sedge Bird, but is quite a different Species, for on viewing the bill of the latter, it will be found much broader, and it may be distinguished from this character without further comparison: it generally appears here the end of April, or beginning of May, and leaves us in September.

It is certainly found in several parts of the Continent of Europe, but has probably not been discriminated, from others inhabiting the same spots; it is not known to have any song.

A.—Length five inches. Bill brown, three quarters of an inch long, a few bristles at the base; irides hazel; general colour olive; beneath white; breast and sides yellowish; legs ash-colour.

This is found at Calcutta all the year, and lives on insects; called Ticktickee, from the noise it makes; which resembles a lizard known by this name, which is very common in the houses there, and called Tickra, from its being in constant motion. It is the Ticktickee of the Mussulmans; Tickra of the Bengalese; and Podena of Hindustan Proper.—Dr. Buchanan.

We find a bird, of the name of Reed Warbler, in Lewin's figures of the birds of New-Holland; this is said to be one inch longer than ours, but as to colour it is very similar: the tail, too, is in shape the same. The account of it mentions, that it is frequent about Parametta, in summer, on the banks of rivers and ponds, and feeds, and builds somewhat in the manner of the English Nightingale; that it comes in September, and disappears in April.

10.—BOG-RUSH WARBLER.

Sylvia Schœnobanus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 510.
Motacilla Schœnobanus, *Lin.* i. 329. *Faun. suec.* No. 246. *Gm. Lin.* i. 953. *Faun. arab.* p. 6. 17. *Faun. arag.* p. 81.
Accentor modularis, *Tem. Man.* p. 121. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 250 ?
Curruca sylvestris, seu Lusciniola, *Bris.* iii. 393. *Id.* 8vo. i. 419. *Raii,* 80. 1. *Will.* p. 171.
Motacilla Ivica, *Hasselq. It.* 286. 50.
Fauvette de Bois, ou la Roussette, *Buf.* v. 139.
Usignuolo di Fiume, *Cett. Uc. Sard.* 216 ?
Bog-rush Warbler, *Arct. Zool.* ii. 419. L. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 533.
Reed Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 418. *Hasselq. Voy.* 206. 50.

SIZE of the Pettichaps. Bill blackish; feathers of the head, and all above brown, bordered with rufous; beneath inclined to rufous; quills brown, with rufous margins; tail wholly brown; the legs whitish.

Inhabits France and Italy, and as far North as Sweden; whether it removes at any time from the last is not said, but it is certain, that it passes the winter in France, changing place like the Whinchat; makes a nest in the woods, of moss and wool, and lays four or five sky-blue eggs. The young are easily brought up, and the bird in general very tame and familiar; its song is not unpleasant, and in addition, it sings in the winter season. M. Temminck unites this with the Hedge Sparrow.

11.—MARSH WARBLER.

Sylvia palustris, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. p. 192. *Bechst. Natur. Deut.* iii. 639. t. 26.

LENGTH full five inches. Bill broad at the base, and rather flattened, under mandible yellowish; plumage above greenish olive brown; wings brown, edged with ash-colour; from the base of the bill, over the eye, a narrow, yellowish white stripe; the under parts exactly the same as in the Reed Wren, but rather paler.

Inhabits moist places, and the banks of the rivers, where willows grow, never among reeds; found on the Po, and the Danube; also in Switzerland, and some parts of Germany; makes a roundish nest on the earth, among the roots of the willows, and other bushes; lays four or five eggs, light ash-colour, with deeper and paler spots of bluish ash. M. Temminck assures us, that it is a distinct Species, but it appears to be very like the Reed Wren.

12.—CETTI'S WARBLER.

Sylvia Cetti, Marmora, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. 194.
Bouscarle de Provence, *Pl. enl.* 655. 2.
Usignuolo di Sardegna, *Cett. Uc. Sard.* p. 216.

LENGTH five inches. Bill narrow, slender, compressed at the tip, pale brown; plumage above rufous brown; sides of the neck, body, thighs, and belly the same, but paler; between the bill and eye a cinereous streak; throat, neck before, and middle of the belly white; upper tail coverts rufous, with whitish tips; tail broad, the ends of the feathers rounded; legs pale brown.

Inhabits Sardinia, and other Southern parts of Europe; said to be found also in England; but, according to M. Temminck, has been generally confounded with the Reed Wren; it continues in Sardinia throughout the year, and has a melodious song.

13.—HEDGE SPARROW.

Sylvia modularis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 511.

Motacilla modularis, *Lin.* i. 329. *Faun. suec.* No. 245. *Gm. Lin.* i. 952. *Brun,* No. 264. *Muller,* No. 266. *Frisch,* t. 21. *Borowsk,* iii. 186.

Accentor modularis, *Tem. Man.* p. 121. *Id. Ed.* ii. 249.

Curruca sepiaria, *Bris.* iii. 394. *Id.* 8vo. i. 420. *Gerin.* iv. t. 391. f. 2.

Sylvia gulâ plumbeâ, *Klein,* 77. III. 4.

Curruca Eliotæ, *Raii,* 79. A. 6. *Will.* 157.

Die Baum-Nachtigall, *Naturf.* xvii. 100.

Magnanina Aldrovandi, *Will.* 157. *Zinnan. Uov.* 45. t. 6. f. 30. 1.

Traine-buisson, Mouchet, Fauvette d'Hyver, *Buf.* v. 151. *Pl. enl.* 615. 1.

Passera salvatica, *Cett. Uc. Sard.* 205.

Braunelle, *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* t. 1—lower fig.

Hedge Sparrow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 419. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 150. *Id. fol.* t. S. 1. f. 3. 4. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. p. 519. *Collins's Birds,* pl. 9. f. 1. 2. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 418. H. *Alb.* iii. pl. 59. *Id. Song Birds,* pl. p. 81. *Will. Engl.* p. 215. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 661. *Bewick's Birds,* i. pl. in p. 213. *Lewin, Birds,* iii. 102. *Walc. Birds,* ii. pl. 232. *Pult. Dors.* p. 9. *Orn. Dict.* *Graves's Br. Orn.* V. iii.

THIS well-known species is five inches and a half long, and weighs nearly six drachms. The bill is blackish; irides hazel; head deep brown, mixed with ash-colour; the cheeks marked with oblong spots of dirty white; the back and wing coverts dusky, edged with reddish brown; quills and tail dusky; rump greenish brown; throat and breast dull ash-colour; belly dirty white; sides, thighs, and vent, pale tawny brown; legs dull flesh-colour. In the female the colours are less bright.

Inhabits this kingdom throughout, and seen every where in the in the hedges, at all seasons; it generally begins to build in March,* the nest composed of moss and wool, and lined with hair, laying four or five pale blue eggs:† although it remains with us the whole year, it is said to be migratory in France, coming there in October, and departing Northward in spring, though a few stay behind, for now and then a nest is found there. Linnæus observes, that it is every where met with in September; and adds, that it sings agreeably in the spring, if in a cage; and feeds on hemp seeds; but we do not learn from him if it remains through the summer: with us it is a winter songster, and the note is not an unpleasant one, beginning with the first frosts, and continuing till the spring; it often repeats a note like Tit, tit, tit, hence it has been named Titling; it is called also, by some, Dunnock. The Cuckow frequently lays her egg in the nest of this bird.

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* In a sheltered valley of Wiltshire, the nest of a Hedge Sparrow was found, with three eggs in it, on the 23d of January, 1796.

† "The eggs of this bird, neatly emptied, and wired, fair ladies wear at their ears, for "pendants."—*Ray's Letters,* p. 135.

14.—REDSTART WARBLER.

Sylvia Phœnicurus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 511. *Scop.* i. No. 232. *Tem. Man.* p. 120. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 221.

Motacilla Phœnicurus, *Lin.* i. p. 335. *Faun. suec.* No. 257. *Gm. Lin.* i. 987. *Brun.* No. 280. 281. *Muller,* No. 278. *Frisch,* t. 19. 20. *Kramer,* 376. 11. *Georgi,* p. 174. *Faun. arag.* 89. *Borowsk.* iii. p. 193. *Sepp. Vog.* t. 45. *Wirs. Vog.* t. 17. *Gerin.* iv. t. 397. 1.

Ruticilla, *Raii,* 78. A. 5. *Will.* 159. t. 39. *Bris.* iii. 403. *Id.* 8vo. i. 422. *Klein,* 77. 2. *Id. Stem.* 14. t. 16. f. 8. a—b.

Der Schwarzkehlchen, *Naturf.* xvii. 104.

Motacilla ochruros, *Georgi, It.* iii. 101. t. 19.

Rossignol de Muraille, *Buf.* v. 170. pl. 6. f. 2. *Pl. enl.* 351. 1. 2. *Hist. Prov.* i. 501.

Culo ranzo, Colo rosso, *Zinnan. Uov.* 53. t. 8. f. 41. *Olin. Uc.* t. p. 47.

Redstart, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 421. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 246. *Id. fol.* 99. t. S. f. 6. 7. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. 520. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 416. B. *Will. Engl.* p. 218. *Alb.* i. pl. 50. *Id. Song Birds,* pl. p, 62. *Collins's Birds,* pl, 6. f. 3.—pl. 2. f. 9. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 670. *Hayes's Birds,* pl. 40. *Bewick's Birds,* i. pl. p. 208. *Lewin's Birds,* iii. pl. 108. *Walcot's Birds,* ii. t. 233. *Pult. Dorset,* p. 8. *Donov. Birds,* iv. pl. 82. *Orn. Dict. & Supp. Nat. Misc.* pl. 192. *Graves's Br. Orn.* V. ii.

THIS bird is about five inches in length, and weighs nearly four drachms. Bill black; irides hazel; forehead white; crown of the head, hind part of the neck, and back, deep blue grey, in some approaching to black; cheeks and throat black; breast, sides, and rump, rusty red; tail red, except the two middle feathers, which are brown; legs black. The female has the top of the head, and back cinereous grey; chin white; the rest as in the male, but less bright.

The Redstart comes to us the beginning of April, and rarely stays beyond the end of September; it frequently approaches habitations, and does not seem afraid of mankind; yet the least derangement of the eggs, or even looking at them, if the female is at all disturbed, will cause her to forsake the nest, which is usually made in a hole of a tree, or wall, where people are frequently passing by; it is composed chiefly of moss, and lined with hair and feathers; the eggs are four or five, not unlike those of the Hedge Sparrow, rather more elongated, and of a paler blue.

Its song is agreeable, but not strong, and if caught young, will imitate the notes of other birds, frequently singing by night, as well as in the day time; the food is, for the most part, insects, flies, spiders, ant eggs, &c. but, when brought up by hand, may be treated as the Nightingale, and if intended to be kept in a cage must be taken young, for it will by no means submit to confinement if caught when old: the song of the Redstart is soft and short, superior to, though somewhat like, that of the White throat.

In respect to this kingdom, it affects the same parts as the Nightingale, not being found further north than Yorkshire, nor is it often met with in Cornwall, and rarely west of Exeter, in Devonshire;* nor are we certain that it is seen in Ireland. It wags the tail in a singular manner, not up and down like the Wagtail, but sideways, like a dog when he is pleased.†

The Redstart is found in various parts of Europe, and, admitting some Varieties, in Africa, as far as the Cape of Good Hope: we can trace it to Gibraltar, but it comes late there, and in no great abundance, and departs in autumn, not one remaining in the winter; though specimens have been received, shot in Barbary, and Algiers, in January.

* *Orn. Dict.*

† *Br. Zool.*

A.—Ruticilla pectore maculato, *Bris.* iii. 407. *Id.* 8vo. i. 423.
Sylvia thorace argentato, *Klein*, 78. 10.
Rothschwanzlein, *Frisch*, t. 20. f. 26. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 423.

This is probably a female, having the breast spotted with red.

B.—Ruticilla cinerea, *Bris.* iii. 406. A. *Id.* 8vo. i. 423.
Ruticilla tertia Aldrovandi, *Raii*, 78. A. 5. Var. *Will.* 160. *Id. Engl.* 218.
Wald Rothschwanz, *Gunth. Nest.* t. 19. upper fig.

This appears to be a Variety of the male, has only a long line of white on the forehead; the back more cinereous; and the bottom of the belly not white.

15.—TITHYS WARBLER.

Sylvia Tithys, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 512. *Scop.* i. No. 233. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. 219.
Motacilla Tithys, *Lin.* i. 335. 34. *β.* *Gm. Lin.* i. 987. *β.* *Id. reise*, iv. 151.
——— corpore nigro, cauda rufa, *Kram.* 376. 12 ?
Garten Rothschwanz, *Gunth. Nest.* t. 30. lower fig.
Tithys Warbler, *Shaw's Zool.* x. 671.
Redstart Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 423. Var. C.

THE male of this inclines to ash-colour; the throat and breast black; belly, between the thighs, whitish; elsewhere varied with black and white. The female wholly brown; in both sexes the two middle tail feathers are brown; the others brown at the tips; the rest of the tail and vent red.

This is called, in Italy, Moretto; by the Germans, Hausroth Schweiffl; found about the Caspian Sea, as Gmelin met with it there in May: Scopoli thinks that it is not a Variety of the Redstart, but a different bird.

16.—GREY REDSTART.

Sylvia Gibraltariensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 513.
Ruticilla Gibraltariensis, *Bris.* iii. 407. *Id.* 8vo. i. 424. *Gm. Lin.* i. 987.
Sylvia corpore griseo gutture nigro, *Klein,* 80. 25.
Rossignol de Muraille de Gibraltar, *Buf.* v. 177.
Grey Redstart, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 423. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 417. C. *Edw.* pl. 29. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 673.

THE length of the male is six inches or more; breadth ten; the weight three quarters of an ounce. Bill brown, inside of the mouth bright yellow; the forehead, cheeks, eyes, and throat, are black; breast black, and iron-grey mixed; lower belly lighter grey; crown of the head ash-colour; back, and wing coverts dark iron-grey; the lower part of the back blue grey; rump tawny red; tail the same, slightly tipped with brown; the two middle feathers dark brown, edged with red, and shorter than the rest; quills dark brown, slightly bordered with white; seven of the longer secondaries have half of their webs white, forming a broad white bar; thighs barred across with white and black; legs black.

In the female, the head, neck, and back, are dusky olive; chin whitish, obscurely spotted; throat and breast dusky brown; belly lighter brown; quills brown; secondaries lightly edged with white; tail tawny red, as in the male, but with a broader bar at the tip; no black in any part.

The above inhabits Gibraltar, and its neighbourhood, throughout the year, and abounds in all parts of the district, especially the retired parts of the Rock; is a solitary and shy bird, seldom coming into the town: the male is a much finer songster than the Redstart, and although, in the formation of the bill, &c. it is not materially different from that bird; the circumstance of its remaining there continually, whilst the Redstart migrates annually, is not easily accounted for.

17.—REDTAIL WARBLER.

Sylvia Erithacus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 513.
——— gula grisea, *Klein,* 78. 4. 5.
Motacilla Erithacus, *Lin.* i. 335. *Faun. suec.* No. 258. *Gm. Lin.* i. 988.
Phœnicurus torquatus, *Bris.* iii. 411. *Id.* 8vo. i. 425.—male.
Phœnicurus, *Bris.* iii. 409. *Id.* 8vo. i. 424. female.
Rouge-queue à Collier, *Buf.* v. 180.
Roth-schwentzel, *Gesner, Av.* t. p. 663. *Raii,* 78. A. 5. Var. 2. *Will.* 160. *Id. Engl.* 218. vii. 2.
Roth-schwantzlein, *Frisch,* t. 20. f. b. *Naturf.* xvii. 104. *Id.* xxv. 19.
Redtail, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 425. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 674.

THIS is a trifle larger than the Redstart. Top of the head, hind part of the neck and back, scapulars, and lesser wing coverts grey; rump and tail rufous; throat to vent whitish grey, with an irregular mixture of pale rufous; the under wing and tail coverts of this last colour; the greater wing coverts and quills grey brown, edged with rufous; tail wholly rufous, the two middle feathers the shortest; the legs black.

The male differs from the former, or female, chiefly in having a large brown mark on the fore part of the neck, in shape of a horse shoe, the concave part uppermost; between the bill and eye a small brown spot; the two middle tail feathers brown, the rest rufous.

These are said to inhabit the Continent of Europe, and are migratory; they arrive in Burgundy and Lorraine in May, and depart in October, frequent in woods; make the nest in low bushes, near the ground, of moss, lined with wool and feathers; the eggs five or six, white, mixed with grey.* It has scarcely any song, only a single note, like the word Suit, and wags the tail like a Redstart: at the end of summer it is very fat, and well flavoured. This seems to be very similar to the last Species, especially the female, and the male is probably a young bird only of that sex—could we reconcile he former being stationary with the latter, which is said to be a migratory species.

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* The weight of the egg is said to be the fourth part of a Caroline.—*Naturf.* xiv. S. 48.

The Rev. Mr. White formerly hinted to us his opinion, of the two synonyms above quoted from Brisson, only differing in sex. He adds, that they are found throughout the year in abundance in all parts of the Rock of Gibraltar, especially the retired places; are solitary, and seldom come into the town; that the male is a much finer songster than the Redstart, from which bird, too, it differs in manners, for it never leaves the district, whilst the Redstart migrates elsewhere. Some have supposed the Redtail to be the same as the Moretto Warbler; but Mr. White informs us, that having sent both sexes to Linnæus, he declared them to be different from the latter, which he recorded in his 10th Edition, under the name of Tithys. Notwithstanding the opinions of the authors above quoted, in respect to this and the last bird, we are inclined to think them the same as to species, with the plumage more or less mature.

18.—BLACK REDTAIL WARBLER.

Sylvia atrata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 514. *Gm. Lin.* i. 988. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 118. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 218.
Black Redtail, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 426.

LENGTH six inches. The head, neck, back, and breast deep black; crown of the head deep grey; the quills dusky, edged with white; beneath from the breast, rump, and all the outer tail feathers rufous red; the two middle ones dusky; thighs dusky.

The female is pale brown where the male is black; eye placed in an oval bed of dusky; otherwise like the male; the bill and legs in both are black.

Inhabits India; called, in General Hardwicke's drawings, Tertacampo; found at Futtehghur, in November.

A.—In this Variety the whole top of the head and back are grey, palest on the crown; wings brown, edges of the feathers pale; front, sides of the head, and breast deep black; from breast to vent, rump, and tail rufous red, but the two middle feathers of the last brown.

The female as in the above description of that sex.

B.—This has the whole head, neck, breast, and beginning of the back black; gape orange; wings deep brown; the under parts, rump, and base of the tail pale rufous red, the end half brown, but the outer feathers wholly rufous red.

The female brown, with a rufous tinge on the cheeks; the breast cinereous; from thence white; rump and vent very pale rufous; tail as in the male.

Met with at Cawnpore, in February; called Phirrera.

C.—Bill and legs dusky; general colour of the plumage black; crown of the head yellow brown; a streak of the same beneath the eye; wings brown; edges of the feathers pale; from breast to vent rufous orange; rump and tail the same; the wings reach two-thirds on the latter.

The female generally brown; the chin and vent pale ash brown; under the eye a bluish dusky mark; beneath as in the male; the two middle tail feathers reddish brown.

Found at Chittigong, by the name of Surdy.—Sir J. Anstruther. M. Temminck joins this with his Sylvia Tithys; but the Black Red-tail, here meant, is not an European Species.

19.—CHESTNUT-BELLIED WARBLER.

Sylvia erythrogastra, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 513.
Motacilla erythrogastra, *Gm. Lin.* i. 975. *N. C. Petr.* xix. 469. t. 16. 17.
Chestnut-bellied Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 424. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 672.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill black; eyes brown; crown and nape dirty, sooty white; round the bill, throat, cheeks, neck, and between the wings deep black; breast, belly, and vent deep chestnut; rump and tail the same; the middle of the quills, from the third to the tenth, white, forming a spot across them; feathers round the joint, or garter, black.

The female has a paler rump; the tips of the outer tail feathers, and the whole of the two middle ones brown; the rest of the bird cinereous, deeper coloured above, with a mixture of rufous on the belly.

M. Gueldenstaedt, the author of the above description, observes, that it inhabits the gravelly hollows of the Caucasian Torrents, the whole summer; that it is migratory, going southward in winter, in search of food; runs on the banks of rivers; is restless, but not fearful; often moving the tail, while it is sitting on the low shrubs; it makes the nest between the branches of the sea buckthorn, of the berries of which it is very fond.

A.—Length eight inches. Bill black; the whole crown above the eyes white; the rest of the head, neck to the breast, back between the wings, and the wings themselves, black; the breast, belly, vent, lower part of the back, rump, and tail fine bright chestnut; the end of the tail black; thighs and legs black.

Inhabits India; found at Coadwara, in April; named Gir-Chaondeea.—General Hardwicke.

20.—BLUE-THROATED WARBLER.

Sylvia Suecica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 521. *Klein*, p. 77. III. *Id.* p. 80. xxiv.
Motacilla Suecica, *Lin.* i. 336. *Faun. suec.* No. 259. *Gm. Lin.* i. 989. *Frisch*, t. 19. f. 3. 4. *Georgi*, 174. *Borowsk.* iii. 194. *Gerin.* iv. t. 397. 2. *Spalowsk.* i. t. 36. 37. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 661. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 117. *Id. Ed.* ii 216.
Cyanacula, *Bris.* iii. 413—male. *Id.* 8vo. i. 425.
———— Gibraltariensis, *Bris.* iii. 416—female. *Id.* 8vo. i. 486.
Ruticilla Wegflecklin, *Raii*, 78. A. 5. 3. *Will.* 160. *Id. Engl.* 219. 3.
Das Blaukehlchen, *Naturf.* xvii. 104. *Id.* xxii. 139.

Blaukehlein, *Gunth. Nest.* t. 74. *Wirs. Vog.* t. 9.

La Gorge bleue, *Buf.* v. 206. pl. 12. *Pl. enl.* 610. 1—male. *Id.* f. 2—female. *Id.* f. 3—young. *Pl. enl.* 361. 2—an old male.

Blue-throated Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 444. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 417. E. *Edw.* pl. 28—fem. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 660.

SIZE of the Redbreast, and much the same in colour above. Over the eye a white streak; throat, and neck before bright azure blue; beneath this a border of black, and below it the breast is red; belly, thighs, and vent, dusky white; tail brown, but the base half of all but the two middle feathers orange red.

The female differs in having the throat white; across the neck a band of blue, bordered beneath with another of black; the rest of the under parts dusky white.

Inhabits many parts of Europe, though no where so common as the Redbreast, and we collect from the above synonyms, that it is met with in various parts between Sweden, and Gibraltar; said to frequent places near the water, among reeds and the like, and makes the nest of grass, &c. on the willows. Authors mention, that it has an agreeable song, singing in the night:* the young do not gain the colour on the breast till after some time, as in the Redbreast, being only spotted with brown on that part; and it has been remarked, that the blue colour disappears if the bird be kept in a cage, not obtaining it after the first moult: it is a pretty common species about Alsace, and being thought palatable food, many are caught for the use of the table.

Some birds, supposed to be old males, have a beautiful silver-white spot, the size of a silver penny, in the middle of the blue, on the fore part of the neck.

Mr. Edwards is said to have received his specimen from Gibraltar, but Mr. White never once met with it during his stay there.

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* Frisch.

21.—BLUE-NECKED WARBLER.—PL. CIV.**

LENGTH nearly six inches. Bill dusky; plumage above, including the eye on each side, deep brown; over the eye a streak of white; under parts dusky white; chin and throat pale blue, in the middle of which is a rufous patch; and the blue is also bounded with rufous beneath; the two middle tail feathers brown, and others fine rufous half way from the base, the end half brown; legs dusky.

Inhabits India, called there Neelkunthee, Gunpigera, and Gunpedrah, also Neelkoant, or Blue-throat.

A.—This is paler than the last, above the eye a white trace, and a second on the lower jaw, but the blue on the throat, the red within, and beneath the same.

Found with the last; and named Ganutta.

B.—This differs from the others, as the blue on the throat is divided in the middle with a rufous semicircular band, bounded below with rufous, as in both the others, and like them the tail half rufous, half brown.

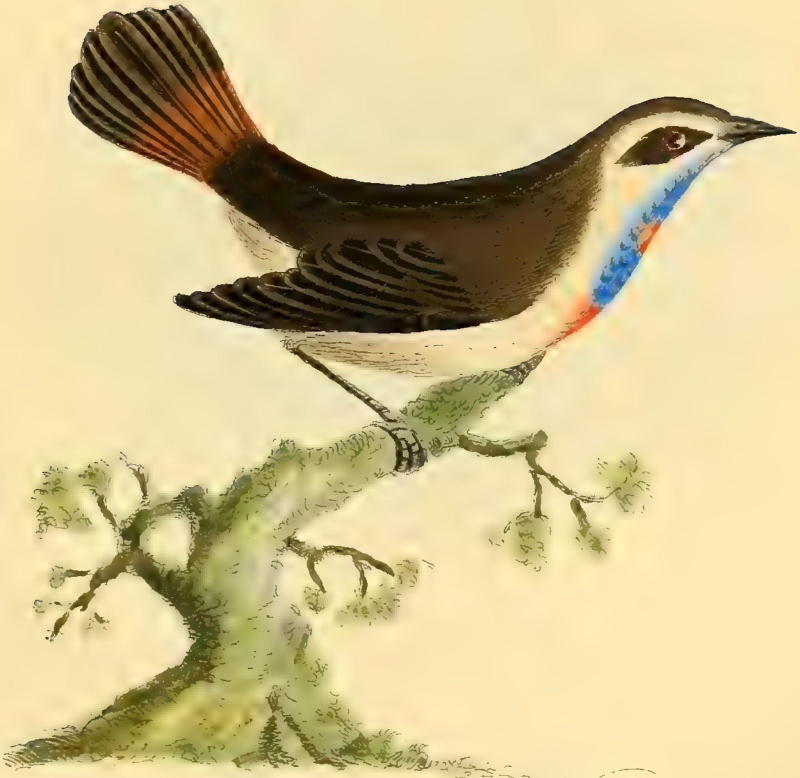
In a drawing of one of these, the name given to it was Gehoonau.

22.—CAFFRARIAN WARBLER.

Sylvia Caffra, *Ind. Orn.* i. 514.
Motacilla Caffra, *Gm. Lin.* i. 997. *Lin. Mant.* 1771. p. 527.
Caffrarian Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 426. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 670.

SIZE of the White Wagtail; head and back olive; over the eye a white streak; between the bill and eye black; throat and

Pl. CIV.**



Blue-necked Warbler

rump ferruginous; breast and belly whitish; quills brown; tail even, ferruginous, the ends of the feathers brown.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

A.—A Variety among the drawings of Sir John Anstruther, answered to the above, except in having a second stripe of white in the direction of the jaw, growing wider behind, bounded above and beneath with black; between the bill and eye black; tail one inch and three quarters long, and brown; rump brown; legs one inch and a quarter long, rather stout, and yellow.

Inhabits India: with this another smaller, having the upper parts pale brown; sides of the head and beneath white; chin and throat pale rufous; bill and legs dusky. This appears as a young bird.

23.--RUSSIAN WARBLER.

Sylvia Certhiola, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. 186.

LENGTH five inches. Bill black; plumage above olive brown, with oblong dusky brown spots; chin, fore part of the neck, and middle of the belly white; beneath the chin a zone of oval brown specks; sides, belly, and under tail coverts, light rufous, the last with white ends; tail long, greatly cuneiform, the feathers on the upper part tipped with ash-colour; beneath dusky, at the end for some way whitish ash. The female paler in colour; hind claw very long, and crooked.

Inhabits the South of Russia; said to be first described by Dr. Pallas, in his *Faun. Russica.*

24.—GRASSHOPPER WARBLER.

Sylvia Locustella, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 515. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 129. *Id. Ed.* ii. 184.
Locustella, *Raii,* 70. A. 7. *Id. Letters,* p. 108. *Will.* 157.
Ficedula pectore fusco, *Gerin,* iv. t. 393. 2.

La Locustelle, *Buf.* v. 42. *Hist. Prov.* i. 359.
Fauvette tachetée, *Pl. enl.* 581. 3.
Titlark that sings like a Grasshopper, *Will. Engl.* 207.
Grasshopper Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 429. *Id. Sup.* ii. 240. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 156. *Id. fol.* 95. pl. Q. f. 5. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. 518. *Collins's Birds*, pl. 10. f. 11. & pl. 10. f. 9. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 419. L. *White's Selb.* p. 45. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 595. *Lewin's Birds*, iii. t. 98. *Orn. Dict.*

SIZE of the Reed Wren; weight three drachms and twenty-four grains; length rather more than six inches, breadth of wing seven inches and a half. Bill slender, dusky, the under mandible whitish; over the eye in the male, an indistinct trace of buff-colour; plumage on the upper parts somewhat like that of the Sedge Warbler, viz. brown, with dusky markings, but the tail differs in being cuneiform, the two middle feathers full two inches and a half long, and much pointed at the ends, the outer one only one inch and a quarter, and rounded, the intermediate ones decreasing in length and sharpness as they are more outward; the first quill is shorter than the second; the under parts of the body are plain dull white, inclining to dusky rufous on the breast; over the thighs, the vent, and under tail coverts dull white, with a dusky streak down the shafts; the tail feathers, viewed obliquely, appear to have eleven or twelve undulated bars of a darker hue across them; but in a full light, this vanishes; legs one inch long, and yellow.

One of these, in the collection of Mr. Bullock, had the crown mixed dusky black, with a pale streak down the middle, and the feathers of the back dashed with black.

The female not unlike the male, but smaller. This species comes to us about the middle of April, and frequents commons for the most part, where it is seen among the bushes and furze, but excessively shy, keeping constantly in the middle of a bush; like others of the Genus, the males arrive first, and are to be seen on the top of the spray, having a kind of grinding note, and at times a very agreeable kind of warble. As soon as the females arrive, which is a week or ten days,* they are heard only in the evening, and at this time the note is so like that of a Gryllo-talpa or Mole-Cricket, as scarcely to be distinguished. The nest is made of dried fibres, and clivers, lined with the same, but finer materials; and is of a loose and slovenly texture, though not inelegant; the egg is about the size of that of the White-throat, not quite so round, of an elegant bluish white, or pale blue: the bird goes away in autumn, but at what particular period does not seem certain. We have noticed this species in various parts of Kent, and Col. Montagu has met with it in Hampshire, the South of Wales, and in Ireland; but no where in greater plenty than on Malmsbury Common, Wiltshire.—Mr. Johnson found this in Yorkshire; for in his letter to Mr. Ray, he says, "I have sent you the little bird you call Regulus non cristatus; we have great store of them each morning about sun-rise, and many times a day; besides, she mounts the highest branch in the bush, and there with bill erect, and wing hovering, she sends forth a sibilous noise like that of a grasshopper, but much shriller."† On the Continent, it inhabits Sweden; is common in Siberia, though more scarce in Russia; to the south, in France, and as far as Italy, but whether reaching farther southward seems uncertain; is probably not uncommon in America; as I met with one very little varying in the collection of General Davies.

25.—DANUBIAN WARBLER.

Sylvia fluviatilis, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. p. 183. *Meyer, Tassch. Deut.* i. 229.
Flussanger, *Bechst. Deut.* i. p. 562. sp. 22.

LENGTH five inches four lines. Plumage above olive, shaded with brown; throat white, with numerous longitudinal, olive spots;

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* I once had two of these birds, male and female, shot on Dartford Brent, as early as the 15th of April, 1790.

† This can be no other than the Grasshopper Warbler, as may be imagined from a note on this passage by Dr. Derham. See *Ray's Letters*, p. 108. The Regulus cristatus is the Yellow Wren, for which Mr. Johnson has mistaken this bird.

breast and sides of the neck olive white, with lance-shaped deeper coloured spots; middle of belly white; under tail coverts olive-brown, with white ends; tail very cuneiform; hind claw very long, and crooked.

Inhabits Austria and Hungary, chiefly on the borders of the Danube. This seems to be very nearly allied to the Grasshopper Warbler, if not the same.

26.—SEDGE WARBLER.

Sylvia Salicaria, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 516.
Motacilla Salicaria, *Lin.* i. 330. *Faun. suec.* No. 249. *Gm. Lin.* i. 955. *Klein, av.* 74. 4. *Id. Stem.* 13. t. 16. f. 2. a. b. *Id. Ov.* 25. t. 10. f. 10. *Borowsk.* iii. 184.
Sylvia phragmitis, *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 133. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 190.
Curruca arundinacea, *Bris.* iii. 378. *Id.* 8vo. i. 415.
Junco minor, *Sepp, Vog.* t. p. 98?—young.
Avis consimilis Stoparolæ et Magnaninæ, *Raii,* 81. 6. *Will.* 153.
Salicaria Gesneri, *Raii,* 81. 11.
Der Rohrsanger, *Naturf.* xvii, 101.
La Fauvette de Roseaux, *Buf.* v. 142. *Pl. enl.* 581. 2.
Rohrsperling, *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* t. 12?
Der Denderich, *Naturforsch,* xxvii. s. 45.
Bird without a name, like the Stopparola of Aldrovandus, *Will. Engl.* 217.
Willow Lark, *Br. Zool.* iii. *Ed.* ii. 241. *Id. fol.* 95. pl. 2. f. 4.
Sedge Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 430. *Id. Sup.* 180. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 155. *Id. Ed.* 1812. p. 517. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 419. M. *Hist. Selb.* pp. 67. 71. 74. *Albin,* iii. pl. 60. *Bewick, Birds,* i. pl. p. 215. (Reed Fauvette) *Shaw's Zool.* x. 586. *Lewin, Birds,* iii. t. 105. *Walcot, Birds,* ii. pl. 236. *Donov. Birds,* ii. pl. 48. *Pult. Dors.* p. 9. *Orn. Dict. & Supp.*

THE length of this bird is five inches and a half, extent of wing eight inches and a half; weight three drachms. Bill dusky, paler beneath; irides hazel; head brown, streaked with dusky; cheeks brown; over each eye a white line, and above that a black one; hind part of the neck and back reddish brown, the last marked with black; wing coverts and quills dusky, the first edged with pale brown; the under parts are white, with a tinge of yellow on the breast and belly; tail brown, much rounded at the end, the coverts tawny; legs dusky. Male and female much alike.

This species is common in England, frequenting watery places, where reeds and sedges grow. It makes a nest of moss and dried fibres, lined with the same, but finer materials, and lastly with hair. This is smaller than that of the Reed Wren, less deep, and is supported in an elegant manner, generally between three or four rushes, or reeds, near the side of a river, not tied like that of the last named, but the whole of the sides of the nest enveloping the reeds which support it; at other times it is made on the ground, on a tuft of rushes, or in a low bush, but always close to the water; the eggs are five or six in number, brownish white, marbled with brown, each weighing from 24 to 28 grains. It arrives about the middle of April, and departs in September; the song is much esteemed, having great variety, imitating that of the Skylark and Swallow, also at times the twittering of the House Sparrow; and this has, till of late, been attributed to the Reed Bunting, which is now known to possess little more than a scream; but as they frequent the same places, this circumstance might easily be mistaken; it has also been confounded with the Reed Wren, which is not to be wondered at, since they both have the same haunts, though the latter is not always found with the Sedge Warbler, which is so common, that few watery places are without it.

27.—DARTFORD WARBLER.

Sylvia Dartfordiensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 517.
——— Provincialis, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. 211.
Motacilla Provincialis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 958.
Curruca sepiaria, *Gerin.* iv. t. 391. 2 ?
Pitchou de Provence, *Buf.* v. 158. *Pl. enl.* 655. 1.
Dartford Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 435. *Id. Sup.* 181. *Id. Sup.* ii. 241. *Br. Zool.* i. 389. pl. 56. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. p. 530. pl. 63. *Bewick*, pl. p. 203. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 717. pl. 56. *Lewin*, iii. pl. 106. *Donov.* pl. 10. *Walcot, Syn.* ii. pl. 237. *Lin. Trans.* vii. 280. *Id.* v. 9. 191. *Orn. Dict.*

THIS is not much bigger in the body than a Wren, but the tail being half the length of the bird, it measures about five inches, and weighs about two drachms and a half. Bill black, with a white base, and the upper mandible a trifle curved at the tip; irides red; eyelids deep crimson; the upper parts of the head, neck, and body dusky reddish brown; breast and belly deep ferruginous; the middle of the belly white; quills dusky, edged with white; the bastard wing white; exterior web of the outer tail feather white, and shorter than the others; the rest dusky.

The female does not materially differ, but seems to incline more to rufous than brown.

We have reason to believe, that this bird is more common in England than was formerly imagined: it first came under our notice from a pair being killed on Bexley Heath, not far from Dartford, on the 10th of April, 1773; these were sitting on a furze bush, and had the manners of the Flycatcher, springing from the bush, on seeing a fly passing within reach, and returning to the spot repeatedly: after this, the bird was detected on Wandsworth Common, from which place more than one Cabinet was furnished with specimens, but we owe to the researches of Colonel Montagu the continuance of their history and manners. From this Gentleman we learn, that they are in plenty both in Devonshire and Cornwall, having seen them there in the winter season, two being shot on the 8th of September, 1802, and proved to be male and female; in the gizzards of these were found the elytra of some minute species of beetle, and some dark-coloured seeds; they were seen occasionally in the same places till the end of the year. The Colonel, continuing his assiduity, has further proved, that the Dartford Warbler not only is a winter but a constant resident, and that it breeds here: he was fortunate enough to find two pair of old birds on the 16th of July, supposed, by their clamour, to have young ones; next day a nest was discovered, with three young, placed among the dead branches of the thickest furze, slightly fastened between the upright and main stems, but not in a fork; it was about four feet from the ground, but so hidden from common observation, as not to be found without great difficulty; the nest composed of dry stalks of vegetables, particularly goose grass, with tender, smooth, dead branches of furze, intermixed sparingly with wool, and lined with a few dry stalks of some fine carex; it was flimsy in its texture, not ill resembling that of the Whitethroat; the eggs cinereous, or greenish white, fully speckled all over with olive-coloured brown, most so at the larger end; general weight of the egg 22 grains. Some young ones were also obtained, and brought up by feeding them with grasshoppers for five or six days, after which they ate a mixture of bread, chopped boiled meat, and a little finely pounded hemp and rape seed: they soon became tolerably familiar, but were in perpetual movement, putting themselves into various and singular attitudes, erecting the crest at intervals, as well as the tail, accompanied by a double or treble cry, like the words Cha, cha, cha; the song, or what may be termed so, was different from that of any known bird, but in part resembled that of the Stonechat.*

Buffon says, it is a native of Provence, in France, and found among cabbages, living on the small insects which harbour there; that it flies in a jerking manner, from the length of the tail, in comparison with the shortness of its wings, having a shrill piping note, several times repeated: all this appears to be true, and we have not a doubt of its being a constant inhabitant in France as well as in England, although hitherto the circumstance had eluded discovery.

A.—Length five inches and a quarter. Irides gold-colour; orbits crimson; crown black; back dark ash, wings very short, dark brown; throat white; neck, breast, and belly, white, mixed with ash-colour; legs yellowish; outmost feather of the tail white on the outer web and tip; one or two of the next tipped with white, the middle feathers the longest.

The female mouse-colour, without black any where; eyes and lids as in the male; beneath wholly whitish, with a russet tinge in some; tail as in the male, but dirty white on the sides.

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* *Lin. Trans.* ix. 191.

This is a constant inhabitant of Gibraltar, among the bushes on the hill, Isthmus, and adjoining country, in great abundance; is a busy, restless, and chattering bird, and sets up the feathers of the body, which are very long and loose, in a remarkable manner, when disturbed.* It is not less common about Tetuan, than in Spain, and is a mere Variety, if not the same, with that found in England.

28.—CARTEIAN WARBLER.

LENGTH five inches. Bill dusky black, the upper mandible emarginated, the under yellowish, with a black tip; orbits crimson; the head and upper parts of the body pale ash-colour, in some specimens inclining to reddish; beneath from chin to vent reddish pearl-colour; tail cuneiform, as in the last species, colour as the back; the outer feather half white; legs light brown.

This inhabits the neighbourhood of Gibraltar, first found by Mr. White, among the ruins of Carteia;† frequently seen upon the adjoining common, creeping low among the bushes, and very seldom appearing on the wing; resides there throughout the year: this is considered by Mr. White as a distinct species, but it certainly seems, more probably, a mere Variety of the Dartford Warbler.

29.—SARDINIAN WARBLER.

Sylvia melanocephala, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 509, *Gm. Lin.* i. 970. *Cett. Uc. Sard.* 215. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. 204.
Sardinian Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 236.—male.
Sylvia moschita, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 509. *Gm. Lin.* i. 970. *Cett. Uc. Sard.* 215.
Rufous-crowned Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 236.—female.

LENGTH five inches. Bill black, base of the under mandible white; irides brown; round the eyes bare for a certain space, and reddish. The male is said to be like the Black-cap, but smaller;

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* Rev. Mr. White.

† Now called Boccadilla.

crown, hindhead, cheeks, and on the ears, black; throat, neck before, and middle of the belly, white; nape, back, sides of the belly, and wing coverts, deep grey; wings and tail dusky; the outer feather white on the outer web and tip; on the second a white spot; legs brown. The female has those parts about the head, which are black in the male, only dusky ash-colour; beneath the body as in the male, but more dilute; the bare space about the eyes the same as in the male.

M. Cetti merely says, the male is greenish ash above, and grey beneath; the crown black, with a red band over the eyes; and the female lead-colour, with a rufous crown. From this latter description these two appear more like the two sexes of the Black-cap; but we are assured by M. Temminck, that this is a distinct species, found in the south of Europe, Spain, about Algesiras, and near Gibraltar; that it feeds on insects and their larvæ, and sometimes small berries; makes the nest in the bushes, and lays four or five yellowish white eggs, sprinkled nearly all over with deeper yellow dots.

30.—MARMORA WARBLER.

Sylvia Sarda, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. 204.

THIS is five inches long, and has the bill more slender than the last. Crown, cheeks, and fore part of the neck, dusky ash-colour, deepest on the forehead, and about the eyes; back and rump dusky ash; nape, sides of the neck, breast, and flanks paler in colour, inclining to rufous on the thighs; middle of the belly white, tinged with vinaceous; wings and tail dusky; the outer tail feather fringed with white; orbits surrounded with a naked skin of a vermilion-colour; legs yellowish.

The female has in general the plumage lighter in colour, and only dusky ash between the bill and eye.

This is found chiefly in barren and desert places, in Sardinia; is not uncommon, and never found in company with other species; is also most probably to be met with in Naples and Sicily; feeds on insects; nest and eggs unknown.—The above account communicated by M. Marmora, in the Annales de l'Academie du Turin, in 1719.

31.—RUFOUS WARBLER.

Sylvia rufa, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 516. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 125. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 226.
Curruca rufa, *Bris.* iii. 387. *Id.* 8vo. i. 418. *Gm. Lin.* i. 955.
Muscipeta minima, *Frisch,* t. 24.
La petite Fauvette rousse, *Buf.* v. 146. *Pl. enl.* 581. 1?
Weiden Sanger, *Bechst. Deutsch.* iii. S. 649.
Rufous Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 431. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 668.

LENGTH four inches and three quarters. Bill grey brown; the plumage rufous grey above, pale rufous beneath; under the eye a longitudinal streak of the same; quills rufous grey, with pale rufous edges; tail the same; legs brown.

Said to frequent the gardens in France and Germany, making the nest in a low bush or plant, lined with hair; laying five greenish white eggs, spotted with a dark colour. The bird referred to in the *Pl. enlum.* can scarcely be the same, as it measures five inches and three quarters at least; besides, the outer tail feather seems to be white, the next tipped with white, and the legs yellow: probably the mistake may have happened from a wrong quotation.*

32.—NATTERER'S WARBLER.

Sylvia Nattereri, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. 227.

LENGTH four inches two lines. Bill brown, the lower mandible white; crown and nape cinereous brown; back and lesser wing coverts the same, with a tinge of olive; over the eyes a broad white streak; all the under parts clear white; quills and tail dusky ash, with greenish edges; legs deep ash-colour. The female differs in the colours being paler.

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* Mr. Temminck supposes that in the *Pl. enl.* above quoted, to be a young bird of the White Throat Species.

Inhabits Spain; found by Mr. Natterer, in the district of Algesiras; said also to be found in Italy.

33.—REDBREAST WARBLER.

Sylvia Rubecula, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 520. *Scop.* i. 156. No. 231. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 115. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 215.

Motacilla Rubecula, *Lin.* i. 337. *Faun. suec.* No. 260. *Gm. Lin.* i. 993. *Brun.* No. 283. *Muller*, No. 276. *Kramer*, p. 376. 13. *Frisch*, t. 19. *Sepp*, *Vog.* t. p. 85. *Raii*, 78. A. 3. *Will.* 160. t. 39. *Bris.* iii. 418. *Id.* 8vo. i. 427. *Klein*, 77. 1. *Id. Stem.* 14. t. 16. f. 13. a—c. *Id. Ov.* 26. t. 10. f. 16. *Borowsk*, iii. 194. 16. *Gerin.* iv. t. 396. 2.

Das Rothkehlchen, *Naturf.* xvii. 104. *Schmid*, *Vog.* p. 88.

Rothkehlein, *Gunth. Nest.* 32. t. 3. lower fig. *Wirs. Vog.* t. 25.

Pettirosso, *Olin.* t. p. 16. *Zinnan. Uov.* 46. t. 6. f. 32.

Rouge gorge, *Buf.* v. 196. pl. 11. *Pl. enl.* 361. 1. *Hist. Prov.* i. 508.

Redbreast, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 442. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 217. *Id. fol.* 100. t. S. 2. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. 502. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 417. D. *Albin*, i. pl. 51. *Id. Song Birds*, pl. p. 55. *Collins's Birds*, pl. 3. f. 56. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 711. *Will. Engl.* 216. Ch. 8. *Hayes*, *Birds*, pl. 40. *Bewick*, pl. p. 204. *Lewin*, iii. pl. 107. *Donov.* t. 123. *Walcot*, ii. pl. 238. *Pult. Dorset*, p. 9. *Orn. Dict.* *Graves*, *Orn.* V. 1. *Id. Eggs*, pt. 1.

THIS is a well known bird; the length five inches and three quarters. Bill dusky; irides hazel; plumage on the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail greenish ash-colour; the forehead, throat, neck, and breast rufous orange; belly and vent whitish; legs brown. Male and female much alike.

Inhabits England at all seasons, but appears more numerous, near inhabited places, in winter, as it retires to the woods, in summer, to breed: the nest composed of dry leaves, mixed with hair, and moss, lined with feathers; the eggs five or six, dusky white, marked with irregular reddish spots; the nest placed not far from the ground, generally in a bush, though sometimes in an outhouse, or the retired part of some old building. The young, when full feathered, are spotted all over, and may be taken for different birds: the first rudiment of the red breaks forth at the end of August, and about the end of September is in full colour: it is a tame and familiar species, closely attending the gardener when he is turning up the earth, for the sake of worms, and will often, in winter, enter houses, where the windows are open, picking the crumbs from the table, while the family are at dinner;* the chief food, when at large, is insects. It is observed, that the Redbreast will not touch a hairy caterpillar, but will gladly take and eat any sort of smooth ones.†

The Redbreast is found in most parts of the European Continent, from Sweden to Italy, and in great abundance in Burgundy and Lorraine, where numbers are taken for the table, being thought excellent; very common also in Spain, Gibraltar, Barbary, and Algiers; approaching habitations in colder weather, as it does elsewhere.‡

A.—Rubecula Bononiensis, *Bris.* iii. 422. *Id.* 8vo. i. 427.
Spipola prima Aldrovandi, *Raii,* 80. 3. *Will.* 153.
Spippola maggiore, *Zinnan. Uov.* 50. t. 7. f. 36. *Gerin.* iv. t. 389. f. 1.
First Spipola of Aldrovand, *Will. Engl.* 210. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 444. 38. A.

This is bigger. Bill brown; head, neck behind, and back ash-coloured; throat white; fore part of the neck and breast rufous; belly, thighs, and vent, rufous and white mixed; wing coverts varied with black, white, and rufous; quills black, edged with white, and the secondaries with rufous; tail as the quills; legs yellow.

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* An anecdote, of a tame one which inhabited the Cathedral at Bristol, for 15 years, and usually perched on the pinnacle of the great organ, during divine service, is mentioned in *Gent. Mag.* 1794. p. 154.

† *Ray's Letters,* p. 136.

‡ Brisson says, "appropinquante hyeme ad nos advolat," and means the same thing, but misled Linnæus, who put it down as migratory, which it is in no country.

Found about Bologna, appears to be the Redbreast in incomplete plumage. Mr. White says, the Redbreast sings by candle-light;* and, like the Wren, whistles the year round.

34.—RUFOUS-THROATED WARBLER.

LENGTH seven inches and a quarter. Bill black; the whole of the upper parts of the plumage fine hoary lead or slate-colour; beneath the eye a patch of feathers, with dusky white lines; at the base of the under jaw another of dusky white, under eyelid white; chin and throat fine ferruginous, within the ferruginous, on each side, a fine dusky line somewhat obscure; breast fine dove-colour; belly, vent, and under tail coverts, ferruginous, the last deepest; quills dusky, with paler edges; tail three inches and a half long, rounded; the two middle feathers dark, the exterior one white, but the outer web from the middle to the end dusky; the next the same, but the end, as well as the inner web, white; the third black, with the end only white; the others black, but the two middle ones are of the same colour as the back; thighs slate-colour; legs pale.

Native place uncertain.—In Mr. Bullock's Museum.

35.—WHISKERED WARBLER.

SIZE of the Redbreast. Bill pale red; general colour of the plumage brown; throat pale orange; on each under jaw a blackish whisker; quills edged with pale orange, and a patch of deeper orange, inclining to ferruginous at the base; legs pale.

Inhabits China.—Described from a specimen in the collection of Mr. Leadbeater.

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* *Hist. Selb.* p. 101.

36.—DOUBLE-STREAKED WARBLER.

Le double Sourcil, *Levail. Afr.* vii. 109. pl. 128. f. 1. 2.
Motacilla diophrys, Double-streaked Warbler, *Nat. Misc.* xxiii. pl. 972.

LENGTH six inches and a half. Bill rather stout, dusky black; crown of the head deep rufous; plumage above pale ferruginous brown, beneath dirty white, with a tinge of rufous on the flanks, and under the tail; on each side of the head two streaks of black, the one above the eye, the second beneath it, in the direction of the jaw; tail greatly cuneiform, the two middle feathers three inches long, the outer not more than three quarters of an inch, and all of them pointed at the ends; legs the colour of the bill.

The female much like the male, but wants the black streaks above and beneath the eye.

Inhabits Africa; observed only in the country of Karow, but not common. The nest has never been met with.

37.—WHITE-TAILED REDBREAST.

LENGTH under five inches. Bill and legs dusky; irides hazel; head pale bluish grey; back and wings pale brown; chin, throat, and breast, pale rufous orange, as in the Redbreast; the rest of the under parts white; thighs brownish; the two middle tail feathers dusky black; the rest white, with the ends for half an inch dusky black, most black on the outer feathers.

The female has the back and wings as in the male; head paler brown, not grey; the forehead, and as far as the breast, dirty rufous white; the rest of the under parts dusky white; thighs brownish; tail as in the male, but the dark parts are less deep. It may be observed, that in this species the tail appears to be doubly rounded, the two middle feathers being shortest, and the third, or middle one of the five on each side, longer than the others.

Inhabits India.—General Hardwicke. Found at Cawnpore, in November.

A.—Size uncertain. Bill slender, black; plumage in general pale brownish ash-colour; chin and throat rufous; beneath from the breast to vent white; quills and tail brown; the two middle feathers plain, the others, for about one-third from the base, white. The female nearly the same, but wants the rufous on the chin and throat.

Inhabits India.—From the drawings of Sir John Anstruther. In some the chin, throat, and breast, are pale red, much the same as in the Common Redbreast, but wanting the red on the forehead.

38.—WHITE-THROAT WARBLER.

Sylvia cinerea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 514. *Gm. reise*, iv. 151. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 113. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 208.
Parus cinereus, *Bris.* iii. 549. *Id.* 8vo. i. 463. *Buf.* v. 409. 3.
Ficedulæ affinis, an Spipola prima, *Raii*, 77. A. 6.
Stoparola Aldrovandi, *Raii*, 77. A. 1. *Will.* 153. *Id. Engl.* 210.
Spipola prima Aldrovandi, *Raii*, 80. 3. *Will.* 171. *Id. Engl.* 210 & 236. xvi.
Die fahle Grasmucke, *Schmid, Vog.* p. 87. t. 73.
Fauvette grise, ou Grisette, *Buf.* v. 132. *Pl. enl.* 579. f. 3.
——— rousse, *Pl. enl.* 581. 1.—a bird of the first year.
Vitrec à menton blanc, *Salern.* 226. 6.
Turdus Calamoxenus, *Sepp, Vog.* t. p. 97.—the bird.
Der Waldsanger, *Naturf.* xvii. 101.
White Throat, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 428. *Br. Zool.* No. 160. *Id. fol.* 104. t. S. f. 4. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. p. 528. *Collins's Birds*, pl. 5. f. 6. 7. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 422. S. *Alb.* iii. pl. 58. *White, Selb.* p. 103. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 597. *Bewick*, i. pl. p. 219. *Lewin*, iii. pl. 104. *Walcot*, ii. pl. 235. *Pult. Dors.* p. 9. *Orn. Dict.*

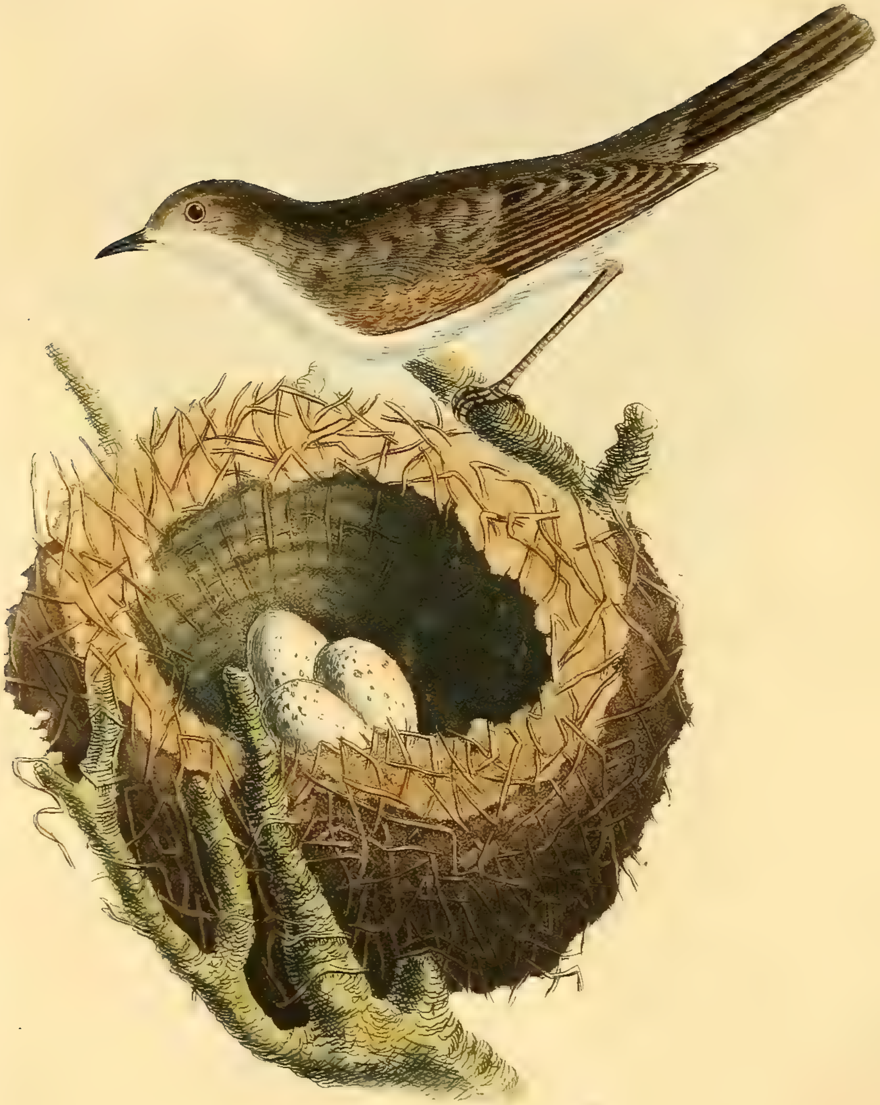
LENGTH five inches and three quarters, weight four drachms. Bill dusky, base beneath whitish; irides yellow hazel; plumage above cinereous brown; back reddish; wing coverts margined with rufous; throat white; breast and belly reddish white, darker on the breast and sides; quills and tail dusky, the feathers of both edged with pale brown; the outer one of the tail wholly white on the outer web, and the inner the same, except at the base.

The female has the breast and belly wholly greyish white. Individuals seem to differ; in some, there is much mixture of reddish on the upper parts, in others plain brown; and they are also seen to vary, in having more or less white in the two outer tail feathers; but how far such birds are to be accounted Varieties, or differing from age, does not seem apparent.

This species appears first about the middle of April, and leaves us in autumn. The nest generally found in a low hedge, of a very flimsy texture, composed of moss, dried grass and fibres, sometimes having a few hairs within; the eggs generally five, greenish grey, marked with pale reddish brown spots all over, and weighing about 27 grains. It seems to be spread throughout the kingdom, and has an agreeable and lively song, at which time it, for the most part, erects the feathers of the crown into a sort of crest. It is more like the Pettichaps than any other, but this latter has never any rufous tinge in the plumage, and the tail feathers are of one colour.

The White Throat, called by some the Nettle-creeper, feeds both on insects and fruits, and may be seen in the summer in the gardens, making havock among the cherries and currants; but by way of recompence, destroys also a multitude of noxious insects, spiders, &c. and is a well known and common species, both here and on the Continent of Europe, as may be seen from the various synonyms quoted; by the people of Provence, in France, it is called Passerine. It extends southward into Spain at the least, being well known in the Province of Andalusia, and is said to be met with in Gibraltar at all seasons.

Pl. CV.



Leſser White Throat

39.—STOPAROLA WARBLER.

Motacilla Sylvia, *Lin.* i. 330. 9. *Faun. suec.* No. 250. *Gm. Lin.* i. 956. *Brun.* No. 275? *Muller*, 269. *Faun. arag.* 83. 5. *Borowsk.* iii. 188?
Curruca cinerea, *Bris.* iii. 376. t. 21. 1. *Id.* 8vo. i. 415. *Buf.* v. 409. iii.
Stoparola, *Aldrov. Op.* ii. 732.

SIZE scarcely larger than the Willow Wren. Head, neck, and all the upper parts cinereous; the under white; quills cinereous brown; tail the same, the exterior feather white, on the outer web, the whole length, the second white at the tip; the breast of one colour.

Inhabits woods and groves, and called in Sweden Skogsknetter, Mesar; Brisson, whom Linnæus quotes as a synonym, says, it is five inches seven lines long, the ten middle tail feathers brown, margined all round with grey, the exterior pale cinereous, the outer web and tip white. We can scarcely think it distinct from the White Throat.

40.—LESSER WHITE-THROAT WARBLER.—Pl. cv.

Sylvia Sylviella, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 515.
Motacilla longirostra, *Naturf.* xxvii. s. 43. 2.—Bechstein.
Lesser White-Throat, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 185. pl. 113.—bird, nest, and eggs. *Id. Sup.* ii. 239. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 599. *Donov.* iv. pl. 86. *Orn. Dict.* *Br. Zool. Ed.* 1812. i. p. 529.

SIZE and shape of the Yellow Wren; length scarcely five inches. Bill half an inch long, slender, dusky, base of the under mandible yellow; irides dark; plumage on the upper parts pale cinereous brown, darker on the crown; under parts from chin to vent dusky white; tail two inches long, the same in colour as the upper parts, except the outer feather, which is paler on the outer web, the two middle ones are shorter than the others, giving a forked appearance when spread; the wings reach to about one-third; legs deep brown.

Male and female much alike.

I am indebted to my late friend, the Rev. J. Light foot, for the above, who first informed me, that it was found in May and June, building in the brambles, and other low bushes, about Bulstrode, Bucks. The nest composed of dry bents, mixed with wool, lined with those of a finer texture, with a few white hairs of a horse or cow, though not sufficient to form a covering; the eggs white, four or five in number, with small dots of brown, and some irregular blotches of the same towards the larger end; also other blotches of a paler brown mixed, but the small end quite plain. It is found in many parts of this kingdom, but most plentiful towards the east.*

I have set down the *Motacilla Sylvia* of Linnæus as distinct, not being able to make it exactly correspond with our White Throat, though many authors suppose it to be the same; nor can I clearly reconcile it with the present one, as Linnæus expressly says, that two of the outer tail feathers have white in them, whereas in the lesser White-Throat they are wholly brown, except the outer web of the exterior, which is only paler, but not white; it approaches nearer to the Babbler Warbler, though in reading the description some differences will be found; however this may be, I received, a few years since, a specimen of the Lesser White-Throat from Sweden, under the name of Motacilla Curruca, but whether it was the same with the Kruka of that country, or that which Linnæus meant under that name, is not so easily determined.†

Mr. Bechstein makes the length of the bill a characteristic distinction, and it certainly is a trifle more elongated than in the Reed, or Willow Wrens, or Lesser Pettichaps; but it appears longer than it really is, from the face itself being prolonged: it both hops and flies well, and may be observed sometimes sitting with the bill upright, continually opening and shutting it, and harshly uttering the words Aetsch Atsch.*

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* Col. Montagu says, it is not found in Devonshire or Cornwall, and thinks he has met with it in the greatest numbers in the enclosed parts of Lincolnshire.—*Orn. Dict.*

† In the *Fauna suecica*, Linnæus says, "extima (rectrice) margine interiore alba." In the *Systema Naturæ*, he writes "extima (rectrice) margine tenuiore alba," no doubt meaning, that the margin of the inner web is white; yet at the end of the description in the former, he adds, "Rectrices fuscæ, sed margine exteriore longitudinaliter alba," which is the case in our bird; at least the outer web is very pale, approaching to white.

Although we have no certain knowledge of this bird being found elsewhere than in Germany and Sweden, independent of our kingdom, yet we can scarcely doubt its being met with in the intermediate places on the Continent of Europe, though perhaps confounded with other species. Dr. Pallas, in some MS. notes, mentions a bird by the name of Creeper-like Willow Lark, and says, " it is in colour " like a Creeper, with a rounded tail, the lateral pens tipped with " white ;" that it is common about Lake Baikal, but not elsewhere. It is not possible from this short description to determine the species.

41.—GOODA WARBLER.

LENGTH about four inches. Bill slender, pale ash-colour, with a hair or two at the base; general colour of the plumage pale cinereous brown; over the eyes a whitish streak; beneath from chin to vent, and upper tail coverts dusky white; tail rounded; wings short, only reaching to the rump; legs pale ash-colour.

Inhabits India, and there called Gooda.—From the drawings of General Hardwicke, it appears more like the Lesser White-Throat than any other, but it seems to be a smaller bird, or the draughtsman has painted it less than it ought to be, from inattention.

42.—VIRESCENT WARBLER.

LENGTH four inches. Bill dusky; plumage above olive brown; beneath very pale ash, with a tinge of green on the breast and sides, and in some lights on the back likewise; quills and tail brown; legs dusky.—Inhabits Africa.—Mr. Bullock. It is at first sight very like the Lesser Pettichaps, but is a smaller bird.

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* *Naturforscher.*

43.—GREEN-BACKED WARBLER.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill dusky; plumage above dusky green; beneath pale yellow buff-colour; the base of the greater quills white, forming a spot on the wing; from the nostrils, over the eye, a pale trace; quills and tail dark ash; on the two outer feathers of the last, a dusky white spot on the inner web, near the end; legs brown, pretty long.

Inhabits Africa.—Mr. Bullock.

44.—WHIN-CHAT WARBLER.

Sylvia Rubetra, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 525. *Scop.* i. 237.
Motacilla Rubetra, *Lin.* i. 332. *Faun. suec.* No. 255. *Frisch,* t. 22. *Borowsk.* iii. 192. *Gm. Lin.* i. 967. *Brun.* No. 277. *Muller,* No. 275. *Kramer,* 375. 5. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 159. *Id. Ed.* ii. 245. (Traquet Tarier).
Muscicapa altera mas, *Gerin.* iv. t. 382. 2.
Rubetra major, sive Rubicola, *Bris.* iii. 432. t. 24. 1. *Id.* 8vo. i. 430.
Sylvia Petrarum, Steinfletsche, *Klein,* 78. 11. *Id. Ov.* 25. t. 10. f. 9.
Das Braunkehlchen, *Naturf.* xvii. 103.
Grand Traquet, ou Tarier, *Buf.* v. 224. *Pl. enl.* 678. 2.
Walde Rothschwantz, *Gunth. Nest.* t. 95.
Oenanthe secunda, *Raii,* 76. A. 3. *Will.* 234.
Whin-Chat, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 454. *Br. Zool,* i. No. 158. *Id. fol.* 103. t. S. 2. f. 3. 4. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. 525. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 421. R. *Will. Engl.* 234. *Collins, Birds,* pl. 8. f. 3. 4. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 706. *Hayes, Birds,* pl. 60. *Lewin,* iii. pl. 109. *Walcot,* ii. pl. 140. *Pult. Dors.* p. 9. *Orn. Dict.* *Graves, Br. Orn.* v. iii. *Id. Eggs,* Pt. I.

LENGTH five inches, weight four drachms and a half. Bill black; irides hazel; head, neck, back, and rump black, the feathers edged with rufous; from the bill, over the eye, a white streak, passing almost to the hindhead; beneath this the cheeks are blackish; chin white; the rest of the under parts rufous white, deeper on the breast; on the wings, near the shoulder, a transverse white mark, and another, smaller, on the outer edge, near the bastard wing; tail white for two-thirds next the base, the rest of the length black; the two middle feathers wholly black; legs black.

The female is paler, the spots on the wings and trace over the eye less conspicuous; and instead of black, the sides of the head are the same in colour as the other parts.

This is not uncommon in England; seen with the Stone-Chat on Heaths during summer, where it breeds; the nest is placed on the ground, and formed of dried bents, and a little moss, much as in the Stone Chatter; the eggs five or six, and bluish.

It seems to be less common than the following, and in the northern parts of England disappears in winter. We have, however, seen it in Kent, the whole of the year. The greater part, therefore, may be supposed to migrate, or at least shift quarters, but some few remain behind. We certainly do not find this bird in plenty till the middle of April, and chiefly in places where furze grows; hence by some called Furze-Chat. It is singular too, that it should so very rarely be seen in Devonshire and Cornwall, but the same is the case with some others of the Summer Warblers, giving reason to suppose, that they arrive and depart from our eastern coasts, and from thence spread more or less throughout England.*

This species is said to be common throughout the Continent of Europe, in France, Italy, and Germany, the more temperate parts of Russia, and even as far as the Uralian Chain, yet not reaching any part of Siberia;† but in general is more common than the Stone-Chatter. The food is chiefly insects; will also catch flies, which it seizes on the wing like the Flycatcher: the flesh is thought by some to be well flavoured, and equal to that of the Ortolan. The song is a short warble, having an elongated note at the end, but although monotonous, is not unpleasing; and it is observed frequently to utter this while suspended in the air on the wing.

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* Appears on the Isthmus of Gibraltar, and sometimes on the hill in spring and summer, but disappears entirely in winter.—*White.*

† According to Linnæus it is found in Spitsbergen.

I have seen two Varieties, one with the belly much variegated with white; the other with a considerable portion of pale grey on the upper parts, and the tail feathers tipped with the same.

45.—WHEAT-EAR WARBLER.

Sylvia Oenanthe, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 529. *Scop.* i. 156. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 135.

Saxicola Oenanthe, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. p. 237.

Motacilla Oenanthe, *Lin.* i. 332. *Faun. suec.* No. 254. *Gm. Lin.* i. 966. *Brun.* No. 276. *Muller*, No. 274. *Kramer*, p. 374. 4. *Faun. Groenl.* 122. *Sepp, Vog.* t. p. 163. *Raii*, 75. A. 1. *Will.* 168. t. 41. *Borowsk.* iii. 192. *Lin. Trans.* xii. p. 532.

Vitiflora, *Bris.* iii. 449. *Id.* 8vo. i. 434. *Klein*, 78. *Gerin.* iv. t. 383. 384. 1.

Culo bianco, *Zinnan. Uov.* 41. t. 6. f. 24. *Cett. Uc. Sard.* 223.

Der Weissschwanz, *Naturf.* xvii. 103.

Cul-blanc, Vitrec, ou Motteux, *Buf.* v. 237. *Pl. enl.* 554. 1. 2. *Hist. Prov.* i. 498. *Voy. en Barb.* i. 273.

Steinschmazer, *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* t. 26. f. 1.

Wheat-ear, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 465. *Id. Sup.* 182. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 157. *Id. fol.* 102. t. s. 1. f. 5. 6. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. 521. *Collins's Birds*, pl. 6. f. 1. 2. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 420. P. *Will. Engl.* 133. pl. 41. *Albin*, i. pl. 55—male, 54—female. *Edw. Birds*, *pref.* p. 12. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 565. *Bewick's Birds*, i. pl. in p. 229. *Lewin's Birds*, iii. pl. 110. *Walcot*, *Birds*, ii. pl. 241. *Pult. Dorset*, p. 9. *Orn. Dict. & Supp.* *Graves's Br. Orn.* V. iii. *Id. Eggs*, pt. 1.

LENGTH five inches and a half, breadth nine inches and three quarters; weight six drachms and a half. Bill black, rather broad at the base, and furnished with a few hairs; irides hazel; crown of the head, hind part of the neck, and back, bluish grey; over the eye a white streak; through the eye another of black, which grows much wider behind it; quills black, edged with tawny; the rump, upper tail coverts, and base of the tail, white; the end half black; body beneath yellowish white, changing into pure white at the vent; breast tinged with red; legs black. In the female the mark over the eyes is rather obscure, and instead of the black mark under it, is a patch of brown; and the tail not so deeply marked with white. This is a migratory species, coming into England about the middle of March, and departing in September: the females arrive first. It is known by various names, as Fallow-finch, or Smich, White-tail, and Snorter; also Chickel, Hedge-chicker, and Chack-bird.*

In some parts of England they are in great plenty, and much esteemed for the table; but no where seen in greater numbers than in Sussex, about Eastbourne; are taken in snares made of horse hair, placed beneath a turf, and being timid birds, the appearance of an enemy, or even the motion of a cloud, will drive them for shelter to these traps, and are then taken. The numbers, annually ensnared in that district alone, amount to about 1840 dozens;† this is the profit of the Shepherds, who frequent the plains with their sheep, and have been known to fetch a shilling per dozen, formerly valued at sixpence. Quantities of them are eaten by the neighbouring inhabitants, or occasional visitors, others picked, and forwarded to the London Poulterers; and many potted, being as much esteemed in England as the Ortolan on the Continent.

The food is chiefly insects, and in wet summers feed much on earth-worms, and I have likewise been told, that on opening them, the stomach was filled with a small black curculio.‡

It chiefly frequents heaths; but except in particular spots, only a few scattered pairs are to be seen. The nest is usually under shelter of a turf, clod, stone, &c. always on the ground, and not unfrequently in some deserted rabbit burrow, composed of dry grass, or moss, mixed with wool, fur of the rabbit, &c.; the eggs from five to six, of a light blue, a trifle darker at the large end, each weighing about 43 grains; the young hatched about the middle of May.

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* *Orn. Dict.*

† It is observed at Eastbourne, that the flights chiefly consist of young birds, which arrive in greatest numbers when a westerly wind prevails, and always come against the wind; on the 15th or 16th of August, 1792, a Shepherd caught twenty-four dozens, with only a few old birds among them; and in another instance, eighty-four dozens were caught in one day, by a single Shepherd.—*Lin. Trans.* iv. p. 17.

‡ Sir Thomas G. Cullum, Bart.

It is believed, that this bird in general migrates annually, but I am clear that some few remain through the whole year; I have once seen a single one a little after Christmas, and it is said, that some have been occasionally observed about warrens, and stone quarries, during the winter: the greatest number seen on the downs in Kent, as far as my own observations go, is about the middle of April,* and after staying a fortnight, rarely more than one or two remain, but return to the same spot in August, as we are told, though I cannot say that I have remarked this return, oftener than twice or thrice. Mr. Boys once informed me, that he had frequently seen them in plenty about Sandwich, the second week in August.

This species inhabits the whole of the Continent of Europe, from Greenland† on the north, to the Cape of Good Hope, and from thence at least to the East Indies, as we have not only met with drawings of the bird, but seen specimens, which were brought from that part of the world;‡ but it is in all places described as migratory; are frequently known to fly on board of ships on entering the Straits of Gibraltar, coming from the Barbary Shore, and observed to arrive in that fortress from the end of March to the second week in April in numbers; a few stay, and breed there, but the rest depart northward; returning again to the rock in September, after which they disappear for the winter.

A.—Motacilla Oenanthe, *Lin.* i. 332. 15. *β.*
Vitiflora grisea, *Bris.* iii. 452. t. 21. f. 2. *Id.* 8vo. i. 434.
Cul-blanc gris, *Buf.* v. 244.
Grey Wheat-Ear, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 467. *Br. Zool. App.*

This Variety differs in having a mixture of whitish and fulvous on the upper parts, with very small grey spots on the lower part of the neck; and the two middle tail feathers wholly black; the others as in the Common Wheat-Ear, and fringed with pale rufous; bill and legs brown.*

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* Mr. Lamb saw five or six females on Heckfield Heath, near Reading, the 20th March.

† Met with by D'Entrecasteux.

‡ *Hist. Selb.* p. 38. See also *Edwards's Preface.*

B.—Vitiflora cinerea, *Bris.* iii. 454. t. 21. f. 3. *Id.* 8vo. i. 435.
Cul-blanc cendré, *Buf.* iii. 245. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 468.

The forehead in this bird is white; the upper parts of the body ash-colour, irregularly mixed with grey brown; rump grey brown; in other things like the last described.

C.—Scopoli observes another Variety, found about Dwina, which is white on the upper parts; throat, wings, and nearly the whole of the two middle tail feathers black; and two black spots on the other feathers of it.

46.—RUSSET WHEAT-EAR WARBLER.

Sylvia Stapazina, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 530. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 137.
Saxicola Stapazina, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. 239.
Motacilla Stapazina, *Lin.* i. 331. *Gm. Lin.* i. 966.
Vitiflora rufa, *Bris.* iii. 459. *Id.* 8vo. i. 436. *Klein,* 80. 26.
Cul-blanc roux, *Buf.* v. 246.
Oenanthe altera Aldrovandi, *Raii,* 76. 2. *Will.* 168. *Id. Engl.* 233.
Stapazina, *Arct. Zool.* ii. 241. Q.
Russet Wheat-Ear, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 468. *Edw.* pl. 31.—front figure. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 569.

SMALLER than the Common Wheat-Ear; length six inches and a half, extent eleven; weight one ounce. Bill black: in the male, the head, neck, back, and breast, are of a faint dirty orange, deeper on the back; across the lower part of the back a crescent of black spots; chin, cheeks, and throat, black; rump, upper tail coverts, and lower belly, white; wings light brown; the two middle feathers black, the others white, with a narrow border of black; legs black. The female is said to be like the male, but the black mark is round, and behind the eyes only, and not under the throat, which part is white.

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* This bird was shot near Uxbridge, and described with the upper parts tawny, fore part of the neck dull brownish yellow; from the bill to the eye an obcure dusky line; quills black, edged with tawny and white; tail like the Common Wheat-Ear, with pale tawny edges.

Inhabits Italy, about Bologna, but not common; found also at Gibraltar. Notwithstanding the above description of sexes, I am assured that the black mark indiscriminately belongs to either sex, and that from the colours only it is impossible to distinguish the male from the female. The young of the first year have a paler yellow on the back than the old birds. It is one of the later migrators into Gibraltar, not appearing till the end of March; by the second week in April they abound in all parts of the hill, town, and isthmus, being prior in their arrival to the Common Wheat-Ears; they gradually disperse through all the country, leaving always some few that inhabit the rock in its more retired parts; but none remain after the migration upon the flat country of the Isthmus. In May and June the male sings with a very sweet and pleasing, but feeble note. In autumn the whole of this species departs to Barbary, from whence they came.

47.—BLACK-EARED WHEAT-EAR.

Sylvia Stapazina, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 531. Var. *β*. *Raii,* 81. 13. *Will.* 168.
Saxicola aurita, Traquet oreillard, *Tem. Mau. Ed.* ii. 241.
Vitiflora rufescens, *Bris.* iii. 457. t. 25. 4. *Id.* 8vo. i. 435.
Cul blanc roussatre, *Buf.* v. 245.
Russet Wheat-Ear, Var. A. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 469. *Edw.* 31.—back figure. *Will. Engl.* 233.

LENGTH six inches and a quarter. General colour of the plumage above pale rufous, under parts white; through the eye, from the bill, a broad black patch which extends over the ears; tail for three-fourths of the length white, the rest black; but the wings and the two middle tail feathers are black, and the outmost chiefly so; bill and legs black.

In the female the mark on the ears is only dusky, mixed with rufous; nape and back rufous brown; throat dirty white; breast pale rufous, with some other trifling differences. The males at first much like the females.

Inhabits the southern parts of Italy as well as the Russet Species. Willughby says near Nismes, and Bologna; common in the neighbourhood of the Mediterranean Sea; has been usually taken for a Variety of the Russet Wheat-Ear; but M. Temminck assures us, that it is a distinct species. The description in Brisson is very good, but the tail in his figure seems longer than in nature, approaching to that of the Wagtails.

48.—RUFOUS WHEAT-EAR.

Sylvia leucorhoa, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 531.
Motacilla leucorhoa, *Gm. Lin.* i. 966.
Le Motteux du Senegal, *Buf.* v. 249.
Cul blanc du Senegal, *Pl. enl.* 583. 2.
Rufous Wheat-Ear, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 469. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 574. pl. 52.

THIS is bigger than the Common Wheat-Ear; length seven inches. Bill black; upper parts of the plumage rufous brown; wing coverts brown, edged with rufous; quills the same; the under parts of the body yellowish white, inclining to reddish on the breast; the rump, upper and under tail coverts, and base of the tail, white; the rest of the tail brown, edged with rufous, like the quills; legs black.—Inhabits Senegal.

49.—CAPE WHEAT-EAR.

Sylvia Hottentotta, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 531.
Motacilla Hottentotta, *Gm. Lin.* i. 963.
Grand Motteux, ou Cul blanc du Cap de B. Esp. *Buf.* v. 248.
Traquet Imitateur, *Levail. Afr.* iv. 92. pl. 181.—male. 182.—young.
Cape Wheat Ear, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 470. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 573.

LENGTH six inches and a half. Bill and legs black; forehead white, passing over the eyes as a streak; chin and throat white; top of the head black; through the eye, from the bill, a streak of black, curving on the sides of the neck, there finishing in a broad bar; the rest of the under parts white; plumage on the upper parts of the body and wings clay-brown; rump white; quills and tail feathers dusky, with pale edges.

The female is smaller, the colours less bright, the white less pure, and the black on the breast inclining to brown: in young birds the black on the breast is wanting. It differs from the Pileated Warbler next described, in being bigger, and the white streak passing over the eye broader, which in the last named is only a slender stripe; on the breast, too, in the latter is a band more than an inch broad; it is probable that they may be allied.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, almost every where in the neighbourhood of the Colony, chiefly among the cattle, and feeds on insects and worms: it sometimes builds in a hollow in the earth, or rock; at other times in some old ant hill, and lays five eggs, of a turquoise blue. The Cape Wheat-Ear is probably the female. Both this and the following are named Schaap Wagter.

50.—PILEATED WARBLER.

Sylvia pileata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 531.
Motacilla pileata, *Gm. Lin.* i. 965.
Black-headed Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 471. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 569.

SIZE of the Wheat-Ear; length six inches. Bill black; head black, uniting, on each side of the neck, with a deep crescent of the same, which occupies the whole breast; over the eye a white streak; forehead and chin white; back and wings russet brown; rump and belly white; the two middle tail feathers black, the base of the others white; the rest of their length black.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, where it is called Schaap Wagter, under which name I have received it from thence. I have also seen it in Chinese drawings, as well as from India, where it is called Carrowla.

51.—CREAM-COLOURED WARBLER.

LENGTH five inches. Plumage in general dusky white, or cream-colour; back, breast, and under parts, more inclined to dusky; rump and tail wholly pale ferruginous; bill and legs black.

Inhabits India, and called Burra Carrowla: it seems a doubtful bird; not improbably a White Variety of the last Species, which bears a name somewhat similar.

52.—STONE-CHAT WARBLER.

Sylvia Rubicola, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 523. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 140.
Sylvia Muscipeta, *Scop.* i. No. 236?
Motacilla Rubicola, *Lin.* i. 332. *Gm. Lin.* i. 969. *Kram.* p. 375. 6. *Georgi,* 174. *Gerin.* iv. t. 382. 1.
Motacilla Rossica, *Nat. Misc.* p. 649?

Rubetra, *Bris.* iii. 428. t. 23. 1.—male. *Id.* 8vo. i. 429.
Saxicola Rubicola, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. 246.
Oenanthe nostra tertia, *Raii,* 76. A. 4. *Will.* 169. t. 41.
Sylvia lutea capite nigro, *Klein,* 76. 8. *Id. Ov.* 25. t. 10. f. 14.
Swartzkehliger steinschmatzer, *Bechst. Deut.* iii. 694. t. 23.
Traquet, *Buf.* v. 215. pl. 13. *Pl. enl.* 678. 1. *Hist. Prov.* i. 508.
Occhio di Bue, *Zinnan. Uov.* 52. t. 7. f. 40.
Tschecantschiki, *N. C. Petr.* xv. 488. 489? t. 25. 3.
Dornreich, *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* t. 98.—lower figure.
Stone-smich, Stone-chatter, Moor-titling, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 448. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 159. *Id. fol.* 103. t. S. 2. f. 5. 6. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. 520. *Will. Engl.* 235. t. 41. *Collins, Birds,* pl. 9. f. 10. & pl. 11. f, 8. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 709. pl. 55. *Albin,* i. pl. 52. *Hayes, Birds,* pl. 39. *Bewick, Birds,* pl. p. 233. *Lewin, Birds,* iii. pl. 108. *Walcot, Birds,* ii. pl. 239. *Pult. Dors.* p. 9. *Donov.* iv. t. 92. *Orn. Dict.* *Graves, Br. Orn.* V. i. *Id. Eggs,* pt. 1.

LENGTH five inches or more; weight five drachms. Bill black, with a few weak hairs at the base; irides dusky; the head, neck, and throat, are black, or nearly so; the upper parts of the body mixed blackish and pale rufous; the feathers margined with the latter; on each side of the neck a transverse streak of white, giving at a distance the appearance of a white collar; breast reddish yellow; belly paler; vent nearly white; rump quite white; quills dusky, margined with ferruginous; those next the body marked with a white spot near the base, and a second spot of white on the coverts; tail black, the outer edges, and ends of the two outer feathers, ferruginous; legs black.

The female has the colours less vivid; the head not black, but like the rest of the upper parts; sides and throat palest; the white on the sides of the neck less conspicuous, and that on the wings the same, but the rump not white. Young male birds, of the first year, have the black feathers on the head mixed and edged with rufous.

This is a common species, and for the most part inhabits dry places, such as heaths and commons, living on insects, which it is often seen to take in the manner of a Flycatcher, springing on the flies which pass within reach, and returning to the twig it first sat on: it is an early breeder, making the nest in a bush, near the ground, or sometimes on the ground beneath a stone; it is composed of moss and bents, lined with hair, and sometimes a few feathers; the eggs five or six, of a bluish green, sparingly marked with faint rufous spots; whether this bird partially migrates, or only changes the abode, for the sake of a greater plenty of food, is not generally agreed on; but although it is certainly seen the winter through, the numbers are fewer, and I have had reason to think that at such times more will be found in low marshy situations than elsewhere. It is not on record for any thing like a song, except a warbling kind of note, which it utters in the spring, and chiefly on the wing; but the general note, according to Buffon, imitates the word Ouistrata, frequently repeated; though in my opinion, more like a clicking of stones together, one being held in each hand, hence perhaps the name of Stone-chatter. It inhabits various parts of the Continent of Europe, from Sweden to the Cape of Good Hope at least, but in no place more common than at Gibraltar, where it is seen in every part of the district, chiefly on the heaths and commons where furze abounds, and there found at all seasons.

Inhabits India, comes to Calcutta in September, and departs in April; often found among the thickets of Hogle or Typha, and feeds on insects. I observe a pair of these in Gen. Hardwicke's drawings; in these the colours are the same as in the European Species, but darker, and better defined.

A.—Le Traquet patre, *Levail. Afr.* iv. 88. pl. 180. 1. 2.

This has the whole head brown black, round the neck white; breast rufous; lower belly, thighs, and rump, white; quills and tail brown; on the middle of the wing a spot of white. This is the male.

Le Motteux, ou Cul-blanc verdatre, *Buf.* iv. 248.
Orange-breasted Wheat-Ear, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 470.

This is smaller than the other; the upper parts black brown, mixed with greenish brown; on the wing a white spot; throat dirty white; fore part of the neck the same, mixed with black; breast orange, paler towards the belly; upper and under tail coverts white; tail brown, all but the two middle feathers have the ends white. This is the female.—The young bird is almost wholly brown.

These inhabit the Cape of Good Hope, and according to M. Levaillant, differ only in sex; the name given to this is Schaap Wagtertje.*

B.—In this the head is not wholly black, but only the chin and sides above the eye; the crown, nape, and all the parts, above being pale brown, mottled with dusky; the under parts, quite to the vent, white; sides of the neck, under the wings, and the rump pale ferruginous; quills dusky, with pale edges; on the middle of the wing a patch of white; tail dusky, nearly black, edged as the quills, the two outer feathers more or less white.

The female is much the same, but paler, the fore part of the head and chin not black, but rufous white; through the eye a dusky streak.

These inhabit India, and seem to be further Varieties of the Stone-Chat. From the last place we have also seen another, in which the head and throat were black; the crown black, spotted darker brown; beneath pale rufous, the rump, and collar round the neck the same; and appears very like the Common Stone-Chat.

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* The Pileated Warbler is also called Schaap Wagter.

53.—SIBYL WARBLER.

Sylvia Sibilla, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 523.
Motacilla Sibilla, *Lin.* i. 337. *Gm. Lin.* i. 992.
Rubetra Madagascariensis, *Bris.* iii. 439. t. 24. *Id.* 8vo. i. 431.
Traquet de Madagascar, *Buf.* v. 231.
Sibyl Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 450. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 609.

THIS is allied to the Stone-Chat, but is a trifle bigger. Head, neck, and upper parts of the body, black, but the feathers of the back and wing coverts have tawny margins; it has the white spot on the wings, but wants that on the rump, and all the tail feathers are black; the under parts of the body are white, passing backwards at the lower part of the neck, like a half collar; the breast rufous.

Inhabits Madagascar, where it is called Fitert; at first sight may be taken for the Stone-Chat. Is said to sing well. I have met also with the same bird in drawings from India, where it is called Cassia, a large kind of Sparrow.

A.—Length five inches. Bill black; form of the bird and size, as that of the Stone-Chat; crown marbled whitish and brown; sides of the head plain brown; over the eye, from the bill, a broad pale trace towards the nape; body above brown, streaked with dusky; chin and throat the colour of the eye streak; breast and under parts buff white; rump as the breast; wings dark brown, the feathers edged with tawny buff; quills wholly dusky; tail even, dusky, the feathers edged, and tipped with tawny; legs black.

Inhabits India.—General Hardwicke. Said to be common in hedge rows about Anophere, in December.

54.—PROVENCE WHEAT-EAR.

Sylvia Massiliensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 531.
Motacilla Massiliensis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 965.
Le Fist de Provence, *Buf.* v. 194. *Pl. enl.* 654. 1.
Provence Wheat-Ear, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 471.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill three quarters of an inch, dusky; top of the head and neck behind pale rufous brown; the feathers margined at the ends with blackish; upper parts of the back rufous; lesser wing coverts black, margined with rufous; quills much the same; beneath the eyes a yellowish white spot; body beneath reddish white, with small blackish spots about the neck and breast; tail a trifle forked, dusky black; the two middle feathers margined with rufous, the three next on each side with white, the two outmost wholly white; legs yellowish, hind toe pretty long, but the claw as in the others.

Found at Provence in France, and called Fist, from its note; when disturbed, it squats beneath a stone, till all is again quiet.

55.—SPOTTED WHEAT-EAR.

Sylvia maculata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 532.
Motacilla maculata, *Gm. Lin.* i. 965.
La Pivotte Ortolane, *Buf.* v. 195. *Pl. enl.* 654. 2.
Spotted Wheat-Ear, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 472.

SIZE of the last, and not much unlike it. Plumage above brown, spotted with dusky black; rump and upper tail coverts plain brown; wing coverts and quills black, margined with dusky white; prime quills black; round the eyes yellowish white; under part of the body dusky white, spotted with black on the neck and breast, and dashed with the same on the sides; tail white at the base, the rest black above, and dusky beneath; the two outer feathers white on the outer webs, and tips of both white; legs as in the last.

Inhabits the same places as the other, and both of them called Becfigue. The last frequently accompanies the Ortolan, and taken at the same time with that bird.

56.—ASH-CROWNED WARBLER.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill brown; top of the head ash-colour; from the nostrils a band of black passes beneath the eye, where it grows broader, and ends on the under jaw; back and wings olive-green; tail slightly cuneiform, olive-yellow; all the under parts, from chin to vent, full yellow; legs pale.

Native place uncertain.—In Mr. Bullock's Museum.

57.—COMMON WREN.

Sylvia Troglodytes, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 547. *Scop.* i. No. 239. *Tem. Man.* 128. *Id. Ed.* ii. 233.

Motacilla Troglodytes, *Lin.* i. 337. *Faun. suec.* No. 261. *Brun.* No. 284. *Muller,* No. 279. *Gm. Lin.* i. 993. *Kramer,* 378. *Georgi,* 175. *Frisch,* t. 24. *Klein, Av.* 76. 1. *Id. Stem.* 14. t. 16. f. 4. a. b. *Id. Ov.* 25. t. 10. f. 13. *Faun. arag.* 89. *Sepp, Vog.* t. p. 110. *Borowsk.* iii. 190. *Raii,* 80. A. 11. *Will.* 164. t. 42. *Gerin.* iv. t. 389. 2.

Regulus, *Bris.* iii. 425. *Id.* 8vo. i. 428.

Troglodyte, Roitelet, *Buf.* v. 352. t. 16. 1. *Pl. enl.* 651. 2. *Hist. Prov.* i. 510. *Robert, Ic.* pl. 2.

Reattino, *Olin. uc.* t. p. 6.

Il Lui, *Cett. uc. Sard.* 225.

Zaunschlupper, *Schmid, Vog.* p. 89. t. 75. B.

Zaun Koenig, *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* 28. t. 2. *Naturf.* xvii. 105.

Winter Wren, *Amer. Orn.* i. pl. 8. f. 6.

Wren, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 506. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 154. *Id. fol.* 102. pl. 42. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. 516. *Collins, Birds,* pl. 7. f. 7. 8. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 322. *Albin,* i. t. 53. B. *Id. Song Birds,* t. p. 64. *Will. Engl.* 229. pl. 42. *Russ. Alep.* 71. *Hayes, Br. Birds,* pl. 38. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 763. pl. 60. *Bewick, Birds,* i. pl. p. 227. *Lewin, Birds,* iii. pl. 111. *Walcot, Birds,* ii. 242. *Pult. Dorset,* p. 9. *Orn. Dict. Graves, Br. Orn.* V. ii. *Id. Eggs,* pt. 1.

THE length of this well known bird is four inches, rarely more, and the weight two drachms and three quarters. Bill slender, and dusky brown; irides hazel; head, neck, and back, reddish brown, crossed with numerous obscure dusky lines; cheeks marked with dirty white, mixed with rufous; over each eye a pale reddish white streak; the under parts, as far as the breast, of this latter colour, the rest of the plumage crossed with brown lines; quills barred alternate with reddish and black; and the tail crossed with dusky lines like the back; legs pale brown.

This is common in England, and to be seen at all seasons; it makes a nest of a curious construction, in shape nearly oval, with only one small entrance; chiefly made of moss or lichen, well lined with feathers; and the bird is said sometimes to build twice in a year. It will, however, vary the materials according to the situation it is placed in, so as to make it as little conspicuous to the observer as possible: the eggs are eight, or at most ten, dusky white, with reddish markings, chiefly at the larger end, and each weighing about twenty grains: the nest is frequently found in the corner of an outhouse, stack of wood, hole of a wall, &c. when near habitations; but if in the woods, often in a bush near the ground, stump of a tree, or on the ground itself. Its song is a short, though pleasing, warble, much louder than could be expected from the size of the bird, and continues it throughout the year. I have heard it sing, unconcerned, even during a fall of snow, and frequently very late in the evening, when all but the Nightingale are silent.

This species is found throughout Europe, but less common in the colder regions; it is however not unfrequent in Sweden and Russia, and has been met with at Aoonalashka. I trace it also as far south as Aleppo. Said likewise to be in Barbary; it inhabits the hill of Gibraltar, among bushes, and loose rocks, and in the inclosed country at all times, though rarely seen in the town. I have reason also to think that it is a native of America, for I have received it from Hudson's Bay, where it is called Chees, Chees, te, maw, tich, wa, sue; have likewise seen a specimen from Georgia.* Mr. Abbot, who furnished this, informs me, that it is common about Savannah, there called the House Wren, frequenting old dead trees, lying on the ground in swamps, and about plantations; and that it is so gentle, as to come into houses, to pick up the crumbs; the egg precisely like that of our species, it also builds the same kind of nest, and often in outhouses.

The Redbreast, and the Common, and Crested Wrens, seem to have been held in more respect than most other birds, and have had more familiar names applied to them; the most common one given to the first, has arisen from the red throat,† though several allusive names may be observed.‡ To the Common and Gold-crested Wrens, in almost every nation, the epithet of Royalty is attached,‖ independent of petty names in abundance.§

Both the Redbreast, and the Wren too, are held by the lower class in a kind of veneration, so as to be highly favourable to their preservation as Species; and it must be a most wicked and mischievous boy, who will not pay some sort of deference to a very trite

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* In this the tail appeared to be a trifle longer, than in the European one.

† Das Rothkehlchen, Rostbrustchen, Rothele—by the Germans. Rouge-gorge, Gorge-rouge, Rubienne, Rubiette, &c.—French. Pettirosso, Petto-rosso—Italian. Pitirroxo—Spanish. Ruddock, Redbreast, Robin Redbreast—English.

‡ Consigliere (Counsellor), Frate Gavina (Friar Mumps)—Italian.

‖ Reatino, Re degli Uccelli—Italian. Reyezuelo—Spanish. Ave rei—Portugal, &c. &c.; and the Saxon, ƿꞃænna, from whence our Wren is derived, is in signification not far different.

§ Thomas i giærdet, Tommeliden—Denmark. Petermansmad, Muse broder—Norway. And we the Jenny Wren, and Kitty Wren. Musabrouir, in the Ferroe Isles, meaning the Mouse's Brother, because, like the mouse, it creeps through the chinks in the wind houses, and feasts on the dried meat.—See *Landt's Description of the Ferroe Islands.*

English proverb, viz.—" The Robin and the Wren, are God Almighty's cock and hen:" and in some parts of France, it is known by the epithet of Bœuf de Dieu. It is, however, only in one instance, that I find the Wren to be dedicated to the Virgin Mary, where it is called the Hen of our Lady.*

58.—GOLD-CRESTED WREN.

Sylvia Regulus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 548. *Scop.* i. No. 240. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 127. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 229.
Motacilla Regulus, *Lin.* i. 338. *Faun. suec.* No. 262. *Gm. Lin.* i. 995. *Brun.* No. 285. *Muller,* No. 280. *Kramer,* 378. *Georgi,* 175. *Frisch,* t. 24. *Faun. arag.* 89. *Borowsk.* iii. 189. t. 72. B. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 165.
Trochilus cristatus, *Klein, av.* 76. 3. *Id. Stem.* 14. t. 16. 5. a—c. & t. 28. f. 2.
Regulus cristatus, *Raii,* 79. A. 9. *Will.* 163. t. 42. *Bris.* iii. 579. *Id.* 8vo. i. 472. *Ph. Trans.* xxviii. p. 170. *Bartr. Tr.* 289. *Gerin.* iv. t. 390. 2. *Hist. Prov.* i. 509.
Fior rancio, *Olin. Uc.* t. 6.
Scriccialo, *Cett. uc. Sard.* 225.
Gold vogelein, *Wirs. Vog.* t. 14.—male and female.
Der Haubenkonig, *Naturf.* xvii. 106. *Schmid, Vog.* p. 89. t. 75. A.
Gold-crested Wren, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 508. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 153. *Id. fol.* 101. pl. S. f. 3. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. 514. *Collins, Birds,* pl. 3. f. 9. & pl. 11. f. 9. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 321. *Id. Sup.* p. 64. *Will. Engl.* p. 227. *Edw.* pl. 254. 1. *Alb.* i. pl. 53. *Cat. Car. App.* 36. 37. *Hayes, Birds,* pl. 38. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 758. pl. 59. *Bewick Birds,* i. pl. p. 224. *Lewin's Birds,* iii. pl. 112. *Walcot, Birds,* ii. pl. 243. *Don. Birds,* pl. 4. *Pult. Dors.* p. 9. *Orn. Dict.* *Graves, Br. Orn.* V. ii. *Id. Eggs,* pt. 1.

THIS bird in length is rarely more than three inches and a half, and weight from 76 to 80 grains. Bill black; irides hazel; on the crown the feathers are elongated, of a fine orange-colour, bounded on each side with black; the upper parts of the body yellowish green, the under rufous white, tinged with green on the sides; wing coverts dusky, crossed with two white bands; quills and tail feathers dusky, edged with pale green, and some of the inner with blackish edges; legs yellowish.

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* ¶ Than sayd the Wren, I am called the hen
Of our Lady most cumly
Than of her sun, my notes shall run
For the love of that Lady.

¶ By title and ryght, the Son of Myght
She dyd hym well discus
Tu Patris, syngyng witout any endyng,
Sempiternus es filius. *Armony of Byrdes.*

In the female the crown of the head is yellow, instead of golden orange; and all the head feathers shorter. The young birds do not gain the yellow feathers and crest till autumn.*

This, apparently delicate species, is found in England at all seasons, and is more common than is generally imagined; but escapes notice, perhaps from its diminutive size. It bears cold admirably well, and is found even as far north as Shetland; but after breeding there, returns southward in autumn, and it probably does the same, in countries far north, but in a moderate clime is never found to migrate.†

It seems to prefer oak trees, for I have more than once seen a brood of these, in a tree of this kind, in the middle of a lawn, and the whole little family with the parents, about ten in number, from their continual motion, gave great pleasure to all who viewed them. The

In the same song too, the Redbreast gives his reasons for going to church.

¶ Than the Redbrest, his tunes redrest
And sayd now wyll I holde
With the churche, for there out of the ayere
I kepe me from the colde

¶ *Te per Orbem Terrarum in usum Sarum*
He sange *cum gloria*
Sancta was nexte and than the hole Texte
Confitetur Ecclesia.

* *Orn. Dict.*

† It is perhaps rather from defect of insects, than mere cold, that the bird is obliged to change place, yet that they are met with out at sea is manifest; as the late Mr. Boys mentioned to me, that one flew on board a ship in the Downs, April 8, 1797; and we are told, that the same thing has happened off the Coast of Japan.

nest is composed of moss, with a little wool, and is frequently, but not always, open at top, the bird accommodating herself to the situation in which it is placed; frequently in an oak tree as above mentioned, and often in a pear, or other fruit tree, against a garden wall, in the midst of an ivy bush, and in many instances, in a fork beneath a thick branch of a fir tree; the eggs from seven to ten in number, of a brownish white, darker at the larger end, and each weighing nine or ten grains.*

In respect to the last mode of building, I have witnessed three or four instances; one in particular in a fir tree near Bexley, in Kent, the 20th of April, 1791; the nest made of fine green moss, and lined with feathers, somewhat as in the Chaffinch, but much contracted at top; it was suspended beneath the forks of a tree,† and as it were tied with strings in three or four places, and contained nine eggs.

The places, which this bird is found in, need not be specified, as it is every where known on the Old Continent, from Norway to the Cape of Good Hope. It has a slight, weak note, more so than the Common Wren, yet may be called melodious, and I was informed by Mr. Pennant, that one of these, kept in a cage in Angermania, sang very prettily. It is a very tame and familiar species. The late Mr. Tunstall related to me a circumstance of one which had built in a spruce fir in his garden, at Wycliffe, in Yorkshire, and permitted the young to be handled several times, without the parents resenting the intrusion.‡

We learn, too, that this bird inhabits America, being met with at New York, and among the red cedars, also throughout Pennsylvania, and from thence to Cayenne,* it is likewise not uncommon in Georgia, but according to Mr. Abbot, if the same, it is four inches long, and weighs as far as three drachms, breadth seven inches; met with frequently in the woods there; but migrates northward with the Sparrows to breed.

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* Supposing the egg to weigh 10 grains, and the bird 80, when the female has laid ten eggs which it sometimes does, that is, one every day, it lays its own weight in ten days.

† Mr. Pennant mentions a nest of one, suspended in like manner by the corners, to the boughs of a Spruce Fir, and that the materials were, moss, worsted, and birch bark, lined with hair and feathers.—*Tour in Scotland*, 1769, p. 118. I was once shewn a nest by the late Mr. Lewin, in which several lengths of sewing silk were mixed with the other materials.

‡ In the *Ornithological Dictionary* Introduc. p. xxxiii. may be read some curious experiments relating to the extreme gentleness of this species.

This pretty species is said to be subject to variety in colour, as Col. Montagu mentions a pair in the collection of Mr. Luscombe, of Kingsbridge, Devon, which were of a cream-colour, with the usual yellow crown, by which the sexes are distinguished, and adds, that in Cornwall it is called Wood Titmouse, and in Devonshire, Tidly Goldfinch.†

59.—FIRE-CRESTED WREN.

Roitelet, Poul Souci, *Buf.* iv. 363. pl. 16. 2. *Pl. enl.* 651. 3.
Regulus cristatus, *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 51. pl. 106.
Sylvia ignicapilla, Roitelet triple Bandeau, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. p. 231.

LENGTH three inches five lines. Plumage on the upper parts olive-green, inclining to yellow on the sides of the neck; on the top of the head the feathers are narrow, long, and of a glowing fire-colour, on each side of which it is deep black, above the eyes and beneath them a white streak, and through the eye a narrow blackish one; forehead pale rufous; in other things it chiefly resembles the last described.

Inhabits France and Germany.—Described by M. Temminck as distinct from the Gold-crested Wren; and that it is found in the pine and fir woods, as well as in the bushes, and not unfrequently in gardens; not uncommon in France and Holland, but rarely seen in Germany. In winter time is common among the pines and firs in the Jardin du Roi, at Paris; and has the manners of the preceding species.

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* The Specimen from Cayenne had the legs quite black.

† *Orn. Dict.*

60.—FLOWERY WARBLER.

Le Becque-fleur, *Levail. Afr.* iii. 142. pl. 134. 1. 2.
Sylvia minuta, Minute Warbler, *Shaw's Zool.* xxii. pl. 997.

THIS is the smallest Species M. Levaillant ever met with at the Cape of Good Hope, being even inferior in size to the Golden-crested Wren. The bill is excessively slender, and sharp as a needle; the colour of it, as well as the eyes and legs, brown; plumage on the upper parts of the body greenish grey; beneath pale yellow; throat inclined to white; between the bill and eyes the feathers are longish, dusky, and white, and are turned forwards; wings and tail brown.

The female is like the male, but the colours more faint, and wants the elongated feathers on the forehead.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, about Heere Logements, and from thence to the River of Elephants, and beyond; found in troops of eight or ten; these are very active, and fly from flower to flower, in search of insects; its cry is like Zi, zi, many times repeated; nest and eggs unknown.

A bird, apparently of this kind, in Gen. Hardwicke's collection, scarcely three inches and a half long. Bill black; upper parts of the plumage pale greenish grey; beneath dusky, greenish white; over the eye a white trace; beneath it a second; legs brown; the tail short, rather hollowed out in the middle; the feathers of that and the quills with pale greenish white edges.

Found at Cawnpore, in October.

61.—LEUCOMELE WARBLER.

Motacilla leucomela, *N. C. Petr.* xiv. 584. t. 22. 3. *Falck, It.* iii. t. 30. *Gm. Lin.* i. 974. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 158. *Id. Ed.* ii. 243.
Motacilla pleschanka, *N. C. Petr.* xiv. 503. t. 14. f. 2.

Muscicapa leucomela, *Ind. Orn.* ii.469. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 328.
Leucomele Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 456.

LENGTH six inches and a quarter. Bill and irides dusky; forehead, crown, nape, lower part of the breast, belly, rump, and greater part of the tail white; the other parts black; the two middle tail feathers black, the others white, with a broad band of black at the end; claws black.

The female is dusky, or cinereous brown above; head and neck palest, beneath inclining to ash-colour; throat and neck before cinereous grey; above the eye a white streak; tail as in the male.

Inhabits the craggy, cavernous places about Saratow, and other parts of the Volga, and like the Sand Martin makes a hole in a bank, wherein to place the nest; this hole is horizontal, and deep; the nest composed of dry stalks, and other materials; the young ten in number. It is a bold bird, and sits on the stones and stumps of trees, twittering almost like a Swallow; supposed to feed on worms and beetles, as the remains of the latter have been found in the stomach on dissection.

62.—BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER.

Motacilla melanoleuca, *N. C. Petr.* xix. 468. t. 15. *Gm. Lin.* i. 948.
Muscicapa melanoleuca, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 469. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 328.
Black and White Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 457. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 629.

BILL and irides black; the whole of the back white; tail white at the tip; about one-third of the ends of the two middle feathers are black, from thence the black decreases, as the feathers are more outward; thighs annulated brown and white.

The female is brown and dirty ash-colour where the male is black and white.

This bird is met with, throughout the summer, about Teflis and Cyrus, in Georgia; feeds on insects; frequents the banks of rivers among the shrubs; said to be migratory. M. Temminck, who thinks this and the last to be the same, says, it is found on the banks of the Volga.

63.—WOOD WREN.

Sylvia sylvicola, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* liii.

Motacilla Sibilatrix, Das Laubvolchen, *Naturf.* xxvii. s. 47. 4. *Tem. Man.* 103. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 225.

Muscicapa sylvicola, Yellow-throated Flycatcher, *Am. Orn.* i. pl. 7. f. 3.

Regulus non cristatus major, *Bris.* iii. 482. A. *Id.* 8vo. i. 442. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 550. δ. *Will.* 164. *Ray's Letters,* p. 108. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 514. C.

Green Wren, *Alb.* ii. pl. 86? *Br. Zool. Ed.* 1812. i. 512. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 748. pl. 57. *Orn. Dict.*

Larger yellow Wren, *White's Selb.* p. 55. *Bewick's Birds,* i. p. 220.

Larger, not crested, Wren, *Will. Engl.* 228.

Wood Wren, *Lin. Trans.* ii. 245. pl. 24. *Id.* iv. 35. pl. 2. f. 1—the egg. *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 237. 6.

THIS bird is not greatly different in colour from the Willow Wren, but it is larger, of a more elegant make, and the colours much brighter; the length is five inches and a half, breadth nine, and the weight two drachms, 42 grains. Bill horn-colour, with a few hairs at the base; irides hazel; plumage on the upper parts of the body yellow green; the cheeks, throat, and under parts of the shoulders yellow; over the eyes a streak of yellow; the breast pale yellow; belly and vent a most beautiful silvery white; wing feathers brownish, the margins outwardly green, and inwardly whitish; tail rather forked, dusky brown, edged with green; legs horn-colour. The female like the male, a trifle larger, and weighs three drachms. This is a migratory species; the male, as usual in the Warbler Genus, coming first; and there is a greater interval between the arrival of the two sexes, than in any other, being sometimes at a week or ten days distance; we first see it about the end of April, and lose sight of it in September; chiefly met with in coppice woods of oak or beech, on the most lofty of which it may be found, uttering a kind of sibilous note, during which it expands the wings, in a shivering, or fluttering manner. Some have compared the note to that of the Bunting, but more shrill;* and others to that of the Marsh Titmouse, or the spring note of the Nuthatch; and it may be observed, that it is met with in woods only, and not in hedges or bushes; the nest is made on the ground, beneath the shade of trees, of dry grass, dead leaves, and moss, lined with finer grass, and a few long hairs, in shape oval; the entrance near the top, as in those of the Pettichaps, and Yellow Wren, except that the two latter line theirs with feathers; the eggs about six in number, weighing from 18 to 22 grains each, white, sprinkled all over with rust-coloured spots, and in some the markings are confluent: the young are hatched in thirteen days.†

Mr. White, when at Gibraltar, found both this species, which he calls the Shivering Wren, and the Willow Wren there; and as he has seen the latter in the winter months, he suspects that the former may remain there also throughout the year.

64.—SWAMP WREN.

I FIND likewise an American Species, mentioned by Mr. Abbott, under the name of Swamp Wren, which seems to be greatly allied. It is described as having the upper parts yellowish olive, beneath yellow, except the chin, throat, and vent, which are white; forehead yellow, passing through the eye, surrounding it; quills and tail dusky, edged with yellow; bill and legs bluish.

The female differs in being paler. This is common in summer, in the swamps of Georgia, frequenting the thickets of vines and saplings; has a loud note. It builds the latter end of April, the nest formed of rotten wood, small chips, and ground swamp moss, lined with finer tree moss, and fine stalks, like hay; the egg is blush-colour, with some small dusky specks; but for one-fourth next the larger end white, at which part the specks are more numerous. They are supposed to migrate, but Mr. Abbot, having shot one on the 2d of February, and observed others in the winter season, gives reason to think, that the greater part remain there throughout the year.

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* Mr. Lamb not only says, it is very much like that of the Bunting, but so astonishingly shrill, as to be heard at more than 100 yards distance, and this repeated once in three or four minutes.—*Lin. Trans.* ii. 245. Col. Montagu seems to think, that the note rather expresses the word Twee drawn out to some length, and repeated five or six times successively, terminating with the same note, in an hurried manner, at which time it shakes its wings.—*Orn. Dict.*

† Mr. Bechstein.

65.—YELLOW WREN WARBLER.

Sylvia Trochilus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 550. *Scop.* i. No. 238. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 124. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 224.
Motacilla Trochilus, *Lin.* i. 338. *Faun. suec.* No. 264. *Gm. Lin.* i. 995. *Brun.* No. 286. *Muller,* No. 281. *Kramer,* 378. *Klein,* 76. *Frisch,* t. 24. 2. *Faun. arag.* 89. *Borowsk.* iii. 191. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 189?
Regulus cinereus, non cristatus, *Gerin.* iv. t. 390. 1. *Will. Engl.* 228.
Muscicapa cantatrix, Little domestic Flycatcher, Green Wren, *Bartr. Trav.* 288?
Motacilla Hispanica, *Hasselq. It.* 287. *Id. Voy.* 206.
Asilus, *Bris.* iii. 479. *Id.* 8vo. i. 441. *Raii,* 80. A. 10. *Will.* 164.
Le Pouillot, *Buf.* iv. 344. *Pl. enl.* 651. 1. *Hist. Prov.* i. 510.
Le Gabrier, *Voy. d'Azara,* iii. No. 152?
Der Weidenzeisig, *Naturf.* xvii. s. 54. 6.
Der Laufer, *Naturf.* xvii. 106.
Green Wren, *Albin,* 86.
Yellow Wren, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 512. *Id. Sup.* ii. 238. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 151. *Id. fol.* 101. pl. S. f. 2. S. 2. f. 1. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. 511. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 319. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 189. *Hist. Selb.* p. 28. & 55. *Collins, Birds,* pl. 6. f. 7. 8. *Hayes, Birds,* pl. 38. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 742. *Bewick's Birds,* pl. in p. 222. *Lewin's Birds,* iii. pl. 113. *Donov. Birds,* i. pl. 14. *Pult. Dorset,* p. 9. *Orn. Dict.*

THIS is larger than the Common Wren, but more slender, the length four inches and three quarters, but some measure rather more than five inches; weight two drachms and three quarters. The bill dusky, beneath yellowish; irides hazel; plumage on the upper parts pale olive-green, the under pale yellow, and a streak of the latter over the eyes; wings and tail brown, the feathers edged with yellowish green; legs yellowish; tail a trifle forked; yet the outer feather is shorter than the next.

The female is paler, otherwise greatly resembling the male. This little bird is common in England, as well as other parts of Europe, more especially where willows grow; hence called Willow Wren;* it does not extend so far to the west as the Wood Wren, as it is rarely met with in Cornwall. It is migratory, and appears with us early, as we have heard it the beginning of April: it makes the nest in holes, near the bottoms of old trees, in hollow banks, and sometimes in a low bush; it is nearly oval, inclining to round, not unlike that of the Wren; formed of moss, with a lining of wool, hair, or feathers; the eggs dusky white, six or more in number, marked with reddish spots. It has a trifling note, scarcely uttering more than Twit, twit, whilst running up and down the branches of trees, in search of insects; but during incubation the song of the male is soft and weak, though not unpleasing.

A.—Motacilla acredula, *Lin.* i. 338. 49. *β.* *Schr. d. Berlin. Gesells.* iii. s. 195.
Ficedula Carolinensis, *Bris.* iii. 486. *Id.* 8vo. i. 443. *Klein, Av.* 86. 11.
Sylvia Pumilio, *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 39. pl. 100.
Oenanthe fusco-lutea minor, *Raii,* 186. 39. *Sloan. Jam.* ii. 310.
Le Figuier brun et jaune, *Buf.* v. 295.
Yellow-Titmouse, or Wren, *Cates. Car.* i. pl. 63. *Edw.* 278. 2. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 513. A.
Scotch Wren, *Br. Zool.* ii. p. 379. No. 152. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 420. N. *Id. Sup.* p. 64. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 744. *Orn. Dict.*

This differs in being rather inclined to brown than green on the upper, and more yellow on the under parts.

It is said to be found in Jamaica, Carolina, and other parts of America; and has been sent also from Scotland; but in every case it is suspected to be the young of the Willow Wren, perhaps a first year's bird.

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* Called also Ground Wren, and Ground Huckmuck.—*Orn. Dict.*

In General Hardwicke's drawings are three small birds, greatly resembling the Yellow Wren. The first four inches and a half long; above very pale ash-colour; beneath pale yellow buff; over the eye, from the forehead, a conspicuous, pale yellow streak; bill dusky, beneath paler; tail even; legs pale.

Another, four inches and a quarter: above tender pale green, inclining to brown on the back; beneath pale, cinereous, yellowish white, with a tinge of yellow on the breast; tail even.

A third most like our Yellow Wren; length four inches: above pale olive green, beneath dusky white; over the eye, from the forehead, a white streak, surrounding the eye in a narrow rim; bill and legs pale brown; tail slightly hollowed out at the end. This last said to have been found at Moue, in December.

One, similar to the above, is figured in the *American Ornithology*. This is five inches in length, and eight and a quarter in extent: the upper parts dull yellow olive; the wings dusky brown, edged with lighter; greater and lesser coverts tipped with white; lower parts dirty white, stained with dull yellow; tail dusky brown, with a white spot on the inner webs of the feathers; head remarkably small; bill broad at the base, furnished with bristles, and notched near the tip.

This is found in New Jersey, particularly in swamps; one of them seen in an orchard, the end of April, was remarkably active, running, climbing, and darting among the opening buds, with extraordinary agility. Mr. Wilson ranks this with the Flycatchers, which it probably may belong to; but in external appearance in the plate,* it is very similar to the Yellow Wren.

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* *Amer. Orn.* Vol. 6. pl. 5. f. 5. Muscicapa minuta, Small-headed Flycatcher.

66.—TAILOR WARBLER.

Sylvia sutoria, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 551.
Motacilla sutoria, *Gm. Lin.* i. 999. *Zool. Ind.* p. 17. t. 18. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 237.
Tati, ou Oiseau-Mouche, *W. Schout. Voy. Ind.* ii. 513. t. p. 15.
Tailor Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 515. *Ind. Zool.* 4to. 44. pl. 10. *Penn. Hindoost.* i. 206. *Wood's Zoogr.* i. 491. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 753.

SHAPE of the Willow Wren, but smaller; length three inches and a half. Bill a quarter of an inch long, nearly straight, and black; plumage on the upper parts of the body pale olive yellow; chin and throat yellow; breast and belly dusky white; vent pale yellow; quills dusky, edged slightly with yellow, the first quill shorter than the second or third, which is the longest of the three; tail dusky, legs brown; quills reach to about the middle of the tail.

Inhabits Ceylon; one said to weigh only 90 grains, and to be no more than three inches long. We have very little doubt of the bird described above being the same as a specimen, which is in the collection of Mr. Comyns, and named Kaha Tuhitya. It is chiefly remarkable for the nest, which is curiously constructed, being composed of two leaves, one of them dead; the latter is fixed to the living one as it hangs from the tree, by sewing both together in the manner of a pouch, or purse; it is open at top, and the cavity filled with fine down, and being suspended from the branch, the birds are secure from the depredation of snakes and monkies, to which they might otherwise fall a prey; the eggs are said to be white.

In my own collection is a nest of an equally singular construction; it is composed of a single large leaf, of a fibrous rough texture, about six inches long, independent of the stalk; five inches and a half in breadth, and ending in a point: the sides of this leaf are drawn together, so as to meet within three quarters of an inch; within this is the nest, which is about four inches deep, and two broad, opening at the top; and the bottom of the leaf is drawn upwards to assist in the support of it. This inward nest is composed of white down, with here and there a feather, and a small portion of white down intermixed; the stalk about five inches long. I received this from Capt. J. Sotheby, who brought it into England from China, in the year 1807. How far this nest is connected with the above described seems not clear, but if made by the same bird, it serves to shew, that the second leaf is not made use of, except in such cases as a single one is not found large enough for the purpose.

Among the drawings of Sir J. Anstruther is not only a representation of this nest, but another of an equally curious fabrication; it appears to be composed of several leaves, like those of some kind of hazel, sewed together, and an inner a nest formed of dry bents, fibres, and hairs, suspended from a tree, by the main leaf, to which the others are fastened. In this are figured two young birds, but with bills stouter than in the Warbler Genus; the colour of them rufous above, and white beneath. By the side of the nest are painted two ferruginous, or rufous-coloured eggs. The name in the drawing, Baya.*

How far the three nests above described may belong to one Species, is not easy to say; but if so, it shews the bird to be capable of varying the structure of its habitation, as occasion may require: if on the contrary, we may fairly conclude, that more than one or two birds form similar nests, if not precisely the same.

In the collection of Indian drawings, belonging to Lady Clive, is a bird not unlike the Tailor Warbler, but with an elongated tail, under the name of Merops minimus, or Motacilla sutoria. From the similarity of plumage, and manner of building the nest, there may be some reason to suspect, that the Long-tailed and the Tailor Warblers might form but one Species, did not the shape of the tails so essentially differ.

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* This name is given to the Philippine Grosbeak, but the nest of that is described, as being in the shape of a long-necked bottle, and made of grass, quite different from the Baya here described.

67.—OLIVE-BACKED WARBLER.

LENGTH three inches and a half. Bill dusky; upper parts of the plumage in general olive green; beneath yellow, inclining on the chin to rufous; feathers of the wings dusky, edged olive green; tail the same, with a large dusky black patch on each feather, forming a band when spread.

In one specimen the crown of the head was brown, with minute white streaks, and the under parts, from chin to breast, mixed dusky and dusky white; the back too was darker; in other markings, especially the tail, both were the same: probably differing only in sex.—Inhabits Africa.—Mr. Bullock.

68.—TAWNY-RUMPED WARBLER.

SIZE of the last. General colour of the plumage above dark greenish olive, beneath buff yellow; about the nostrils a very slight tinge of rufous; rump, and one-third of the tail feathers tawny buff; the rest of the tail dusky black, ending in dusky buff-colour; the legs brown.—Inhabits Africa.—Mr. Bullock.

69.—AQUATIC WARBLER.

Sylvia aquatica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 510. *Gm. Lin.* i. 953. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 132. *Id. Ed.* ii. 183.
Sylvia Schœnobanus, *Scop.* i. No. 235.
Aquatic Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 419.

THIS is said to be pale rufous above, spotted with brown; the throat and breast inclined to rufous; belly and rump whitish; a spot of the same above the outer corner of the eye, and a white band at the base of the wing; tail feathers pointed.

It builds on the ground, and is often seen sitting on the tops of plants; migrates in autumn, and called by the Italians, Grisato. It seems to correspond with the Bog-rush Warbler, but the circumstance of its migrating, seems to give reason for supposing it a different bird.

70.—BABBLING WARBLER.

Sylvia Curruca, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 509.
Motacilla Curruca, *Lin.* i. 329. *Faun. suec.* No. 247. *Scop.* i. No. 228. *Muller,* No. 267. *Faun. arag.* p. 88. *Frisch,* t. 21. *Borowsk.* iii. 187. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 114. *Id. Ed.* ii. 209.
Ficedula cannabina, *Gerin.* iv. t. 392. 1.
Curruca garrula, *Bris.* iii. 384. *Id.* 8vo. i. 417. *Klein,* 73. 2. 3. *Id. Stem.* 13. t. 16. f. 3—a. b. *Id. Ov.* 24. t. 10. f. 6. *Will.* p. 99 ? iv. t. 23.
Graas-Mucken, *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* 61. t. 15. *Naturf.* xvii. 100. No. 205.
La Fauvette babillarde, *Buf.* v. 135. *Pl. enl.* 580. 3.
Beccafico canapino, *Olin.* t. p. 11. 2.
Cannevarola, *Zinnan. Uov.* 57. t. 8. f. 46.
Babbling Warbler. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 417. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 442. U. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 580.

LENGTH five inches. Bill blackish; crown of the head cinereous; the rest of the upper parts the same, with a tinge of brown; beneath the eye a streak of deep ash-colour; the under parts, and edge of the wing rufous white; the quills brown, edged within with white, and outwardly with rufous grey, but the greater ones with ash-colour; tail brown, edged with grey, the outer feather with the exterior web and tip white, on the interior bordered with white; the middle feather the shortest, making the tail somewhat forked; legs brown.

Inhabits France and Italy, frequenting the hedges, and building therein; the nest placed not far from the ground, the eggs greenish, dotted with brown;* it is said to feed principally on caterpillars. Scopoli observes, that it is a restless, noisy bird, imitating the notes of others, and frequently seen in the gardens at Pisa, in the summer, where it is called Bianchetto.

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* Ash-coloured, spotted with ferruginous.—*Faun. suec.*

One greatly similar to this, if not the same, is among the drawings of General Hardwicke, and inhabits India.

71.—WHITE-BREASTED WARBLER.

Sylvia Dumetorum, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 522.
Motacilla Dumetorum, *Lin.* i. 334. *Gm. Lin.* i. 985, *Kramer*, 377. 19.
Curruca tertia, *Gesn. av.* 327.
White-breasted Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 447. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 618.

THE brief description given by Linnæus, of this bird, only enables us to say, that the upper parts of the body are cinereous brown, the head bluish;* throat and breast white.

The late Mr. White, of Gibraltar, informed us, that he had one of these birds, brought to him alive in the spring, taken on the Isthmus. He observes, that it is larger than the Blackcap, and has white irides, which last circumstance is the only one on record in the Warbler Genus; Gesner says the bird makes the nest of flax, hence it is called Lingetta. M. Temminck is of opinion that it is the same as the Babbling Warbler.

72.—EPICUREAN WARBLER.

Sylvia Ficedula, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 517.
Motacilla Ficedula, *Lin.* i. 330. *Faun. suec.* No. 251. *Gm. Lin.* i. 956. *Muller*, No. 271. *Brun.* No. 282. *Klein*, 79. 13. *Frisch*, t. 22.—male. *Zinnan. Uov.* 43. t. 6. f. 28 ?
Ficedula sepiaria minor, *Gerin.* iv. t. 393. 1.
Muscicapa luctuosa, *Tem. Man.* p. 102. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 157.
Ficedula, *Bris.* iii. 369. *Id.* 8vo. i. 413. *Raii*, 81. 12. *Will.* 163.

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* Gesner says ash-colour, his words are "Tertia species pectore albo, conspicitur capite cinereo," and adds "hanc Nidum aiunt ex lino struere, hinc forte Lingetta Anglis dicta.

Le Becfigue, *Buf.* v. 187. *Pl. enl.* 668. 1. *Hist. Prov.* i. 504.
Beccafico, *Olin.* t. p. 81. *Russ. Alep.* p. 64. *Cet. Uc. Sard.* p. 221.
The 4th Becafigo of Aldrovand, *Will. Engl.* 227.
Wustling, *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* t. 59.
Epicurean Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 432. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 419. K. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 592.

THE length of this bird is five inches. Bill blackish; the upper parts of the plumage grey brown, the under greyish white, tinged with brown on the breast; round the eye rufous white; the greater wing coverts incline to ash-colour, tipped with white, forming a band across the wing; quills cinereous brown, edged with greyish brown, but the three nearest the body with white; tail dusky, the feathers edged as the quills, the outer one white the whole way on the outer web, and the next the same for two-thirds of its length. The female is like the male, but paler.

This bird is much esteemed for the delicate flavour of its flesh; it is not found in England, but met with in summer every where on the Continent, from Sweden and Greece, retiring no doubt southward in autumn. In the Isle of Cyprus and Candy are in such plenty as to afford an article of commerce,* and the Italians are as fond of them now as they used to be of old. The Chief food appears to be insects, except in autumn, when they make great havock among the figs and grapes; whence it is supposed their great delicacy in some measure arises. According to Gunther, the nest is of dried fibres, grass, and moss, the eggs six in number, of a reddish white, almost covered at the larger end with ferruginous spots, towards the smaller fewer, and more scattered.

Mr. White observes, that this species is common at Gibraltar, and there called Cyprus Bird or Beccafico; and hints the very great resemblance between this and the female Coldfinch,* so much as make one almost doubt their not being the same. It is supposed to make its way to Africa in autumn, and there pass the winter, and we are told, that in the neighbourhood of Alexandria, from the month of August, immense numbers of Figpeckers are seen during their passage, which lasts three months, during which the Egyptians catch them in great quantities, by smearing birdlime on the trees and bushes on which they settle.†

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* They are salted up in great numbers, and transported into other countries.—*Will.* Probably potted, like our Wheat-ears. They also transport them in vessels filled with vinegar and sweet herbs; and the Isle of Cyprus alone collects 1000 or 1200 of these pots every year.—*Dapper Archipel.* p. 51.

73.—FIG-EATER WARBLER.

Sylvia nævia, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 517. *Gm. Lin.* i. 957.
Curruca nævia, *Bris.* iii. 389. *Id.* 8vo. i. 418.
Boarina, *Will.* 158. 171. 6. *Id. Engl.* p. 216. ch. v. & 237. No. 6.
Muscicapa prima Aldrovandi, *Raii*, 77. 7. Boarina.
La Fauvette tachetée, *Buf.* v. 149.
Bouvier, *Salern. Orn.* 226. 7.
Der Feigenesser, *Naturf.* xvii. 101.
Fig-eater, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 433. *Albin*, iii. pl. 26. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 591.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill reddish brown; plumage above rufous brown, varied with yellowish and ash-colour; beneath white; breast yellowish, marked with black spots; quills blackish, edged with white; tail the same, the two middle feathers shorter than the rest; legs reddish, claws black.

Inhabits Italy, especially about Bologna, where it is called Boarola, and Boarina;‡ chiefly met with in pastures, where beasts are kept; it makes the nest about a foot from the ground, on a shrub, or strong plant, and when the young are hatched, the female is most courageously bold in defence of them. M. Buffon has given the figure in *Pl. enl.* 581. 3. as a representation of this Species, but it must be remarked, that it has a long and cuneiform tail, such as the Grasshopper Warbler possesses; whereas the tail of the Fig-eater is not of half the length, and hollowed out in the middle, the wings reaching to the middle of it.

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* It seems to be full as like to our Pettichaps, insomuch that on shewing one to an Italian, he declared it to be a Beccafico; but perhaps more than one bird passes under this name, and both in Spain and Italy every small bird is eaten indiscriminately in autumn. M. Temminck assures us, that this is no other than a young Coldfinch Flycatcher.

† *Sonnini's Trav.* iii. p. 318.

‡ Is persequendo Boves, vulgo Boarolam, seu Boarinam nuncupantur.—*Aldrov.*

74.--PASSERINE WARBLER.

Sylvia passerina, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 508. *Gm. Lin.* i. 954. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. 213.
Curruca minor, *Bris.* iii. 371. *Id.* 8vo. i. 414.
Muscicapa secunda Aldrovandi, Borin, *Raii,* 81. *Will.* 158. *Id. Engl.* 216. *Aldr. Av.* ii. 733. t. p. 734. *Zinnan. Uov.* 46. t. 6. f. 31.
Passerinette, *Buf.* v. 123, *Pl. enl.* 579. 2. *Hist. Prov.* i. 509.
Passerine Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 414. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 739.

LENGTH five inches and a quarter. Bill slender, and sharp, colour brown; irides red brown; plumage above pale ash-colour; beneath greyish white, inclining to brown on the sides;* over the eye a small whitish streak; quills and tail dusky; legs lead-colour.

Inhabits various parts of the Continent of Europe, but not in this kingdom; common in Lombardy, Italy, Sardinia, the south of Spain, and Portugal, &c. At Provence, in France, it is called Passerinette;† by the people of Bologna Chivin; at Marseilles, Becafigulo; and by the Genoese, Borin. It is said to make the nest on a low bush, near the ground, composed of dry grass, lined with finer materials; the eggs are four in number, of a dirty white, spotted with green of two colours, most numerous at the larger end; the note is only a chirp or two, which it repeats when passing from one shrub to another.

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* Rump white according to Aldrovandus.

† Bewick's Passerine Warbler, p. 212. I am not sufficiently clear about.

75.—SUBALPINE WARBLER.

Sylvia subalpina, Becfin Subalpin, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. p. 214.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Crown, cheeks, nape, back, and scapulars, cinereous; sides of the neck the same, with a vinous tinge; throat, neck before, breast, sides, and belly vinous; middle of the belly white; wings cinereous black; the quills and coverts edged with rufous ash; tail blackish, a little rounded, the outer feather white on the outer web and tip, the rest tipped with white; bill brown above, and black beneath; legs brown.

This was a female, the male unknown; it was found in the neighbourhood of Turin, by M. le Professeur Bonelli, and is in the Natural History Museum at that place; a second specimen has not been met with.

76.—GIBRALTAR WARBLER.

Turdus arundinaceus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 334. 28. β.
Sylvia galactotes, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. p. 182.
Reed Thrush, *Gen. Syn.* iii. 33. A.

SIZE of a Nightingale; length six inches and a half. Bill pale brown; upper parts of the body pale testaceous brown, the under dusky white; above the eye a streak of the same; quills dusky, edged with cream-colour; rump and tail rufous; all but the two middle feathers of the latter have a bar of black near the end, which is farthest from the end on the outer feather; from the bar to the tip three of the outer feathers are white, the fourth white on the inner web only; in the next to that the white is wanting; legs pale brown.

Inhabits Gibraltar, where it arrives the last week in April; is a familiar bird, void of fear, perching on the tops of shrubs, hedges, and walls, in the manner of the Redstart; does not make the least attempt to sing, even in the breeding season. At the end of June, 1771, a nest was taken, near the orange-grove, with six young, and supposed to be that of the Nightingale, and nursed as such, all the summer: in autumn five of them died, and one only survived till December. This frequently chirped agreeably, but did not amount to a song. In autumn these birds appear again in numbers about the garrison, and totally disappear in September: are not to be found in flocks at any time, but straggle about like the Russet Wheat-Ear. In manners it is solitary, always perching on the tops of the shrubs, and spreads the tail erect, by sudden jerks; has a piping kind of note, which rather seems a call to its companions than a song. Found in the neighbourhood of Tetuan, as frequently as any where, but it is uncertain whether it passes the winter there. It has some resemblance to the Reed Thrush, but is a smaller bird. We first met with a specimen in the Leverian Museum.

77.—FANTAIL WARBLER.

Sylvia Cisticola, Becfin Cisticole, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. 228?

SIZE of the Common Wren; length four inches and a half; weight two drachms eight grains. Bill dark brown, slender, longer than in the Yellow Wren, and somewhat incurvated; irides pearl-colour; head and back dusky brown, mixed with dark spots, as in the Skylark; throat white; neck, breast, and sides, testaceous; wings dark brown, short, and hollow; quills and secondaries nearly of equal lengths; tail short, and remarkably round at the extremity, the two middle feathers one inch and a half long, the exterior only three quarters of an inch; on the upper surface the tail is uniform, dark brown, but beneath paler, each feather marked near the end with a broad, round black spot, and the extremity beyond the spot is white; legs pale yellow; all the tail feathers are round and broad at the ends, not pointed, as in some of the Wrens.

One supposed to be the female, was in Mr. Bullock's collection; tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers two inches long, the exterior three quarters of an inch, all of them marked with a dusky spot near the end, the tip pale, but not white; the whole plumage too is paler in colour.

This species inhabits all the shrubby parts of the district about Gibraltar, ever darting with vast alacrity among the bushes; when disturbed, takes long flights, chirping all the way, with a remarkably loud and shrill note; at other times makes no noise whatever. When in motion it erects the tail, and spreads it into a circle, which appears very beautiful; hence the propriety of the name Fantail; is common about the stone quarries beyond the Spanish Lines, and is found at Gibraltar the whole year. The nest and eggs are unknown. It is probable, that it is also an inhabitant of India, as we have found it represented among other drawings in the collection of Gen. Hardwicke. If the same referred to in the *Manuel*, it is said to make a funnel-shaped nest, among grass tufts, with small twigs, mixed with some cottony substance, with a lining of the last material.

78.—MEDITERRANEAN WARBLER.

Sylvia Mediterranea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 551.
Motacilla Asilus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 996. δ.
——— corpore ex fusco viridescente pectore ferrugineo, *Hasselq. Voy.* 186.
Mediterranean Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 514. D. *Id. Sup.* ii. 244. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 693.

THE bill in this bird is ferruginous, the upper mandible curved at the tip; general colour of the plumage greenish brown, beneath ferruginous; fore part of the breast fulvous; beneath the shoulders, and end of the wing coverts, inclining to ferruginous.

Supposed to inhabit Spain, as one flew on board a ship in the Mediterranean, near the shore.

79.—SIBERIAN WARBLER.

Sylvia montanella, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 526.
Motacilla montanella, *Gm. Lin.* i. 968. *Pall. It.* iii. 695.
Siberian Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 456. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 626.

A TRIFLE larger than the Whin Chat. Crown of the head brown black; over the eyes a yellowish streak; chin the same, in some white; ears black, placed in a bed of grey; back testaceous, spotted with brown; beneath pale yellow, like oker; the feathers of the throat brown at the base; wings brown; greater quills edged with grey; and the secondaries with white; tail longish, pale ash-colour, the two middle feathers and the outer one shorter than the rest.

Inhabits Siberia; comes into Dauuria in February, together with the flocks of Hawfinches.

80.—YELLOW-BROWED WARBLER.

Sylvia superciliosa, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 526.
Motacilla superciliosa, *Gm. Lin.* i. 975.
Yellow-browed Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 459. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 723.

THIS is greenish above, and pale beneath; on the crown a pale streak; over the eye a stripe of yellow.—Inhabits Russia.

81.—GILT-THROAT WARBLER.

Sylvia ferruginea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 516.
Motacilla ferruginea, *Gm. Lin.* i. 976.
Gilt-throat Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 459. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 643.

THE upper parts in this bird are cinereous, the under whitish; throat and neck ferruginous.

Inhabits Russia, chiefly about the Tunguska River.

82.—MOOR WARBLER.

Sylvia Maura, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 526.
Motacilla Maura, *Gm. Lin.* i. 975. *Pall. It.* ii. 708.
Moor Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 458. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 640.

SIZE of the Whin Chat, and not unlike it; head and neck black, edges of the feathers pale; back and base of the wings black, the latter margined with grey; sides of the neck, and all beneath, white; throat deep ferruginous; wings brown; on the coverts an oblique yellowish white patch; rump, and base half of the tail white, the rest black. The female and young bird have the head grey, clouded with brown; back like that of the Woodcock; the rest of the body less defined in colour.

Inhabits Russia, frequenting the birch trees scattered in the woods of Ural, and in the fields planted with them, between the rivers Tobol and Irtisch, flying by pairs. It feeds on insects, and makes the nest in the holes of the trunks of trees, formed by mice, and other small quadrupeds.

A.—Length six inches. Bill black; plumage above rufous brown, beneath rufous white; chin and belly white; over each eye a rufous streak; edges of the wing coverts rufous; quills black, with pale edges; secondaries edged with rufous; rump and base half of the tail white, the rest of the latter black, but the two middle feathers are wholly black; legs black.

This was met with among the ice, between Asia and America.

83.—BLUE-TAILED WARBLER.

Sylvia cyanura, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 976.
Motacilla cyanura, *Gm. Lin.* i. 459. *Pall. It.* ii. 709.
Bec-fin, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxviii.
Blue-tailed Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 459. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 646.

SIZE of the Redbreast. Plumage in general above cinereous yellow, with a tinge of green; rump bluish; over the eyes, the throat, and under parts, yellowish white; sides of the breast orange; wings brown, the outer margins of the quills greenish yellow, the inner yellow; tail even, the feathers rather pointed, brown, edged outwardly with blue, appearing, when folded, wholly blue.

Inhabits Siberia, always at the beginning of winter. Frequently met with in the woods about the rivulets of the southern parts of the Jenisei, and from thence through the whole eastern parts.

84.—DAUURIAN WARBLER.

Sylvia Aurorea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 527.
Motacilla Aurorea, *Gm. Lin.* i. 976. *Pall. It.* iii. 695.
Dauurian Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 460. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 605.

SIZE of the Redbreast. Crown of the head and nape hoary; forehead whitish; throat and fore part of the neck black; back and wings black, with a triangular spot of white; under parts of the body deep yellow; tail the same, except the two middle feathers, which are black.

Inhabits the neighbourhood of the river Selinga, in Siberia, among the willows.

85.—SULTRY WARBLER.

Sylvia fervida, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 525.
Motacilla fervida, *Gm. Lin.* i. 968.
Le Traquet du Senegal, *Buf.* v. 228. *Pl. enl.* 583. 1.
Sultry Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 455. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 635.

SIZE of the Whin Chat. Bill black; upper part of the head, neck, body, and wings, deep brown; edges of the feathers rufous; on the wings two white spots; beneath the body yellowish white, inclining to rufous on the breast; tail feathers dusky, with pale margins; legs black.

Inhabits Senegal; has much the appearance of the female Whin Chat.

86.—SENEGAL WARBLER.

Sylvia Senegalensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 526.
Motacilla Senegalensis, *Lin.* i. 333. *Gm. Lin.* i. 974.
Rubetra Senegalensis, *Bris.* iii. 441. t. 20. f. 3. *Id.* 8vo. i. 433.
Senegal Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 456. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 634.

LENGTH five inches and a quarter. Bill brown; plumage in general the same; quills rufous, edged with brown; tail black, all but the two middle feathers tipped with white.

Inhabits Senegal.—One of these, full six inches in length, was in the possession of the late Mr. Boddam, and brought from the Cape of Good Hope.

87.—CITRON-BELLIED WARBLER.

Sylvia flavescens, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 537.
Motacilla flavescens, *Gm. Lin.* i. 982.
Figuier à ventre jaune du Senegal, *Pl. enl.* 582. 3. *Buf.* v. 282.
Citron-bellied Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 477. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 619.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill and legs dusky; upper parts of the head and body brown; quills dark brown, the feathers edged with rufous brown; under parts of the body pale yellow; sides of the head almost white; tail even at the end, and marked as the quills.—Inhabits Senegal.

88.—RUFOUS-SIDED WARBLER.

Sylvia rufigastra, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 534.
Figuier du Senegal, *Pl. enl.* 582. *Buf.* v. 282. *Gen: Syn.* iv. 477. 95. parag. 2d. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 619.

LENGTH three inches and three quarters. Bill and legs dusky; plumage above brown; feathers of the wings and tail paler on the margins; under parts of the body pale, with a rufous tinge on the breast and sides; tail even.—Inhabits Senegal.

89.—UNDATED WARBLER.

Sylvia undata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 534. *Gm. Lin.* i. 982. Motacilla.
Figuier tacheté du Senegal, *Pl. enl.* 582. 2. *Buf.* v. 282.
Undated Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 477. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 620.

LENGTH four inches. Bill black; plumage on the upper parts black, margins of the feathers rufous; rump deep rufous; under parts white; quills brown; tail the same, two inches long, and greatly cuneiform, the feathers of it and the quills edged with rufous white; legs dusky.—Inhabits Senegal.

90.—DUSKY WARBLER.

Sylvia fuscata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 535. *Gm. Lin.* i. 982. Motacilla.
Figuier brun du Senegal, *Pl. enl.* 584. 1.
Dusky Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 477. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 609.

SIZE of the Pettichaps; length six inches. Bill slender, and dusky; the upper parts of the plumage brown, the under grey, with a reddish tinge on the sides and down the middle; quills and tail darker than the upper parts, the latter long, even at the end; legs yellow.—Inhabits Senegal.

91.—FLAXEN WARBLER.

Sylvia subflava, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 535. *Gm. Lin.* i. 982. Motacilla.
Figuier blond du Senegal, *Pl. enl.* 584. 2. *Buf.* v. 284.
——— à ventre gris, *Pl. enl.* 584. 3.—female.
Flaxen Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 478. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 611.

LENGTH four inches and three quarters. Bill dusky; plumage above fine reddish brown, beneath pale yellowish white; wings darker brown; tail long, cuneiform, the colour of the upper parts; legs pale yellow.

One in the same plate probably differs in sex: this has the upper parts deeper brown, the under cinereous white; wings and tail as the parts above; the latter cuneiform, but shorter than in the first described; legs pale yellow.

Both of the above inhabit Senegal.—-One in Lord Stanley's collection was much paler brown above, or reddish brown; beneath pale, inclining to rufous; chin and middle of the throat white; two middle tail feathers two inches long, the outer one only an inch.

A.—Length barely four inches and a half. Bill slender, black; plumage above very pale ash-colour, beneath pale rufous white; which colour includes the sides of the head, and above the eyes; wings pale brown, edges of the feathers pale; tail cuneiform, two inches long, colour as the quills; legs pale red, or flesh-colour.

The sexes differ but little; in one the pale space reaches higher above the eye than in the other, and appears as a broad streak of white.—Inhabits India.—Gen. Hardwicke.

92.—ALL-BLACK WARBLER.

Sylvia pammelaina, All-black Warbler, *Salt. Abyss. App.* p. lix.

LENGTH seven inches and a half. Bill half an inch long, black, with a very trifling notch near the tip; general colour of the plumage throughout deep black; on the upper parts somewhat glossy; quills and tail inclined to ash beneath; tail even at the end, consisting of twelve feathers, and near three inches and a half long, and the wings, when closed, reach to about the middle of it; all the feathers rounded at the end; shins an inch long, not very stout, and dusky; the outer toe united to the middle at the base; the first quill is about half the length of the second, which is about half an inch shorter than the fourth, or longest of all.

In the collection of Mr. Salt are two specimens, found in Abyssinia. In one the plumage is more intensely black, and the head feathers more elongated, so as to enable the bird to raise them as a crest. This bird has in many things the air and appearance of a Wagtail; but as the manners have not been handed down, nothing more can be said about it.

93.—COMMANDER WARBLER.

Trapuet Cammandeur, *Levail. Afr.* iv. 115. pl. 289.

GENERAL colour of the plumage deep brown-black, but the bend of the wing and the coverts are rose-white: female the same, but the white spot less defined. Young birds have a rufous brown plumage, and the shoulders pure white, and in this state are mistaken for the Luzonian Warbler, but the latter has a stronger bill.

Inhabits the west coast of Africa, from 28 deg. of lat. S. and departs after it has reared its young. Said to make the nest in subterraneous caverns, and to lay from five to eight eggs, and they are often seen in families of that number; is found also at Malimba.

94.—MADAGASCAR WARBLER.

Sylvia Madagascariensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 507. *Gm. Lin.* i. 952.
Luscinia Madagascariensis, *Bris.* iii. 401. t. 22. 1. *Id.* 8vo. i. 422.
Le Foudi-jala, *Buf.* v. 116.
Madagascar Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 412. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 579.

SIZE of our Nightingale; the length near six inches and a half. Bill deep brown; head rufous; behind each eye a brown spot; the plumage on the upper parts of the body olive brown; throat white; breast pale rufous; belly rufous brown, tinged with olive; tail brown above, and inclining to olive beneath; legs deep brown.

Inhabits Madagascar, where it is called Foudi-jala.

95.—CHOIRISTER WARBLER.

Le Coriphée, *Levail. Afr.* iii. 85. pl. 120. f. 1. 2.

SIZE of the Nightingale, and not very unlike it in general colours. Bill and legs dusky black; irides brown; the plumage in general above dull brown; beneath the same, with a rufous tinge; between the bill and eye a streak of black; over the eye, from the the bill, one of white; chin white; sides of the chin, and fore part of the neck pearly blue grey; the tail rather long, and cuneiform, dusky towards the ends of the feathers, all of which, except the two middle ones, have white tips.

The female is smaller, the plumage less deep, and the whole of the under parts, except the white chin, of a pearly blue grey.

Found in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope, in the Mimosa woods near the Rivers Sondag and Swarte Kop, and from thence to Camdeboo: it sings more like a Nightingale than any other bird, with a note, perhaps less animated and lively, but more tender and delightful; frequently in the evening, like our European songster, and in dull weather, after soft rain, the whole day through. It begins to sing in October, and in November makes a nest of moss and stalks, lined with hairs; lays from three to five blue-green eggs, changing to brownish grey towards the larger end. In the nest of this bird M. Levaillant found the egg of the Crested black Cuckow, which is white, and at least double the size of its own, yet was hatched with them.

96.—PIPING WARBLER.

Le Grivetin, *Levail. Afr.* iii. 80. pl. 118. f. 1. 2.

THIS is a trifle less than the Nightingale. Bill, legs, and irides light brown; base of the under jaw, the mouth, and tongue yellow;

head, hind neck, back and wings grey brown, inclining to rufous on the rump, and upper tail coverts; under parts of the body dirty brownish white; on the throat a few markings of the same, on a whiter ground; from the forehead, over the eye, passes a line of white, curving downwards; on the scapulars, and greater wing coverts, some undulations of white; quills brown; tail cuneiform, grey brown; all but the two middle feathers deeply margined on the outer webs and ends with white; legs bright brown. The female is smaller, the colours more dull, and the rump not rufous.

Inhabits much the same places as the last, and makes the nest in a low bush, laying four or five sea-green eggs; feeds on insects: the male, while the female sits, has a song resembling the sound of a flute, or flageolet; but the cry of the female is only similar to the syllables Trictric tric, several times repeated. In the nest of one of these M. Levaillant found an egg of the Noisy Cuckow, but on viewing it another day, it was broken and cast out; hence it should seem, that the eggs of the Cuckow are not always taken care of by the foster parent.

97.—STRUTTING WARBLER.

Le Pavaneur, *Levail. Afr.* iii. 94. pl. 122. 1. 2.

SIZE and shape of the Dartford Warbler. Bill and legs brownish; general colour of the plumage above red brown, beneath lighter, especially towards the lower belly and chin; quills and tail rather deeper than the rest; tail cuneiform.*

The female is smaller, and the brown less deep, beneath light coloured, or yellowish, marked on the breast with dusky streaks.

Inhabits the interior of the Cape of Good Hope, chiefly found about the Bay of Blettenberg, or Lagoa, and in general in all the country of Hottniquas; it flies with great difficulty, as the wings are very short, and weak in their texture. It builds among the reeds, and has generally five young. In the time of incubation the male expands the tail, in an erect manner, like the Peacock, quite on the back.

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* According to M. Levaillant it has only ten feathers.

98.—PRATTLING WARBLER.

La Caqueteuse, *Levail. Afr.* iii. 90. pl. 121. 1.

SIZE of the White Throat. Bill, legs, and eyes, light brown; general colour of the plumage above dull brown, with an olive gloss; beneath dusky white, marked about the chin and fore part of the neck with pale brown; tail even at the end.

The female is like the male, but smaller, and wants the marks on the neck.

Inhabits the inner parts of the Cape of Good Hope, found in the marshes of Hottniqua and Verloore Valley; makes a nest in the middle of the reeds, fastening several of them together, in order to support it; the eggs are five or six in number, white, spotted with brown. Is a cackling, noisy species, continually crying Gri-gri-gra-gra, repeated in all tones. The male takes his turn with the female in hatching the eggs.

99.—ISABELLA WARBLER.

L'Isabelle, *Levail. Afr.* iii. 92. No. 121. 2.

SMALLER than the last. Bill shorter, more pale, nearly white; the plumage much as in the other, with an Isabella hue; quills rufous on the edges, but chiefly in the middle; all the under parts rufous white, or yellowish; quills and tail darker than the rest, the latter even at the end.

This is found in the same places as the last, with much the same manners, and like that, fastening the nest between the reeds; the eggs five or six in number, and white.

100.—FAMILIAR WARBLER.

Traquet familier, *Levail. Afr.* iv. 97. pl. 183. 1. 2.

SIZE of the Tree Sparrow. Bill and eye brown; plumage in general grey brown, with a slight tinge of rufous, deeper on the upper parts; the breast and flanks, ears and rump, rufous; the two middle tail feathers brown, the others the same, with the outer edges rufous; legs black. The female smaller than the male.

Inhabits various parts about the Cape of Good Hope; is very tame, and, like many others, has the appearance of being allied to the Stone-Chat; is continually beating the wings, and flirting up the tail; feeds on insects, and observed to sweep them off a stone, the rump of a horse, or other elevated object; the nest made under a stone, or in a hole in the earth; the eggs four in number, greenish grey, spotted with brown; both sexes sit in turn, and are always together, and the whole family keep generally in company till the following spring.

101.—LUZONIAN WARBLER.

Sylvia Caprata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 524.
Motacilla Caprata, *Lin.* i. 335. *Gm. Lin.* i. 986.
Rubetra Lucionensis, *Bris.* iii. 442. t. 24. 2.—male. f. 3.—female. *Id.* 8vo. i. 432.
Traquet Fourmilier, *Levail. Afr.* iv. 108. pl. 186. 187.
——— de l'Isle de Luçon, *Buf.* v. 229. *Pl. enl.* 235. f. 1. 2.
Luzonian Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 451. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 630.

SIZE of the Stone-Chat; length four inches and a half. Bill dusky; the whole bird blackish brown, except the lesser wing coverts nearest the body, and the vent, which are white; and in some the rump is white; legs black brown. The female brown above, beneath rufous brown; throat whitish; rump and upper tail coverts pale rufous; beneath dirty rufous white; tail brown.

InhabitsManilla, and called Maria-capra.

Levaillant describes his bird six inches and a half long. Bill stout, black; general colour of the plumage brown, beneath paler, the feathers edged with pale rufous; chin nearly white; on the shoulders a white patch. The female is smaller, and wants the white on the shoulders, otherwise brown; the white is also deficient in young birds.

This last met with about Sondag and Swarte-kop rivers, in the environs of the Caffre Country, and differs from the other, as it perches on great trees, and feeds on ants; which it is enabled to procure, as the Ant Bear first roots them up. It lays the eggs in an old mole hill, or hole in a rock; they are five in number, and white; for the most part the birds are found in pairs, and the whole of the nest keep together for some time.

A.—In some Chinese drawings was one similar. Head, neck, and upper parts blue-black, the under reddish white; greater wing coverts tipped with white, forming an irregular white bar; bill and legs pale red.

102.—DARK WARBLER.

Sylvia magna, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 525.
Motacilla magna, *Gm. Lin.* i. 968.
Le grand Traquet, *Buf.* v. 232.
Dark Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 453. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 698.

LENGTH seven inches and a half. Bill one inch long; head brown, mxed with darker brown; neck above, and body pale brown;

throat whitish, mixed with brown; breast brown; wing coverts and outer edges of the quills the same; within half brown, half rufous; the tail of these two colours, the two outer feathers white on the outer webs; under part of the body pale rufous.

Native place uncertain.

103.—NAMAQUA WARBLER.

Traquet Montagnard, *Levail. Afr.* iv. 105. pl. 184. 2.

THE bill and legs in this bird are black; eye reddish brown; plumage in general black, except the belly, shoulders, upper and under tail coverts, and the outer margins of the side tail feathers from the base, which are white. The female, when perfect, is like the male.

Young birds are wholly of a fine grey, inclined to blue above; quills grey on the edges; the two middle tail feathers black, the others partly white; rump and shoulders whitish grey; bill and legs brown. After the second moult, the crown and nape are grey; back and wing coverts, chin, throat, and breast, black; shoulders mixed with white; chin and throat, rump and tail, as in the adult, but the white less pure.

This inhabits the Namaqua Country, and lives on soft insects; it approaches to the Rocar Thrush, as it frequents the points of rocks, and deep cavernous parts, where it builds, and has the same finesse as that bird. It is rarely seen in the plains, only descending thereto, on account of extreme drought.

104.—FLAME-COLOURED WARBLER.

Sylvia flammea, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* lvi.
Motacilla flammea, *Mus. Carls.* iv. t. 98.
Flame-coloured Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 251. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 692.

THIS is an elegant bird, and of the size of a Wren. Bill, legs, wings, and tail, black; head, neck, and back, of a beautiful pale orange, or flame-colour; eyes black; tongue furnished with two hairs at the end; belly pale grey.

Inhabits the palm trees of Java.—Dr. Sparrman says, there are seven prime quills, nine secondaries, and ten tail feathers, but in the Warbler Genus we find in general not fewer than twelve.

105.—THORACIC WARBLER.

Le Plastron noir, *Levail. Afr.* iii. 96. pl. 123. f. 12.
Motacilla thoracica, Thoracic Warbler, *Nat. Misc.* pl. 969. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 562.

SIZE of the lesser Pettichaps. Bill black; plumage above olive-grey; eye brown, placed in a patch of black; on the breast a broad crescent of black; the chin and throat within this, white; belly and vent yellowish white; quills dusky, edged with pale olive; the two middle tail feathers the same, the others mostly white; beneath wholly white; shape of the tail rounded; legs yellowish.

The female is a trifle smaller, has no collar; and the male appears like the female till the second moult. Both sexes remain together at all times, and the song is agreeable, especially in the warmer season. In November and December the female makes the nest, among the low bushes or plants, and lays six rufous white eggs. This is one of the nests in which the Cuckow chuses to deposit her eggs. M. Levaillant found in one of them a young of the Noisy Species, which was then the size of a Blackbird, and so large, as to distend and to damage the nest: it had the mouth ever open for food, which the foster parents, with great difficulty, supplied it with; in about a week it became too large for the nest to contain it, when it fixed itself on a branch of Mimosa, and when M. L. left the spot, the old birds still continued to feed it.

This bird is common in the interior of the Cape of Good Hope, from the River of Elephants to the Tropics, but very rare towards the Cape, though in plenty from 28 degrees of latitude to the Tropic, especially on the Grand and Orange rivers; also met with among the Caffres, but more rarely.

106.—RUFOUS-BELLIED WARBLER.

Le Grignet, *Levail. Afr.* iii. 103. pl. 126. f. 1. 2.

SIZE of the White-Throat; length five inches and a half. Bill dusky; irides greenish grey; all the upper parts of the body, wings, and two middle tail feathers, slaty grey; beneath pale cinereous, or whitish, marked on the throat with oblong dusky spots; lower belly, and under tail coverts deep rufous red; the two middle tail feathers the same colour as the back, the rest mostly white on the outer, and dusky on the inner webs; legs dusky. The female is like the male, but one-fourth larger.

This species is very numerous within the Cape of Good Hope, on the borders of the River Gaus Gold, or Gaurits, spreads also from the Brake River, and lives in society; frequently seen among the Mimosas in flocks, from eight to twelve, running about with great velocity, probably in search of insects, or larvæ under the leaves; incessantly chatters like the Long-tailed Titmouse, when flying from tree to tree. Nest unknown.

A similar one in Mr. Dent's drawings, entitled "Le Culrou male "dans sa grandeur naturelle, du Cabinet de M. Vaillant." This is seven inches and a half long, and answers pretty well to Levaillant's description: tail one inch and three quarters long, black, with the greater part of the feathers more or less half white at the ends; the forehead seems white; the vent only is rufous.

There is a Variety also, in which the greater part of the plumage is white, especially the wings and tail, but the lower belly and under tail coverts have a rufous tinge.

107.--RUFOUS-CROWNED WARBLER.

Rousse-Tête, *Levail. Afr.* iii. 98. pl. 124. f. 1. 2.

SIZE of the Babbling Warbler. Bill and legs pale brown; plumage on the upper parts of the body brownish grey, beneath cinereous, growing white towards the belly; top of the head rufous brown, or tan colour; tail even at the end; the wings, when closed, reach very little beyond the rump.

The female is smaller, and the top of the head not rufous.

Inhabits the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope; found in Camdeboo, also among the Caffres and Namaquas; but in the last named less abundant; makes a nest of moss and down, lining with the latter; and lays as far as six white eggs, marked with very small vinous spots; the nest is not unfrequently chosen by the Coromandel Crested Cuckow, as a place to deposit her eggs in.

108.—MELODIOUS WARBLER.

L'Olivert, *Levail. Afr.* iii. 100. pl. 125. f. 1. 2. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 360.

SIZE of the lesser Pettichaps, but the tail shorter in proportion; Bill grey; irides hazel; plumage yellowish green above, sides of the head, from the nostrils, and all beneath, white; quills within dusky; under the tail white; tail short; the wings reach almost to the end of it. Both sexes are alike.

M. Levaillant met with this species about Pampoen Kraal; it had a melodious song, chiefly in the morning and evening, even in the rainy season, when most other birds are silent. It is a bold bird, perching, without fear, on every part of the tent, where M. Levaillant was. Nest and eggs not known.

109.—BLACK-CROWNED WARBLER.

Merle à Calotte noire, *Levail. Afr.* iii. 48. pl. 108. 1. 2.

SIZE of a Sparrow. Bill orange; eye red brown; top of the head and nape dull black, the rest of the plumage olive brown; wings and tail deep brown; under parts of the body bluish grey, inclining to ash-colour; towards the vent white.

The female wants the brown on the head.

Inhabits, sparingly, the forests of Bruyntjes Hoogte, and feeds on insects. The male has an agreeable song, perched on bushes near the water, and chiefly sings morning and evening. Nest and eggs unknown.

110.—BLACK-HOODED WARBLER.

LENGTH five inches and three quarters. Bill black, at the base two or three weak hairs; irides whitish; top of the head, including the eyes, and nape, black; the rest of the plumage cinereous brown above, wholly white beneath; quills and tail like the upper parts; the latter one inch and a half long; legs brown.

Inhabits India, called Culchuttia. It differs from our Blackcap, in having the black of the head reaching below the eye and on the ears; the tail longer, and the under parts pure white.

111.—CAPE WARBLER.

Sylvia sperata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 523.
Le Traquet du Cap de Bonne Esperance, *Buf.* v. 233.
Sybil Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 450. 47. A.

LENGTH six inches. Bill black; plumage in general above greenish brown; beneath grey, with a rufous tinge, as is also the rump; wing coverts and quills brown, with paler edges; tail a trifle forked, the two middle feathers blackish brown; the others obliquely brown and fulvous.

One, probably a female, was dark brown above; throat white; and the breast rufous.—From the Cape of Good Hope.

A.—Bill stout, a trifle bent; plumage above clouded pale brown, beneath paler; the belly and vent white, marked on the breast with small blackish spots; through the eye a narrow whitish trace; quills dusky, with paler edges; base of the prime quills reddish, the ends dark; the tail rufous from the base, with the end black, the colours obliquely divided, the outer feathers being black only at the tips; the legs are pale.

Inhabits India.—From the drawings of Sir J. Anstruther.

112.—SHRUBBY WARBLER.

Saxicola fruticola, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. 157.

LENGTH five inches. Plumage in general black; scapulars, rump, and vent, white; breast and belly mixed ferruginous grey; quills outwardly slightly edged with the same; outer tail feathers a trifle shorter than the rest.

Inhabits Java, and there called Dechu.

113.—BUFF-RUMPED WARBLER.

SIZE of the Redbreast. Bill pale; head chestnut; back and wings pale olive-green; throat, neck, and rump, buff-yellow; belly very pale green; quills and tail olive-green; legs dark.

Inhabits Africa.—In Mr. Leadbeater's collection.

114.—TRACTRAC WARBLER.

Le Tractrac, *Levail. Afr.* iv. 103. pl. 184. 1.

IN this the bill and legs are dusky; general colour of the head and upper parts cinereous grey; lighter on the lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts; belly and vent white; irides hazel brown; eyelids surrounded with a range of white feathers; quills black brown, the prime ones bordered with paler brown, and the others with white; tail even, black, terminated with white; the four first feathers on each side bordered on the outer margins with white, but the third and fourth have the white only at the base; the outer one white the whole of the length.

The female smaller, and the white on the rump occupies less space. Young birds have the feathers bordered with pale rufous.

Inhabits the Country of Hottniqua, in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope, frequenting the bushes, and flying often from one to another, being a wild and restless bird. It scrapes a hole at the foot of a bush, and collects a few dry stalks by way of nest, and lays four greenish eggs, marked with minute brownish points; has gained the name Tractrac, from the note expressing that word.

115.—WHITE-EYED WARBLER.

Sylvia Madagascariensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 533.
Motacilla Madagascariensis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 981.
——— Maderaspatana, *Lin.* i. 334.
Ficedula Madagascariensis minor, *Bris.* iii. 498. t. 28. 2. *Id.* 8vo. i. 446.
Le Tcheric, *Buf.* v. 279. *Levail. Afr.* iii. 136. pl. 132. 1. 2.
White-eyed Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 475. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 720.

SIZE of the Yellow Wren. Bill black; irides brown; plumage above olive-green, much as in that bird, but lighter, and inclined to yellow; beneath nearly white; throat and vent yellow; round the eyes a fillet of white feathers, distinguishing it from other birds; between the forehead and eye a yellow streak; quills and tail dusky, edged with yellowish green outwardly; legs grey.

The female is smaller, less bright, and the circle round the eye smaller, and not so white; when young neither sex has the feathered eyelids.

Inhabits many parts of South Africa, especially the River Duyvers-Ochs, among the Caffres; at Bruyntjes Hoogte, and some other places in the interior of the Cape of Good Hope; and various parts which are woody; it is called Glas-vog, and by the Colonists sometimes Kneutje; found in small flocks of six or eight, being the parents, with the whole of their young. It makes a handsome nest, like that of the Chaffinch, of small fibres, mixed with moss without, and hairs within, scarcely more than two inches in diameter, and placed generally at the ends of the lower branches of the Mimosa; the eggs four or five in number, and the male and female sit by turns. It is a wild bird, and fierce in defence of its young; feeds on insects, caterpillars, &c. The note is similar to the word Tititiri, repeated when in quest of food.

It is also found at Madras, Madagascar, and the Isle of Mauritius. At Madagascar called Tcheric, and at Mauritius White Eyes.

In General Hardwicke's drawings is a similar bird, met with at Futtehguhr, and called Baaboonah. Another from India, named Derreea-Gunge.

A.—Head and fore neck brownish yellow; back very pale olive-green; beneath from the breast dusky white, clouded with black; quills and tail dusky; between the bill and eye blackish; round the eyes white.

Inhabits India.—Sir J. Anstruther. The name given to this was Mooti Choon, or Gooda; but I observe others both with the names Mooti Choon, and Babooneh.*

116.—SPECTACLE WARBLER.

Sylvia conspicillata, Bec fin à lunettes, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. 210.

THIS is four inches and four lines long. Bill yellow at the base and black at the point; irides brown; crown and cheeks cinereous; between the bill and eye black, surrounding the space round the eye, which is white; back rufous; wings dusky, coverts edged with rufous; throat clear white; the rest of the under parts reddish white, inclining to rufous on the sides; tail rounded at the end, dusky, the outer feather wholly white, the next has the end white, the third white just at the tip; legs pale yellow. The female not much unlike the male.

Inhabits Sardinia, where it is not uncommon among the bushes, or woods: not observed in the north of Italy, or in France; was first noticed by M. de la Marmora, at the end of August, 1819. It has much resemblance at first sight to the White Throat, but we are assured by M. Temminck that it is a distinct species; sufficiently distinguished, not only by its having the appearance of wearing spectacles, but being smaller in size.

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* A nest of a bird called Babooneh, probably this, is among the drawings of General Hardwicke. It is about two inches and a half in diameter, open at the top, and fastened to the bifurcation of a pendent branch of a tree, bearing leaves seven inches long, and shaped like those of a citron: the nest composed of pale downy materials, hemispherical, lined with hair; eggs four, pale bluish white. It may be observed, that the nest is fastened to the bifurcation by numerous threads, and hangs downwards.

117.—CILIARY WARBLER.

LENGTH nearly six inches. Bill small, dusky; top of the head and sides below the eye, and the upper parts of the bird in general, the wings and tail, brownish ash-colour, beneath dusky white; sides of the neck and breast, between the brown and white, pale ferruginous, continuing on the sides of the body beneath the wing; tail above one inch long, even; from the bill to the eye a blackish streak, surrounding the eye, and the eyelids are composed of most beautiful small white feathers; the wings reach to the base of the tail. One supposed to differ in sex, was, as far as the breast, dusky white, but less bright; the rest of the under parts pale ferruginous; the ciliary processes and black lore, the same as in the other.

Inhabits New-Holland.—Described from a fine drawing in the possession of Mr. Francillon. It seems to have much affinity to the last species. The Spectacle Warbler has also the eye surrounded with a white space, but this we believe is a species not seen out of Europe.

118.—SOOTY WARBLER.

Sylvia fulicata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 524.
Motacilla fulicata, *Lin.* i. 336. *Gm. Lin.* i. 990.
Rubetra Philippensis, *Bris.* iii. 444. t. 23. f. 3. *Id.* 8vo. i. 433.
Traquet noir des Philippines, *Buf.* v. 230. *Pl. enl.* 185. 1.
Sooty Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 451. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 616.

LENGTH six inches and a quarter, Bill and legs brown; irides hazel; general colour of the plumage more or less violet black; under tail coverts pale chestnut; on the wing coverts a long white mark.—Inhabits the Philippine Islands.

A.—Size of the last. Head deep grey; chin and throat, reaching to the eye, black; the rest brown, with some white on the wing coverts as in the others.

Inhabits India, by some called Guryelghee, but more commonly Gutta-chutta.—In Sir J. Anstruther's drawings is one, probably a female; this is wholly light brown, but paler beneath; vent reddish; tail as in the male, but without any white in the wings. I have remarked this bird in several drawings done in India, varying with a reddish tinge on the breast; thighs brown; the vent deep rufous red.—In General Hardwicke's drawings the egg is represented as pale grey, minutely speckled all over with brown, somewhat like that of the Woodlark.

119.—COROMANDEL WARBLER.

Sylvia Coromandelica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 524.
Motacilla Coromandelica, *Gm. Lin.* i. 968.
Petit Traquet des Indes, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 207.
Coromandel Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 452. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 625.

SIZE of our Titmouse. Bill and legs black; irides rufous yellow; head, neck, breast, and lesser wing coverts, black; on each feather a yellowish spot; the rest of the coverts edged with yellow; on the middle of them a spot of white; quills and tail black; rump pale rufous; belly the same, crossed with irregular black bands.

Inhabits the Coast of Coromandel.

120.—PHILIPPINE WARBLER.

Sylvia Philippensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 525.
Motacilla Philippensis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 168.
Rubetra Philippensis major, *Bris.* iii. 446. t. 22. f. 3. *Id.* 8vo. i. 433.
Le grand Traquet des Philippines, *Buf.* v. 230. *Pl. enl.* 185. 2.
Traquet de Manille, *Salern. Orn.* p. 225.
Philippine Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 453. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 616.

LENGTH six inches and a half. Bill dirty yellow; head reddish white, in some parts inclining to yellow; neck dirty red;

across the breast a bluish band; belly and vent reddish white; back, wings, and tail, violet black; across the middle of the wing coverts a long white mark, on the outer edge of the wing; below this another, and some of the greater coverts being edged with white, make a third in the middle of the wing; the outer tail feather edged with rufous white on the outer web; legs ferruginous.

Inhabits the Philippine Islands.

121.—WAVED-TAIL WARBLER.

Traquet à Queue striée, *Levail. Afr.* iv. 111. pl. 188. f. 2.

BILL and legs black; irides chestnut; general colour of the plumage glossy black; on the shoulders white; part also of the wing coverts and scapulars white, each feather marked with a black spot near the tip; in the middle of the belly a rufous spot; under wing coverts rufous; ends of the quills brown; tail much rounded, black; the feathers deeply undulated across, so as to be felt by the finger.

The female is rather smaller, and the colours less vivid.

Inhabits the bushes and Mimosa woods, in the Caffres Country, making a nest on the ground, under a thick bush, and laying four greyish eggs: both sexes sit by turns. It flaps the wings like the Stone-Chat, frequently uttering the notes Tac-tac-trac, and flirting up the tail at the same time.

Found also in the neighbourhood of Bengal.

122.—RUFOUS-TAILED WARBLER.

Traquet à Cul roux, *Levail. Afr.* iv. 113. pl. 188. 1.

SIZE of the last. Bill and legs black; head, neck, back, breast, and wings, black; belly, lower part of the back, rump, vent, and side tail feathers, rufous; the middle ones black; shape rounded at the end.—The female differs in being somewhat smaller.

Found in the same places as the last described, having much the same note, and manners as the European Stone-Chat. Nest and eggs unknown.

123.—SHARP-TAILED WARBLER.

Motacilla oxura, Sharp-tailed Warbler, *Nat. Misc.* xxii. pl. 957.
Le Figuier à acutipennes, *Levail. Afr.* iii. 140. pl. 133. 1. 2.

SIZE of the Yellow Wren; length scarcely five inches. Bill dusky, a trifle curved at the point; irides red brown; plumage bright rufous, beneath citron yellow, growing white towards the vent; the two first prime quills, and the ends of seven or eight others brownish; the tail is greatly cuneiform, the tips of the feathers bare of webs, so as to appear like sharp needles;* the wings reach just beyond the base.

The female has the under parts dirty white, being yellow only on the throat, otherwise like the male.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, frequenting the Mimosa trees on the borders of Grande Riviere, and the small Isle named Hippopotamus. M. Levaillant only met with two specimens, and found the remains of insects in the stomach. Its note is a slight warble, but agreeable enough.

124.—GREAT-TAILED WARBLER.

Sylvia macroura, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 545.
Motacilla macroura, *Gm. Lin.* i. 953.
La petite Fauvette tachetée, *Buf.* v. 161. *Pl. enl.* 752. 2.
Le Capocier, *Levail. Afr.* iii. p. 125. pl. 130. f. 1.—male. p. 111. pl. 129.—fem. & nest.
Merion, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxviii.
Great-tailed Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 500. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 724.

LENGTH six inches. Bill brown; irides pale brown; all the upper parts of the body brown, the under yellowish white, dashed with blackish on the breast and sides, with others more minute on the chin and throat; from the nostrils a white line passes over the eyes; tail two inches and a half long, and occupies above half the length of the bird, the end paler; legs reddish.

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* It does not appear so in Levaillant's plate, for in that, the tips of the tail feathers merely run to a point, as in the Grasshopper Warbler.

The female is smaller, the brown above paler, the under parts yellowish white; over the eye, in both sexes, a faint yellowish streak.

Inhabits various parts about the Cape of Good Hope, as well as other places, especially the East Coast, on the borders of Sondag, Swart Kop, and more particularly Swartland, and the downs of Saldanie Bay. Makes an oval nest of down, somewhat in the manner of the Long-tailed Titmouse, mixed with moss and fibres, very irregular outwardly, with an opening for entrance two-thirds from the bottom, the inside perfectly smooth and strong. It is nine inches long, though the cavity is only five inches. The female lays seven or eight eggs, pale green, spotted with rufous brown; both sexes sit in turn, and are for the most part seen together.

M. Levaillant observes, that in many of these nests were found the egg of the Crested Cuckow, but it seemed remarkable, and unaccountable, how it could be placed there.

125.—CITRON WARBLER.

Le Citrin, *Levail. Afr.* iii. 106. pl. 127. f. 1. 2.

THIS is smaller than the Babbling Warbler, but the tail as long as the body. The male has the bill brown; eyes light rufous; plumage above, wings, and tail, pale yellowish brown, tending to Isabella colour; throat and fore part of the neck whitish, the rest of the under parts pale yellow, changing to white beneath the tail; on each side of the breast a brown mark, accompanied with smaller ones, but does not pass round as a collar; the tail is cuneiform, the outer feather very short; bill brown; legs yellow.

The female is rather smaller, wants the brown on the breast; and the colours are more inclining to rufous, partaking less of the Isabella colour.

They inhabit the Namaqua Country, about the Cape of Good Hope, from the river Epine Noire to beneath the Tropic, but not for certain elsewhere. They live in society, and make a nest of the down of plants, of an oval shape, having a small hole of entrance two-thirds of the way up, in the same manner as the Great-tailed Species. It is of a stout fabric, and placed in the middle of a low bush, at a moderate height; the eggs are four or five, rufous white, spotted with brown.*

126.—RED-RUMPED WARBLER.

LENGTH about seven inches. Bill black, with a yellow base, where are a few slight, short, scattered hairs; irides red; eyelids white, appearing as a circle; plumage above pale brown, beneath white; lesser wing coverts the colour of the back; at the bend of the wing, on the edge, a patch of pale blue; the rest of the wing black; upper and under tail coverts fine rufous red; tail black; legs dusky blue; the wings reach to the base of the tail.

Inhabits India; called Schurriah.---Sir J. Anstruther.

127.—AZURE WARBLER.

LENGTH five inches. Bill slender, black; plumage in general blue; over the eyes a slender white line; from the throat down the middle to the belly, a streak of white; belly and vent white, mottled on the latter with dusky; quills and tail black; legs black.

Inhabits India. Said to be a male.

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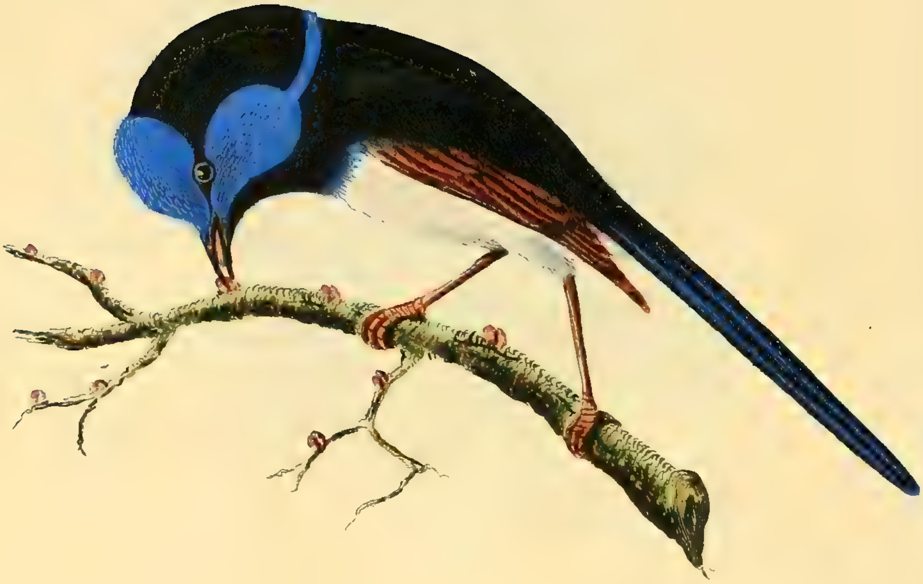
* This is one of the nests in which the Crested Black Cuckow lays her eggs.

Pl. CVI.



2 Superb Warbler.)

128.—SUPERB WARBLER.—Pl. cvi.

Sylvia cyanea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 545.
Motacilla cyanea, *Gm. Lin.* i. 991. *Ellis's Narr.* p. 22. *Cook's last Voy.* i. 109.
——— superba, *Nat. Misc.* pl. 10.
Mérion, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxviii.
Superb Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 501. pl. 53. *Phil. Bot. Bay*, pl. p. 157—male. 159—female. *White's Journ.* p. 256—male and female. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 754. pl. 58.

THE length of this beautiful Species is five inches and a half. Bill black; the feathers of the head long and silky, and for the most part stand erect, as a crest; from the forehead to the crown bright blue; from thence to the nape black, and like velvet; through the eyes, from the bill, a line of black; under the eye a tuft of the same rich blue feathers as on the crown; and on the ears a similar blue patch, uniting with that under the eye, and continuing in a slender line across the nape, of the texture of velvet, and the whole head has a greater appearance of bulk than is natural; chin and throat deep blue, almost black, and like velvet; the hind part of the neck, and upper parts of the body and tail deep blue black; under parts, from the breast, pure white; wings dusky, the shafts of the quills chestnut; tail two inches and a quarter long, and cuneiform, the two outer feathers very short; legs brown, claws black. The female is brown above, and white beneath; tail as in the male.

Inhabits the most southern parts of New-Holland. Specimens, answering to the above description, are in several Collections, but they vary exceedingly, whether from age or sex cannot at present be determined.

A.—This Variety has the under parts of the body dusky; shafts of the quills nearly black, and instead of the blue transverse line at the back of the head, a large triangular patch of fine blue, with the point downwards.

B.---In another Variety, the fore part of the neck is mixed with blue, and the scapulars of equally fine blue with the head.

Among the drawings of Mr. Dent is one of these, figured with a nest, which is perfectly round at top, scarcely two inches in diameter, and rather more in depth; composed, apparently, of tender fibrous materials, and suspended, by fastening between the forks of a branch.

We learn, from Mr. Lewin's account of the birds of New-Holland, that these birds are seen in low bushes, creeping close to the ground in search of food; always in small flocks, among which it is remarkable, that the male only is to be seen in full plumage.

129.---SLENDER-TAILED WARBLER.

LENGTH four inches and a half; size of the Yellow Wren. The bill small, bent, with two or three curved hairs at the base, colour yellow brown; the plumage on the upper parts, even with the eye, brown; beneath dusky white, inclining to buff on the sides; tail long, cuneiform, and slender; the two middle tail feathers two inches and a half long, the outmost half an inch shorter; the wings short, reaching only one-fourth from the base; legs long, pale.

Inhabits New South Wales.---Lord Stanley: probably a Variety of the female of the Superb Warbler.

130.---MANILLA WARBLER.

Gobe mouche à tête bleue de l'Isle de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* 58. pl. 27. 1.

SIZE and shape of the Long-tailed Titmouse. Bill blackish; irides pale red; head, throat, and nape, deep blue; neck, back, breast, and belly, slaty grey; wing coverts brown, appearing as a large spot; quills and tail black, the two middle feathers of the latter longer by half than the others; legs reddish.

Inhabits the Isle of Manilla. This, if not a further Variety, is greatly allied to the Superb Warbler.

131.---HARRISON'S WARBLER.

SIZE and shape of the Superb Warbler, but less than five inches in length. Crown of the head, a patch on the jaw, and the nape, a fine blue; shoulders brown; the rest of the body as in the Superb Warbler: the tail less than two inches long, nearly even, the two middle feathers rather shorter than the rest, and all of them white at the tips, and rounded at the ends; bill and legs black. In some the tail feathers were wholly of one colour.

Inhabits New-Holland.---We have placed this as a distinct species, chiefly on account of difference in shape of the tail, being rather concave in shape than cuneiform, as is to be seen in every Variety of the Superb Species. A specimen of this bird in Mr. Harrison's Museum.

132.---LONG-TAILED WARBLER.

Sylvia longicauda, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 525.
Motacilla longicauda, *Gm. Lin.* i. 954.
Le petit Figuier à longue Queue, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 206.
Merion, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxviii.
Long-tailed Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 501. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 756.

THE length of this pretty Species is five inches and a half; size of the Smallest Wren. General colour of the plumage olive-green, paler beneath, though in some inclining to brown; top of the head pale rufous; quills olive-brown; tail long and slender, the two middle feathers exceeding the rest in length; bill and legs very pale brown.

The female differs chiefly in the tail, the middle feathers of which are very little longer than the others, but in both the tail is in shape cuneiform.

Inhabits China, frequent among the trees, with which the Chinese adorn the courts about their houses; is very tame, and has an agreeable note. Is common at Bengal, where it is called Toontoonee. The nest found among the Mango trees, most commonly in shape of a purse, generally composed of two living leaves attached together by fibres, somewhat in the manner expressed in the *Indian Zoology*, as belonging to the Tailor Warbler, though not with so wonderful a construction; the hollow space between the two leaves is lined with cotton by way of nest; and the eggs are three in number, whitish, marked with flesh-coloured spots, in length three-fifths of an inch.

A.---Length five inches. Bill five-eighths of an inch, pale and slender; crown pale rufous; plumage pale greenish above, beneath white; wings dusky; tail cuneiform, two inches and a half long, the two middle feathers very slender, and exceed the others by half an inch at least; the redundant parts nearly filiform.

The female is much the same as to colour, but the sides beneath the eyes are marked with obsolete dusky spots; and the two middle tail feathers do not exceed the others by more than a quarter of an inch.---Inhabits India.---Sir J. Anstruther.

B ---This Variety differs in the general colour of the plumage being rufous, inclining to brown above; wing coverts and rump pale ash-colour; quills and tail brown, edges of the feathers pale; the latter cuneiform, about half the length of the bird; the two middle feathers but little elongated.

Inhabits India with the others.---In the collection of Lord Valentia.

133.—RUSTY-SHOULDERED WARBLER.

LENGTH six inches. Bill and legs brown; plumage in general above rufous brown; from the middle of the crown to beyond the nape ferruginous; the feathers falling on the shoulders, and the lesser wing coverts the same, but paler; under wing coverts dusky white; quills and tail as the back; all beneath dusky ash-colour, but very pale, marked on the chin with blackish streaks, and on the throat with transverse dusky ones; the tail very cuneiform, the two middle feathers three inches long, the outmost, but one, an inch and a half, and the exterior only three quarters of an inch; all of them swelling towards the end, but finishing in a sharp point, the inner webs being very broad; the whole appear slight in their texture, and bend a trifle outwards.

In the collection of Lord Stanley.---Native place uncertain. Appears to have some relation to the Long-tailed Species.

134.—GAUZE-TAILED WARBLER.

La Queue gazée, *Levail. Afr.* iii. 125. pl. 130. 2.

SIZE of a Wren, but on account of the length of tail, the total measure is seven inches. Bill dusky; legs brown; general colour of the plumage rufous brown; fore part of the neck blue grey, with a singular gloss like a pearl, or oriental agate; hind part of the neck black brown, waved with paler brown; the tail longer than the rest of the bird, and cuneiform, the shafts nearly black, or deep brown, but the webs are rufous brown; and so very loose in texture and transparent, that if laid over a printed book, the page may be read, notwithstanding.

This inhabits Java, and is in the cabinet of M. Temminck, of Amsterdam.

135.—AFRICAN WARBLER.

Sylvia Africana, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 518. *Gm. Lin.* i. 958.
Curruca nævia Cap B. Spei, *Bris.* iii. 390. t. 22. 2. *Id.* 8vo. i. 419.
Fauvette tachetée du Cap de Bonne Esperance, *Buf.* v. 160.
Le Fluteur, *Levail. Afr.* iii. 61. pl. 112. f. 2.
Merion, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxvii.
African Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 436. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 615.

LENGTH seven inches and a quarter. Bill horn-colour; crown of the head rufous, dashed with blackish; neck behind, back, and scapulars black, edged with rufous grey; lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts the same, but the margins more rufous; beneath the body dirty rufous white, in some dashed with black on the sides; on each side of the throat a longitudinal black streak; quills brown, fringed with rufous; the tail very loosely webbed, and somewhat cuneiform; the four middle feathers brown, with rufous margins; the four outer, on each side, rufous outwardly, and brown down the shafts; legs grey brown.

The female is smaller, and the tail shorter, and the plumage not so bright in colour. They are very seldom seen but in pairs.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.—M. Levaillant seems to think this bird much allied to the Thrush Genus. Its note said to resemble the sound of a flute, whence the name given to it. Is chiefly found on the borders of streams, among the reeds; its flight slow, and it is frequently observed fixed to the stalk of the reed; feeds on all kinds of insects, and their larvæ. It is for the most part fat, and the flesh in much estimation, being very delicate; very common in the marshes about Constance, and along the East Coast, but never except where reeds grow.

136.—SOFT-TAILED WARBLER.

Muscicapa malachura, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. lii. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 407.
Merion, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxviii.
Soft-tailed Flycatcher, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 224. *Lin. Trans.* iv. 240. pl. 21.

LENGTH from bill to rump three inches. Bill brownish black, with strong bristles at the base, and curved at the point; nostrils large, and low down; plumage in general ferruginous, but the feathers of the back and wings are brown in the middle, and those of the rump soft and silky; middle of the belly dusky white; from the base of the bill a pale blue streak, passing over the eye; throat and fore part of the neck the same in colour, and in some birds a few minute, bluish spots beneath the eye; wings short, scarcely reaching the base of the tail; quills dusky, with ferruginous edges; tail cuneiform, and of a singular structure, four inches or more in length, the shafts of the feathers weak and black, but the webs on each side consisting of slender, hairy, black filaments, placed at distances, and distinct from each other as in those of the Cassowary; legs pale brown, claws large.

The female like the male, but without the blue streak over the eye; and the chin and throat of the same colour with the rest of the plumage.

Inhabits New-Holland, found about Sidney, and Botany Bay, in marshy places, abounding in long grass, and fine rushes, in which it hides itself very dexterously; and among which, like the Bearded Titmouse, it makes the nest. When disturbed, the flight is short, but it runs on the ground with great swiftness. The native name is Merion Binnion, and the Settlers call it Cassowary Bird. Supposed to feed on small flies, and other insects, which lurk in the grass and bushes. Another name for this bird is Merean geree, from the resemblance of the tail feathers, which seem too heavy for the bird when in flight, to those of the Cassowary. It is called Emeu, or Cassowary, Titmouse; is of short flight, scarcely 100 yards at a time, and is so feeble and delicate as to be run down with the greatest ease. It is also called Murreanera in another drawing; however, the tail feathers are not strictly like those of the Cassowary, as each shaft has only a single feather, whereas in the Cassowary two feathers spring from one shaft: the tail seems to differ much in length, as in some it measures full five inches.

137.—ORANGE-RUMPED WARBLER.

Muscicapa melanocephala, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. lii. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 406.
Orange-rumped Flycatcher, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 225. *Lewin, N. Holl. Birds?*

HEAD and neck black, and full of feathers; back and rump orange-colour, or reddish; all beneath the body white, with several longish streaks of black on the breast; wings and tail brown, the feathers of the latter much separated, and distinct from each other, as in the Soft-tailed Species; legs pale brown. That of Mr. Lewin, if the same, has the head brown; lore orange; under the eye black.

Inhabits New South Wales; is an active bird; frequently carries the tail erect, and expands it at the same moment it springs on its prey, which is insects; observed to leap from branch to branch for that purpose, many times together, returning to the same spot.

138.—MOUNTAINEER WARBLER.

Brachypteryx montana, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. 157.

LENGTH six inches. Bill rather stout; nostrils large, placed in a hollow, closed above, and at the back part, with a membrane; plumage in general bluish grey, paler beneath; belly whitish; wings very short; quills brown, margined outwardly with blue grey;

tail the same, rounded in shape, and longish; the legs also are elongated, and the middle toe greatly so; as are the claws, especially the hind one.

Inhabits Java, by the name of Ketek.

139.—BATAVIAN WARBLER.

Brachypteryx sepiaria, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. 158.

LENGTH five inches. Plumage in general fulvous olive, paler beneath; chin and middle of the belly whitish; vent testaceous bay; quills and tail brownish bay, externally more inclined to bay, but the two middle tail feathers are of one colour.

Inhabits Java, and there called Chichohan.

140.—FENNY WARBLER.

Megalurus palustris, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. 159.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill rather stout and compressed, and straightish, with a notch; nostrils at the base, covered with a membrane; plumage brown, mixed on the back with testaceous grey; head varied brownish grey, beneath whitish; breast tenderly streaked with brown; tail greatly elongated, and cuneiform; legs rather stout.

Inhabits Java, by the name of Larri-angon.—Dr. Horsfield says, it holds an intermediate place between his Motacilla Anthus on one side, and Alauda on the other, though strictly neither.

141.—FOODKEY WARBLER.

SIZE of the Lesser White-Throat. Upper parts of the head, neck, and body, pale ash-colour, beneath yellowish white; wings and tail brown; the latter long, and cuneiform, the outer feathers very short, all of them crossed near the end with a bar of black; bill dusky, rather stout; legs pale red, claws very pale.

Inhabits India.—From the drawings of Lord Mountnorris, and named Foodkey.

142.—RED-VENTED WARBLER.

SIZE of the Hen Redbreast. Bill and legs dusky; plumage above, wings, and tail, pale cinereous brown; on the wing coverts an oblique white streak, and a second smaller, arising from the middle of the first, and placed transverse to it; all the under parts from the chin, and even with the eye blue, as far as the thighs; lower belly and vent ferruginous; thighs white; tail rounded, pale dusky brown.

Inhabits India.—Sir J. Anstruther.

143.—WHITE-CROWNED WARBLER.

Sylvia albicapilla, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 532.
Motacilla albicapilla, *Gm. Lin.* i. 964.
White-crowned Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 472. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 642.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill black; plumage above pale olive-green, beneath dusky white; chin pure white; on the crown of the head a white spot; and behind the eye another; legs black.

Inhabits China.—Described from some private drawings, brought from thence by the late Capt. Broadley. I have also seen the same in various Chinese paintings.

144.—PINK WARBLER.

Sylvia caryophyllacea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 532. *Gm. Lin.* i. 964.
Pink Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 473. *Brown. Ill.* 84. pl. 33. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 693.

SIZE of the Willow Wren. Bill reddish; plumage in general pale pink colour; wings and tail inclined to dusky; legs red.

Inhabits Ceylon.

145.—OLIVE WARBLER.

Sylvia olivacea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 532. *Gm. Lin.* i. 964.
Olive Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 473. *Brown. Ill.* 33. pl. 34. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 590.

SIZE of a Hedge Sparrow. Bill whitish, with pale yellow feathers round the base; head, upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, olive; breast and belly white.

Inhabits Ceylon.—Jerks up the tail so high, as to make an acute angle.

A.—Length five inches. Bill rather stout, pale lead-colour, with a few hairs at the base; plumage above and tail pale olive-green, beneath dusky white; throat and breast tinged with rufous; wings black, the feathers pale greenish on the edges; tail two inches long, rounded; legs dusky black. Both sexes nearly alike.

Inhabits India.—In the collection of Sir J. Anstruther.

146.—GREEN INDIAN WARBLER.

Sylvia Zeylonica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 532. *Gm. Lin.* i. 964.
Motacilla Tiphia, *Lin.* i. 331. *Gm. Lin.* i. 963.
Ficedula Bengalensis, *Bris.* iii. 484. *Id.* 8vo. i. 442. *Klein,* 75. 17.
Le Figuier vert et jaune, *Buf.* v. 278.

Ceylon Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 474. *Id. Sup.* 182. *Brown, Ill.* pl. 36.
Green Indian Flycatcher, *Edw.* pl. 15.—Male. pl. 79.—female.
Green Indian Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 474. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 688.

SIZE of the Pettichaps. Bill black, with the base yellow; plumage above olive-green, paler on the rump; cheeks, and under parts of the body greenish yellow; lesser wing coverts deep brown; the others the same, tipped with white, forming two bands on the wing; quills and tail blackish, with the edges yellow; legs blackish.

The female differs in being paler, the tail pale green, not black.

Inhabits India, called Tuffika; is the Chahtuck of the Bengalese; found in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, but not common.

A.—Le Quadricolor, *Levail. Afr.* iii. 198. pl. 141. 1.

Size a trifle less than the Great Titmouse, but the bill as in the Warbler; crown of the head, sides including the eyes, and the nape black; back and scapulars grass green; quills black, bordered with yellow; the greater and middle wing coverts marked with white at the ends; tail even, black, the feathers edged outwardly with yellow; the rest of the body beneath, from chin to vent, jonquil yellow; the white on the wings less pure than in the first described, and less conspicuous, having a tinge of olive.

This appears to be a young male of the Green Indian Warbler, as M. Levaillant had both sexes sent from Columbo, in Ceylon.

One, of the male, in Mr. Comyns's collection, is named Kaha Batta.

147.—CINGALESE WARBLER.

Sylvia Cingalensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 533. *Gm. Lin.* i. 964. Motacilla.
Green Warbler, *Brown, Ill.* 82. pl. 32.
Cingalese Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 474. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 689.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill brown; plumage above changeable green; beneath the neck orange; breast and belly yellow.

Inhabits Ceylon.

148.—BLACK-NECKED WARBLER.

Sylvia nigricollis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 553.
Black-necked Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 187. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 704.

BILL yellow, base blue; crown and hind part of the neck black; the feathers of the former longish, so as to enable the bird to erect them as a crest; sides of the neck, breast, and belly, reddish white; back and wing coverts light grey; primaries and tail black; legs yellow.—Inhabits India.

149.—CAMBAIAN WARBLER.

Sylvia Cambaiensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 554.
Cambaian Warbler, *Gen: Syn. Sup.* ii. 246. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 705.

SIZE of a Nightingale. Bill black; plumage above dusky brown; beneath glossy black; bottom of the belly and vent dull rufous; wing coverts white; tail three inches long, even at the end; legs brown.

Inhabits India, found in the kingdom of Guzurat.

150.—GUZURAT WARBLER.

Sylvia Guzurata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 554.
Guzurat Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 246. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 725.

SIZE of the Yellow Wren; length four inches and a half. Bill and legs pale brown; body above dull green, beneath white; crown chestnut; quills and tail brown, the feathers margined with green; tail rounded at the end.—Found with the last.

151.—PLUMBEOUS WARBLER.

Sylvia plumbea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 553.
Plumbeous Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 188. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 646.

THIS is only three inches and three quarters in length. Bill short, dusky brown; plumage above deep lead-colour, nearly black; beneath pale ash; quills and tail dusky; legs deep brown.

Native place uncertain.

152.—ASIATIC WARBLER.

Sylvia Asiatica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 554.
Asiatic Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 247. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 602.

SIZE of the Nightingale. Bill dusky, with a few hairs at the base; head and neck black; lore and chin white; body brown above, yellowish beneath; on the breast a few spots of white; tail three inches and three quarters long, cuneiform, brown; the two middle feathers plain, the others pale half way to the end.

A.—In this the forehead, a streak over the eyes, and all the under parts are white; and such of the tail feathers as are pale in the other, are in this quite white.

These are found in India, about Guzurat, and most probably differ from each other merely in sex.

153.—ETHERIAL WARBLER.

LENGTH five inches; size of the Redbreast. Bill black, with a hair or two at the base; head, neck, upper parts of the body, and tail fine deep blue, deeper on the chin and throat; breast rufous, as in the Redbreast; from thence to the vent white; quills dusky, with bluish edges; bastard wing dusky; legs yellow.

Inhabits India; described from the Collection of Lady Clive. I observe another Blue-headed Warbler in the same, but only the head and throat are blue; the rest, for the most part, brown.

154.—CHINA WARBLER.

Sylvia Sinensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 533. *Gm. Lin.* i. 960. Motacilla.
China Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 474. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 689.

LENGTH six inches. Bill pale dusky red; plumage in general green; from the eye to the nape a pale streak; on the ear a pale spot; under parts of the body flesh-colour; tail pointed; legs dusky.

Inhabits China.

155.—BOURBON WARBLER.

Sylvia Borbonica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 533.
Ficedula Borbonica, *Bris.* iii. 510. t. 28. f. 3. *Id.* 8vo. i. 449.
Figuier de l'Isle de Bourbon, *Pl. enl.* 705. 2.
Le petit Simon, *Buf.* v. 280.
Bec-fin, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxviii.
Bourbon Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 475. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 600.

SIZE of the Yellow Wren. Bill grey brown; plumage above the same, beneath dirty yellowish grey; quills and tail brown, the feathers edged with grey brown; legs grey brown.

Inhabits the Island of Madagascar, and Bourbon; at the latter called by the inhabitants, Petit Simon; makes the nest in September, composed of dried plants, lined with hair, and generally placed on trees, which stand singly, as in orchards; the eggs three in number, and blue. These birds always keep together in flocks, and feed on insects, and tender fruits; they set up a particular cry, when seeing any thing running on the ground, and hence become a good criterion for the sportsman, in respect to game, which might otherwise escape his observation.

156.—MAURICE WARBLER.

Sylvia Mauritiana, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 534. *Gm. Lin.* i. 981. Motacilla.
Le Figuier bleu, *Buf.* v. 282. *Pl. enl.* 705. 1.
Maurice Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 476. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 665.

LENGTH three inches and three quarters. Bill blackish; plumage on the upper parts of the body blue grey, on the under white; quills and tail black, edged with white; legs bluish.

Inhabits the Island of Mauritius; probably a Variety of the last, or sexual difference.

A.—Length of the other. Bill yellow, with a few hairs at the base; head, neck, and back, fine pale blue grey; beneath from the breast nearly white; wings and tail brown, the edges of the feathers paler; tail short; the wings reaching to about the middle of it.

Inhabits India, called there Toota foorka. It differs from that in the *Pl. enlum.* as the bill is blackish, and the legs pale, which in the other are exactly opposite; in the *Pl. enlum.* the rump seems white, which is not so in Buffon's description; nor are the quills and tail black in our bird, though considerably darker than the rest.

157.—LIVID WARBLER.

Sylvia livida, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 534. *Gm. Lin.* i. 981. Motacilla.
Figuier bleu de Madagascar, *Pl. enl.* 705.
Contre-maitre brun verdatre, *Voy. d'Azara,* iii. No. 157 ?
Madagascar Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 476.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill and legs pale lead-colour; plumage above deep blue grey, paler beneath, changing to white at the vent; quills blackish, edged with white; tail more than one inch and half long, black, but the two outer feathers are white. Supposed to be the male of the last, but the length of tail in *Pl. enlum.* is different, though similar in appearance. M. d'Azara's bird appears somewhat like this, as compared thereto by his annotator; but as these two birds inhabit places so widely distant, we must suspect them to be different species.

158.—BLACK-BACKED WARBLER.

Sylvia obscura, *Gm. Lin.* i. 978. *Gmel. reise,* iv. 178. *Pall. n. nord. Beytr.* iv. 56.
Black-backed Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 245. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 634.

SIZE of a Nightingale. Bill rather triangular, brown; irides yellow; eyelids naked; crown and hind part of the neck greyish brown; back and rump cinereous grey, the feathers chestnut brown in the middle, with dusky tips; head and neck before, dull yellowish grey; belly and vent mixed grey and white; wing coverts as the back, marked with a pale yellow spot at the tips; quills dusky, margined with chestnut brown; tail the same; legs dusky.

Inhabits the mountainous parts of Russia.

159.—SUSAN WARBLER.

Motacilla ochrura, *Gm. Lin.* i. 978. *Gmel. reise,* iii. 101. t. 19. f. 3.

THE head in this species is ash-colour; nape and part of the back deep black; throat and breast glossy black; belly yellow.

Inhabits the mountainous parts of Persia.

160.—PERSIAN WARBLER.

Sylvia Sunamisica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 552.
Motacilla Sunamisica, *Gm. Lin.* i. 978. *S. G. Gmel. It.* iv. 181. 18. *Pall. n. nord. Beytr.* iv. 60.
Persian Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 246. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 633.

SIZE of the Blue Warbler. Bill black; irides brown; plumage in general rufous ash; chin and throat black; breast and belly pale rufous, the feathers tipped with white; wing coverts and quills white on the outer edges and tips; over the eye a line of white, passing towards the nape; vent white; the two middle tail feathers brown, the rest fringed on both sides with fulvous; legs black.

Inhabits the rocky parts of the Persian Alps, and feeds on insects.

161.—DWARF WARBLER.

Sylvia pusilla, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. lvi.
Motacilla pusilla, *White's Journal*, pl. in p. 257.
Bec-fin, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxviii.
Dwarf Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 251. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 647.

SIZE of the Superb Warbler. The upper parts of the plumage brown; beneath pale, with a band of brown towards the end of the tail; the last even at the end; bill and legs black.

Inhabits New South Wales.

A.—Length three inches and a half. Bill brown, at the base two or three minute hairs; plumage in general above pale olive-green, beneath pale yellow; chin and throat tinged with rufous; quills and tail brownish, the feathers edged with olive-yellow; tail feathers marked with a blackish spot, a quarter of an inch long, about one-sixth from the tips, which are rather pointed, and when spread, appearing as a broad bar; legs brown.

Inhabits New-Holland.—In the collection of Lord Stanley.

B.—Length three inches and a half. Bill slender, at the base two or three minute hairs; plumage above pale olive-brown; beneath, under wing coverts, rump, and base of the tail, for one-third, yellowish buff-colour; middle of the tail dusky, the end pale buff, the outer feather the same on the outer web; legs slender, pale brown.

Found with the last, and in the same collection.

162.—BLACK-HEADED WARBLER.

SIZE of the Coldfinch; length six inches. Bill somewhat broad at the base, but without hairs; head black; at the nape, a little behind the eye, a streak of white; chin and all beneath white; upper parts of the body and tail fine olive-green; lesser wing coverts brown.—Inhabits New-Holland.

163.—BONNET WARBLER.

LENGTH six inches. Bill pale orange, top of the head, including the eyes, black; irides red; the rest of the upper parts, back, and wings, rufous, or red brown; second wing coverts, and second quills, barred with black; greater quills black, edged with white; the under parts of the body pale yellow; chin, thighs, and vent, white; tail long, cuneiform, rufous for half the length, the rest inclining to pale yellow; legs pale orange.

Inhabits New-Holland, and is said to be rare.—Mr. Francillon.

164.—BUFF-HEADED WARBLER.

SIZE of the Gold-crowned Wren; length nearly four inches. Bill pale brown, beneath whitish; head, neck, and under parts, buff-colour; chin and vent nearly white; back and wings brown, with darker coloured streaks; lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts, buff-colour; quills and tail dusky brown, with pale margins, and fringed at the tips with buff; legs pale, longish; tail one inch and a quarter long, rounded at the end, and the wings reach to about one-third.

Inhabits New South Wales.—Lord Stanley.

165.—EXILE WARBLER.

SIZE of the Yellow Wren; length nearly four inches. Bill half an inch; head above, neck, back, and wings, brown, streaked with darker brown; rump and upper tail coverts tawny; all beneath dusky white, tinged with buff on the breast; thighs tawny; tail cuneiform, an inch and a half long, brown, towards the end dusky, fringed at the tip with buff; legs longish, pale.

Inhabits New South Wales.—Lord Stanley.

166.--YELLOW-VENTED WARBLER.

Sylvia anilis, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. liv.
Yellow-vented Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 247. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 725.

THIS is pale brown, beneath dull white; under tail coverts yellow; irides red; bill and legs brown.

Inhabits New South Wales; met with in January.

167.—STREAKED WARBLER.

Sylvia sagittata, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* liv.
Streaked Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 247. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 658.

SIZE and shape of the Hedge Sparrow. Bill black; irides dusky blue; upper parts of the plumage as in the Hedge Sparrow, but inclining to rust-colour on the rump; under parts white, with sagittal black streaks; top of the head black, streaked with white, and the upper parts of the body with black; from the nostrils, through the eye, a ferruginous stripe, passing some way behind; tail loosely webbed, brown; legs dusky.

Inhabits New South Wales in July; said to sing remarkably well. One supposed to be the female, had the whole crown and upper parts plain brown, with a few obscure darker mottlings on the wing coverts; no ferruginous stripe through the eye; beneath white, and streaked as the other, but not so dark.

168.—TERRENE WARBLER.

Sylvia inornata, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* liv.
Terrene Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 248. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 696.

THE bill and legs are black; general colour of the plumage greenish yellow, inclining to brown, beneath paler; quills black, the ends of tail feathers pale ash-colour.

Inhabits New-Holland, not uncommon at Port Jackson; is a bird of short flight, more frequently seen on the ground than on the trees, like the Wagtail.

169.—GOLD-BELLIED WARBLER.

Sylvia flavigastra, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* liv.
Gold-bellied Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 249. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 726.

LARGER than a Sparrow. Bill and legs dusky black; head, hind part of the neck, back, wings, and tail, pale ash, or slate-colour; wings and tail darkest; rump yellow; all the under parts golden yellow; from chin to the breast deepest; between the bill and eye, and just round the latter, black.

Inhabits New South Wales.

170.—RUDDY WARBLER.

Sylvia rubricata, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* li.
Ruddy Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 249. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 697.

SOMEWHAT larger than the Redbreast. Bill slender, dusky; irides hazel; plumage above brownish ash-colour; beneath wholly ferruginous, inclining to yellow; wings and tail brown, the last rounded; legs yellow.—Inhabits New South Wales.

171.—NEW-HOLLAND WARBLER.

LENGTH six inches. Bill black; irides dark, round the eye black; plumage above ash-colour, inclining to rufous yellow on the rump; all beneath from the chin yellow; wings and tail darker than the rest; the last even, the wings reach just on the base of it; legs black.—Inhabits New South Wales. Native name Thadaguan. Is a very common and domestic bird, with the actions of the Redbreast of Europe; has many things in common with the last: probably the female.

172.—CHASTE WARBLER.

Sylvia casta, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* lv.
Chaste Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 249. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 731.

SIZE small; length four inches. Bill and legs black; plumage above ferruginous brown, beneath yellowish white, clouded on the breast with pale blue, and on the sides with ferruginous; over the eye an irregular dusky brown streak, behind the eye a few dusky specks; tail rounded, or slightly cuneiform, dull pale yellow, blotched down the middle of the shafts, with six or seven large spots of brown, but these do not touch the outer margins.

Found with the last.

173.—WHITE-TAILED WARBLER

Sylvia leucophœa, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* lv.
White-tailed Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 249. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 658.

THIS is brown above, and bluish white beneath; quills black, across the middle of them a white patch; tail longish, all but the two middle feathers white; legs lead-colour.

Inhabits New South Wales, has the outward appearance of the Dirigang Honey-eater, but is a distinct species; said to be a familiar bird, following the gardeners and workmen in the fields for the sake of worms, &c.—Mr. Francillon.

174.—CRIMSON-BREASTED WARBLER.

Sylvia rubricollis, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* lv.
Crimson-breasted Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 250. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 703.

SIZE uncertain. Bill and legs brown; plumage above dusky blue; beneath white; fore part of the neck and breast fine crimson.

Found with the former.

A.—Length four inches and a half. Bill black; head, neck, back, and wing coverts, black; over the eye an irregular white streak; chin white; breast and belly fine crimson; lower belly and vent white; on the middle of the wing an oblique streak of white; quills and tail brown; legs black.

Inhabits New South Wales; native name Boad-dang; is allied to the Crimson-breasted: probably differing in sex.

175.—RUSTY-SIDE WARBLER.

Sylvia lateralis, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* lv.
Rusty-side Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 250. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 659.

LENGTH between four and five inches. Bill dusky, pale beneath, nostrils covered with a kind of flap; the greater part of the head and wings, lower part of the back, and all except the two middle tail feathers, green; hind part of the neck, beginning of the back, and two middle feathers of the tail, blue grey; tail even at the end; body beneath whitish, but ferruginous on the sides; between the bill and eye a narrow streak of black; legs pale.

Inhabits New South Wales.

176.—WREATHED WARBLER.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill slender, pointed, dusky; head, and on each side to the jaw, glossy steel black; from the eye round to the nape a white line, passing backwards, and surrounding it as a wreath at the back part; back and wings olive yellow; quills and tail dusky within; beneath the body wholly white, also the wing coverts; tail two inches and a half long, somewhat cuneiform, the outer feather being half an inch shorter than the two middle ones; legs brown.

The female has the head mouse-colour, with the same kind of wreath as in the other, but pale; under parts of the body dusky white, and the upper parts of the plumage dusky green.

Inhabits New South Wales.—Lord Stanley.

177.—BOTANY-BAY WARBLER.

LENGTH four inches and three quarters. Bill black; plumage above pale ash grey; beneath wholly cinereous white; quills brown, with pale edges; tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers nearly two inches in length, the outmost one inch and a half; the six middle ones are even in length, and black; the next black, with the tip for a quarter of an inch white; the next white for half the length from the tip, and wholly so on the outer web; the outmost entirely white; the three exterior are also of different degrees of length, though the six middle ones are equal; legs pretty long, black.

Said to inhabit Botany-bay. Is very like the Grey-throated Warbler.

178.—RUFOUS-VENTED WARBLER.

Sylvia rufiventris, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. liv.
Rufous-vented Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 248. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 696.

SIZE of the Redbreast. General colour above, wings, and tail, ash; chin and throat, to the breast, bluish white; from the base of the bill a deep dusky blue streak, passing on each side of the neck, bounding the throat at the bottom part, and finishing in a deep crescent on the breast; from this last to the vent deep rufous; bill and legs dusky; tail even at the end, the wings reaching a very little way beyond the base of it.

179.—CITRINE WARBLER.

Sylvia citrina, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 529.
Motacilla citrina, *Gm. Lin.* i. 979.
Citrine Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 464. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 601.

SIZE of a Wren; length three inches and a half, Bill three quarters of an inch, straight, and black; irides very pale blue; the plumage above yellow, streaked with dusky; the sides of the head, beneath the eye, fore part of the neck and breast, white; the belly, thighs, vent, and rump yellow; wings black, across the middle a bar of yellow; tail short, only half an inch in length, rounded at the end, black, the ends of the feathers dull yellow, and when at rest appearing yellow; crossed with a curved black bar, like a crescent; legs one inch in length, dusky; claws large, and crooked.

Inhabits Dusky Bay, New Zealand.

180.—LONG-LEGGED WARBLER.

Sylvia longipes, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 529.
Motacilla longipes, *Gm. Lin.* i. 979.
Long-legged Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 465. *Id. Sup.* p. 181. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 721.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill three quarters of an inch long, straight, and black; irides bluish ash-colour; plumage on the upper parts elegant pale green; forehead, and sides under the eyes, brownish; sides of the neck ash-colour; above the eye a semicircular white mark; breast and under parts very pale ash-colour; thighs and vent greenish; tail very short, as in the last described; the legs more than one inch long, and flesh-coloured; toes and claws stout.

Inhabits Dusky Bay, and named E Teetee tee poinam. The two last from the drawings of Sir Joseph Banks.

181.—LONG-SHANKED WARBLER.

Sylvia minima, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 529.
Long-legged Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 181. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 722.

THIS is probably a Variety of the last; length three inches. The colour brown, instead of green; under parts white. As to size it seems to be very minute, as one weighed by Mr. Anderson* equalled only 120 grains; bill and legs yellowish.

From Van Diemen's Land.

182.---EQUINOCTIAL WARBLER.

Sylvia æquinoctialis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 553.
Equinoctial Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 187. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 678.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill dusky; plumage above testaceous brown, paler on the rump; beneath white; quills and tail brown, the latter rounded, and crossed with obsolete bars.

Inhabits Christmas Isle; sings somewhat like the Babbling Warbler; has a kind of twittering note, and not unpleasing. From the papers of the late Mr. Anderson.

183.—INDIGO WARBLER.

Sylvia Cyane, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 541.
Motacilla Cyane, *Gm. Lin.* i. 992. *Pall. reise*, iii. 697.
Indigo Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 243. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 655.

SIZE of the Kamtschatkan Thrush. General colour of the plumage on the upper parts deep blue, beneath white; from the bill to the wings on each side a streak of black; tail blue, outer feathers white.

Inhabits the extreme boundaries of Dauuria, between the Rivers Onon and Argun, in the spring, but is a scarce bird.

184.—RUSTY-HEADED WARBLER.

Sylvia borealis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 522.
Motacilla borealis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 986.
Rusty-headed Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 448. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 690.

LENGTH five inches. Bill pale; forehead, throat, and sides of the head, ferruginous; the two first palest; plumage on the upper parts of the body green, the under yellow, both tinged with olive; tail rounded, the tips of all but the two middle feathers dusky white; legs dusky.--Inhabits Kamtschatka.

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* Papers at Sir Joseph Banks's.

185.---BUFF-FACED WARBLER.

Sylvia lutescens, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 523.
Motacilla lutescens, *Gm. Lin.* i. 986.
Buff-faced Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 448. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 701.

LENGTH six inches. Bill dusky; forehead and chin dusky buff-colour; on the ears a dusky red patch; body above, and tail coverts ferruginous brown, beneath reddish white; breast mottled with dusky; legs pale brown.

Native place uncertain.

186.---BLACK-JAWED WARBLER.

Sylvia nigrirostris, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 522.
Motacilla nigrirostris, *Gm. Lin.* i. 986.
Black-jawed Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 447. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 731.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill black, base pale; plumage above olive-brown, the middle of each feather darkest; from the bill to the eye rufous yellow; throat the same; on each side of the jaw a blackish streak; breast rufous, dashed longitudinally with blackish; belly white; dashed on the sides with dusky black; wing coverts dark olive-brown, tipped with reddish white; quills darker, with yellowish edges; tail even at the end, the feathers pointed, the outer one white, the end of the second white, the rest brown; legs pale yellow brown.

In the collection of Sir Joseph Banks.---Country uncertain.

187.---WHITE-COLLARED WARBLER.

Sylvia Tschecantschia, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 552. *Lepech. It.* ii. 186.
Motacilla rossica, Russian Warbler, *Nat. Misc.* pl. 649.
White-collared Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 245. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 695.

THIS is dusky above, and ferruginous beneath; head black; nape whitish; back black; round the neck a collar of white, and an oblong spot of the same on the wing.

Inhabits Siberia.

A.---Size of the Chaffinch. Head black; plumage on the upper parts of the body brown, the margins of the feathers paler brown; hind part and sides of the neck white; breast and under parts rufous; the side tail feathers white.

Supposed to inhabit Russia. Described from a specimen in the collection of Mr. Thompson, by the name of Russian Warbler. It seems greatly allied to our Stone-chat.

188.—LONG-BILLED WARBLER.

Sylvia Kamtschatkensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 552.
Motacilla Kamtschatkensis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 986.
Long-billed Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 245. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 603.

IN this the bill is long, the upper parts of the plumage olive-brown; cheeks and chin pale ferruginous.

Inhabits Kamtschatka.

189.—AWATCHA WARBLER.

Sylvia Awatcha, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 553.
Motacilla Awatcha, *Gm. Lin.* i. 986.
Awatcha Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 184. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 422. T. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 614.

THIS has the crown, upper parts of the neck, and body, deep brown; throat and breast white; the sides of the former, and all the latter spotted with black; from the upper mandible to the eye, an oblique line of white; sides pale rust-colour; middle of the belly white; prime quills edged with white; the lower part of the five outer feathers of the tail deep orange, the ends brown; the two middle ones wholly brown.

Inhabits Kamtschatka.

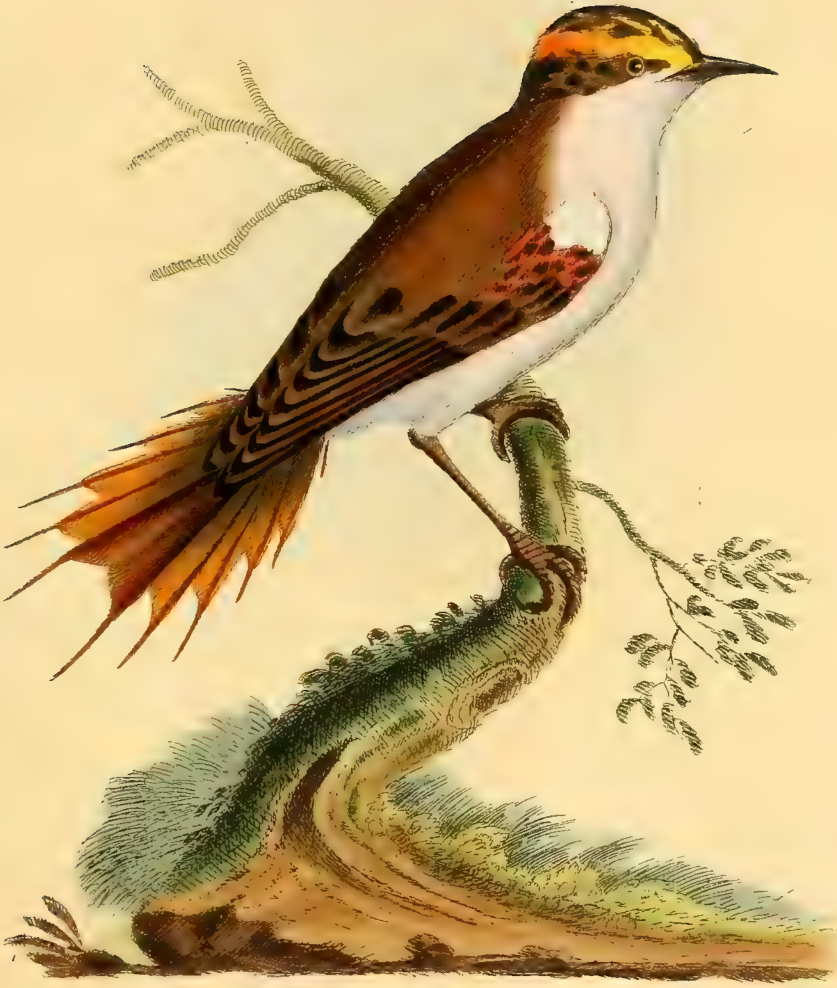
190.—PATAGONIAN WARBLER.

Sylvia Patagonica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 517.
Motacilla Patagonica, *Gm. Lin.* i. 957.
Patagonian Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 434. *Dixon's Voy.* pl. p. 359. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 603.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill one inch and a quarter long, very slightly bent towards the tip, and black, with cinereous edges; general colour of the plumage above brownish ash-colour; wings darker, marked with pale brown, and a bar of the same across the coverts; quills edged with brown; chin and throat white; the rest of the under parts paler than the upper, and marked with white streaks; over the eye a white streak, tending to the hindhead; tail longish, even, or scarcely rounded at the end, in colour like the back, the outer feathers white; legs dark brown, or black; toes long, hind toe and claw long and stout.

The female like the male, but with fewer streaks of white on the breast.

Pl. CVII.



Thorn-tailed Warbler.

Inhabits Terra del Fuego, and varies both in size and length of bill; frequents the sea beach, and supposed to feed on shell fish, or sea worms.

A.—Length eight inches and a half. Bill black, with no hairs at the base; plumage brown, beneath olive-brown, but much paler than above; chin mottled grey and brown; tail three inches long; legs dusky; hind claw large, and very little crooked.

Inhabits Falkland Island. I met with a specimen of this at Mr. Humphries, in Long Acre, London.

191.—THORN-TAILED WARBLER.—Pl. cvii.

Sylvia Spinicauda, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 528.
Motacilla Spinicauda, *Gm. Lin.* i. 978.
La Queue en Aiguille, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 227.
Grimpereau, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxiii.
Thorn-tailed Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 463. pl. 52. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 694. pl. 54.

SIZE of a Sparrow; length six inches. Bill three quarters of an inch, brown, straight, but a little curved at the tip, base of the under mandible white; at the corner of the mouth a few black hairs; irides brown; head and upper part of the body dusky reddish brown, mottled with yellow on the crown; between the bill and eye yellow, passing in a streak over the eye to the hindhead, where it is rufous, mixed with brown; shoulders white; under parts of the body, from chin to vent, white; greater wing coverts and quills brown, with pale margins; tail cuneiform, and the feathers almost bare of webs for one-third of the length, ending in points; the four middle ones are ferruginous, the others reddish brown, with white ends; legs one inch long and brown.

Inhabits Terra del Fuego; is also, now and then, met with about Buenos Ayres and Paraguay, but we believe far from common.

Both sexes supposed to be alike, as some pairs of them have occasionally been met with, which did not differ the one from the other. M. Azara describes a black line from the angle of the mouth, crossing the eye to the ear, another broader of white, parallel to the hindhead ; under parts glossy white, tinged with rufous.

The Sharp-tailed Warbler has the end of the tail feathers ending in points, but that species seems confined to the Cape of Good Hope.

192.—MAGELLANIC WARBLER.

Sylvia Magellanica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 528.
Motacilla Magellanica, *Gm. Lin.* i. 979.
Magellanic Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 464. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 590.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill half an inch ; irides reddish ; visage somewhat prolonged ; upper parts of the body yellow brown, waved with black, and a mixture of red, especially over the wings ; under parts cinereous yellow, crossed with blackish ; chin and throat ash-colour ; tail cuneiform, yellowish brown, mixed with red, barred with lines of black, and very short, the longest feather measuring only one inch ; legs three quarters of an inch long, stout, and yellow.

Inhabits Terra del Fuego.

193.—SHORE WARBLER.

Sylvia littorea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 552.
Motacilla littorea, *Gm. Lin.* i. 977. *S. G. Gmel. It.* iii. t. 19. f. 1.
Shore Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 245. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 691.

THE upper parts in this are dull green, beneath yellow white ; quills and tail dusky.

Inhabits the shores of the Caspian Sea ; said to be a singing bird ; lives on worms.

194.—CASPIAN WARBLER.

Sylvia longirostris, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 552.
Motacilla longirostris, *Gm. Lin.* i. 977. *S. G. Gmel. It.* iii. t. 19. f. 2.
Caspian Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 245. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 630.

THIS is ash-coloured above, and white beneath; the bill long. Inhabits the mountains bordering on the Caspian Sea.

195.—RED-HEADED WARBLER.

Sylvia petechia, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 535. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 33.
Motacilla petechia, *Lin.* i. 334. *Gm. Lin.* i. 983.
Ficedula erythrocephalos, *Bris.* iii. 488. *Id.* 8vo. i. 443.
Figuier à tête rouge de Pennsylvanie, *Buf.* v. 286.
Yellow Redpole, *Edw.* pl. 256. *Bartr. Trav.* 290. *Am. Orn.* iv. pl. 28. f. 4.
Red-headed Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 479. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 289. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 733.

SIZE of the Black-Cap; length four inches and three quarters; breadth eight. Bill black; crown of the head red; upper parts of the body olive green, the under bright yellow, spotted with red on the breast and belly; over the eye a line of yellow; the wings deep dusky brown, feathers edged with yellow olive; tail as the quills, slightly forked.

The female is paler in colour, wants the red on the crown, and the yellow on the under parts is less brilliant; the streaks on the breast fewer, and less distinct; in some scarcely spotted.

This is found in Pennsylvania, in March or April, in its passage northward; feeds on the stamina of the flowers of the maple, then in bloom, else winged insects; is a lonely bird, keeping in thickets, and low bushes, seldom perching on tall trees; departs in September, but the nest is not described by any one. Some of these birds are found in the winter in Georgia.

196.—YELLOW-POLL WARBLER.

Sylvia æstiva, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 551. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 35.
Motacilla æstiva, *Gm. Lin.* i. 996.
Sylvia citrinella, Blue-eyed yellow Warbler, *Am. Orn.* ii. pl. 15. f. 4.
Ficedula Canadensis, *Bris.* iii. 492. t. 26. 3. *Id.* 8vo. i. 444.
Le Figuier tacheté, *Buf.* v. 285. *Pl. enl.* 28. 2.
Yellow-poll Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 515. *Id. Sup.* 183. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 292. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 750. *Frankl. Narr. Ap.* p. 674.

LENGTH four inches and a half; breadth six inches and a half. Bill black; irides blue; head, all beneath, and under wing coverts fine yellow, marked on the neck and breast with longitudinal reddish spots; the upper parts, and edges of the quills olive yellow; quills brown, margined with yellow; tail as the quills, the two middle feathers wholly dark brown; the others brown on the outer webs and tips, the rest of the feather yellow; inner webs yellow; the legs black. In the female the spots on the breast are scarcely visible, and narrow; the yellow above inclines to olive; quills and tail as in the male: in one specimen the inner webs were full yellow.

Inhabits America, found as far as Hudson's Bay in summer; is first seen there in June, chiefly among the willows in the woods; is perpetually flying from tree to tree, and makes a soft noise, by some thought agreeable, and compared to that of a Linnet: it makes a compact nest of moss, grass, hair, and feathers interwoven, at the bottom of a bush, though sometimes higher up, and lays from three to five white eggs, marked with rust-coloured spots; called in Hudson's Bay, Sowowpethaysish; is found also in Guiana, and parts adjacent in summer, but is not common there; called, by some, the Mock Canary Bird. Met with also in Georgia, but considered there as a rare species.

197.—CAROLINA WARBLER.

Sylvia Carolinensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 551.
Figuier tacheté, *Buf.* v. 286. *Pl. enl.* 58. 1.
Olive Warbler, *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 307. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 515. No. 158. Var. *Id. Sup.* 183. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 752.

LENGTH full five inches. Bill rather stout, dusky; above the plumage is fine olive-green, beneath fine, full yellow; lower belly and vent pale ash-colour; wings dusky brown, across the coverts two whitish bars, from the tips of the feathers being of that colour; quills plain; tail two inches and a quarter long, a trifle forked, colour as the quills, which reach to about half the length; legs brown.

The female is olive-brown above, pale ash beneath, with a tinge of yellow on the breast; wings brown, crossed with two pale cinereous bars on the coverts: in both sexes the three outer tail feathers are marked with white on the inner webs; the exterior white on the inner web, except one-fourth from the base, and just at the tip; the next the same; but the third with only one spot of white on the inner web; the tail otherwise dusky brown.

Inhabits Carolina; found also about Savannah in Georgia; received from Mr. Abbot, by the name of Yellow Poll.—In the collection of Mr. Francillon.

198.—PRAIRIE WARBLER.

Sylvia minuta, Prairie Warbler, *Am. Orn.* iii. pl. 25. f. 4.

LENGTH four inches and a half, breadth six inches and a half. Bill brown; general colour of the plumage above olive-green, beneath yellow; on the beginning of the back, the middle of the feathers are ferruginous, forming spots; the middle wing coverts have the ends yellowish, forming a bar; from the nostrils through the eye, a yellow streak ; under the eye a broad black patch ; on each side of the neck two or three spots of black ; all beneath from the chin fine yellow, much paler at the vent ; tail even, dusky, the outer feather white, but down the shaft black, enlarging quite to the tip ; the second much the same, but the white begins a little way from the base ; third the same, but the white does not reach more than half way, and none of the end white ; the rest of the feathers of one colour ; quills dusky fringed with greenish on the margins ; legs dark.

Inhabits Georgia in the summer, but is a rare bird. Described from a specimen sent by Mr. Abbot, and called the Yellow Warbler.

According to the *Amer. Ornith.* this bird makes a very delicate pensile nest, generally hung on the fork of a low bush, or thicket, formed of green moss, mixed with bits of rotten wood, and caterpillars silk, lined with fine fibres of Grape Vine Bark, the whole weighing scarcely a quarter of an ounce : the eggs white, with a few brown spots at the larger end. Is migratory, and departs in October, southward ; is not a very shy species ; the food is small caterpillars, and winged insects.

199.---NEW-YORK WARBLER.

Sylvia Noveboracensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 518.
Motacilla Noveboracensis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 958.
La Fauvette tachetée, *Buf.* v. 161. *Pl. enl.* 752. 1.
New-York Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 436. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 308. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 681.

LENGTH about six inches. Bill slender, longish, and black ; plumage above olive brown, mixed with ash-colour ; over the eye, from the nostrils, a streak of yellow ; beneath, from chin to vent, pale yellow, streaked on the sides of the jaws, and particularly on the breast, with black ; likewise on the sides, somewhat in the manner of the Titlark; on the chin a few specks of black; down the middle of the belly plain yellow; quills and tail plain brown; legs pale brown.

Inhabits New York and Louisiana; seen frequently about the hedges, and appears at times gregarious; not uncommon in Georgia, and called there the Little Brown Thrush.

200.—SPOTTED YELLOW WARBLER.

Sylvia tigrina, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 537. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 34. pl. 94.
Motacilla tigrina, *Gm. Lin.* i. 985.
Ficedula Canadensis fusca, *Bris.* iii 515. t. 27. 4. *Id.* 8vo. i. 451.
Le Figuier tacheté de jaune, *Buf.* v. 293.
Spotted yellow Flycatcher, *Edw.* pl. 257. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 302.
Spotted yellow Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 482—the male. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 738.

LENGTH four inches and a half Bill dusky; plumage above brown, and feathers margined with olive; behind each eye a large rufous spot; under parts and rump yellow, marked with small blackish spots on the neck and breast; the lower belly, thighs, and under tail coverts, dirty yellowish white; across the greater wing coverts a band of white; quills and tail fringed outwardly with olive green; the last a trifle forked, the two outer feathers whitish on the outer webs, near the tips; legs brown.

A.—Ficedula Dominicensis fusca, *Bris.* iii. 513. t. 28. f. 5. *Id.* 8vo. i. 450. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 483. 106. Var. A—female.

This is like the last, but paler; under parts whitish, and the breast spotted with brown; the white band on the wings wanting.

The first of these birds said to be found in Canada, the other in St. Domingo, but as both have been taken on board a ship between these places, it is probable that they migrate alternately from one to the other, and that they differ only in sex.

M. Vieillot says, the New-York Warbler, and this, are the same bird, and the former is a male.

201.—UMBROSE WARBLER.

Sylvia umbria, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 518.
Motacilla umbria, *Gm. Lin.* i. 959.
La Fauvette ombrée de la Louisiane, *Buf.* v. 162.
———— tachetée, *Pl. enl.* 709. 1.
Dusky Warbler, *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 309.
Umbrose Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 437. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 636.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill slender, black; plumage above greyish brown, with a few obscure dusky spots on the back, and a yellowish tinge on the sides and rump; wing coverts, upper tail coverts, and tail dusky, edged with white; greater quills dusky; beneath the body white, with a few scattered spots of black; legs dusky.

Inhabits Louisiana.—M. Buffon thinks it allied to the last, but the bills differ much in strength, and the last described has a longer tail in proportion. It should rather seem to have affinity to the following, as in the *Pl. enlum.* the bird is figured with a yellow crown, one characteristic of the next species.

202.—GOLDEN-CROWNED WARBLER.

Sylvia coronata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 538. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 24. pl. 78. 79.
Motacilla coronata, *Lin.* i. 332. *Gm. Lin.* i. 974.
Ficedula Pensilvanica cinerea nævia, *Bris. Sup.* p. 110. *Id.* 8vo. i. 460.
Parus aureo vertice, *Bartr. Trav.* 290.
Le Figuier couronné d'Or, *Buf.* v. 312. *Pl. enl.* 731. 2.—young bird.
Bec-fin, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxviii.
Golden-crowned Flycatcher, *Edw.* pl. 298.
Golden-crowned Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 486. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 294. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 636.

LENGTH six inches. Bill dusky; plumage above cinereous blue, spotted with black; crown and rump yellow; forehead and through the eye, dusky black; chin, lower part of the breast, belly, and vent, fore part of the neck, and upper part of the breast, white and cinereous mottled; sides of the breast yellow, falling over the wings, which are dusky; across the coverts two white bands; quills edged with grey; tail the same, but the inner webs of the three outer feathers marked with a spot of white near the tip; legs blackish.

The female inclines more to brown above, wants the black through the eye, and all the under parts dusky white and pale brown mixed; the crown and rump are also of a less deep yellow than in the male.

These arrive in Pennsylvania in spring, and after remaining three or four days, proceed northward to breed; the same in Nova Scotia. I have also received both sexes as above, from Mr. Hutchins, which came from Hudson's Bay. Mr. Abbot informs me, that they are not uncommon about Savannah, in Georgia, and called Yellow Rump; come there in numbers among other birds, but in general depart in company of their own species; are often very fat and well flavoured, hence reckoned by the French among the rest of the birds called Grassets.

A.—Length six inches, breadth ten. Bill and legs dusky; plumage above greyish olive brown, with dusky spots on the back; throat, breast, and under parts white; on the middle of the crown a large yellow spot, and another at the shoulder of the wing; the rump also is yellow; tail black, the four middle feathers plain, the two outer ones marked with a white spot within near the end.

The female has the head, including the eyes, olive-yellow; an obscure yellowish streak on the crown; back as in the other; rump yellow; beneath white, but the breast inclines to yellow, streaked with dusky; wings and tail pale cinereous blue; tips of the lower wing coverts and margins of the quills very pale; tail blackish, the two outer feathers yellowish within near the ends.

203.—YELLOW-RUMPED WARBLER.

Sylvia maculosa, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 526. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 33. pl. 92.
Motacilla maculosa, *Gm. Lin.* i. 984.
Ficedula Pensilvanica nævia, *Bris.* iii. 502. *Id.* 8vo. i. 447.
Parus Cedrus uropygio flavo, Yellow Rump, *Bartr. Trav.* 290.
Le Figuier à tête cendrée, *Buf.* v. 291.
Yellow-rumped Flycatcher, *Edw.* pl. 255.
Sylvia coronata, Yellow-rump, *Am. Zool.* ii. pl. 17. f. 4. *Id. Vol.* v. pl. 45. f. 3.
Yellow-rumped Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 481. *Id. Sup.* 182. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 288. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 715.

SIZE of the Pettichaps. Bill brown; top of the head and sides ash-colour; neck behind and back olive-green, spotted with black; throat, breast, and rump, fine yellow, marked on the breast with oblong black spots; belly and vent white; across the wing two bars of white; quills deep ash, edged with white; the two middle tail feathers black, the others blackish, with a large white spot on the middle of the inner webs; legs brown.

Inhabits Pennsylvania.

A.—Length five inches; breadth six inches and a half; weight five drachms; irides blue, orbits white; lore and ears black; on each side of the head a streak of white; throat and belly light yellow; breast and thighs longitudinally streaked black and yellow; vent white; back black, streaked with dull green; scapulars green and dove-colour; lesser wing coverts grey, the greater white, longitudinally streaked with black; quills black, edged with grey; tail coverts yellow, tipped with black nearest the tail, the feathers of which are black edged with white; all of them, except the two middle ones, have a large white spot on the inner web; legs black.

Inhabits Hudson's Bay in the summer, makes the nest among the willows of grass and feathers, laying four dirty white eggs, with grey brown markings, and the young are hatched in July; feeds on flies; cries against rain, with a shrill kind of note, which it lengthens out considerably at that time; hence the natives call it Kimmewan Apaykuteshish.

204.—BELTED WARBLER.

Sylvia cincta, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 539.
Motacilla cincta, *Gm. Lin.* i. 980.
Motacilla Canadensis, *Lin.* i. 334.
Ficedula Canadensis cinerea, *Bris.* iii. 524. t. 27. 1. *Id.* 8vo. i. 453.
Le Figuier à ceinture, *Buf.* v. 303.
Belted Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 487. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 306.

LENGTH five inches. Bill black; plumage above cinereous blue, nearly black; on the middle of the crown a spot of yellow; over the eye a white streak; round the eye the same; across the wing coverts two white bands; under parts of the body white, but the lower part of the neck and breast spotted with blackish; across the breast a yellow band, a quarter of an inch broad; tail coverts yellow; quills brown, edged with grey; tail rather forked, blackish, the feathers edged with ash-colour, the outer one marked within with white near the tip; legs brown.

The female is brown above, the upper tail coverts not yellow.

Inhabits Canada.

On comparing the Golden-crowned, Yellow-rumped, and Belted Warblers, so many markings appear in common, as to cause suspicion of a near alliance between them; which seems confirmed from the observations in the *American Ornithology*; and that the male, in a most perfect state of plumage, is fine slate-colour, streaked with black; crown, sides of the breast, and rump, rich yellow; wings and tail black; on the wings two bars of black; on the three outer tail feathers a long patch of white on the inner webs; cheeks and front black; chin, and line over and under the eye, white; breast light slate-colour, streaked with black, extending under the wings; belly and vent white, the latter spotted with blue.

The female differs but little, the colours being only less vivid; in October the slate-colour changes to brownish olive, the black streaks incline greatly to brown, and the white stained with brown; the tail coverts retain their slaty-hue, and the yellow on the crown, and sides of the breast, nearly obliterated.

The young of the first season are brown olive above, till February or March, then change to fine slate; in the middle of April the change is complete; while in the brown olive dress, the yellow on the breast and crown is scarcely discernible, except the feathers are separated, yet that on the rump is vivid, the black spot on the cheeks is also then observed; from the above we learn, that the three birds described as distinct, are merely different ages of one and the same species. It often winters in Virginia, Carolina, and Georgia, and is called Myrtle Bird, as it feeds on the berries of that plant.

205.—GRASSET WARBLER.

Sylvia pinguis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 543.
Motacilla pinguis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 973.
Le Figuier Grasset, *Buf.* v. 319.
Bec-fin, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxviii.
Grasset Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 496. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 314.

BILL black; plumage above greyish olive; on the head a yellow spot; on the body some dashes of black; rump yellow; throat and neck before pale rufous, with a mixture of ash-colour; the rest of the under parts whitish; greater quills brown, edged outwardly with grey, and with whitish within; secondaries blackish, edged and tipped with grey; tail black, the feathers edged with grey, and the four outer ones with a white spot on the inner webs, near the tips; legs black.

Inhabits Louisiana; called Grasset, from gaining a great degree of fat, and sought for by the lovers of good eating. This seems also to coincide with the four former.

206.—YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER.

Sylvia flavicollis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 518. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 45.
Motacilla flavicollis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 959.
Parus Carolinensis griseus, *Bris.* iii. 563. *Id.* 8vo. i. 467.
Parus Americanus gutture luteo, *Klein,* 87. 14. *Bartr. Trav.* p. 290.
La Mesange grise à gorge jaune, *Buf.* v. 454.
Yellow-throated Creeper, *Cates. Carol.* i. pl. 62.
Yellow-throated Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 437. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 286. *Amer. Orn.* ii. pl. 12. f. 6. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 679.

SIZE of a Goldfinch; length five inches and a half, breadth nine. Bill black; forehead the same; on each side of the bill, at the base, a spot of yellow; throat and neck before bright yellow, bounded on each side of the latter by a band of black, which begins at the corners of the mouth, and passes through the eyes; upper parts of the head, neck, and body, elegant grey; beneath white, spotted on the sides with black; sides under the wings streaked with brown; wing coverts brown, crossed with two white bars; quills as the coverts, but plain; tail very slightly forked, and black, all but the two outer feathers white on the inner webs.

The female is yellow on the throat, and more dark and dingy in colour. The young is neither marked with black nor yellow, which so eminently distinguishes the male; nor has the young the yellow throat.

Inhabits Carolina and Georgia, where it is seen creeping about the trees after insects; the nest suspended to the branches of small shrubs, made of dry grass, stalks, &c. and the eggs four in number, white, spotted with black.

207.—ORANGE-THROATED WARBLER.

Sylvia auricollis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 536. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 46.
Motacilla auricollis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 986.
Ficedula Canadensis major, *Bris.* iii. 508. t. 26. f. 1. *Id.* 8vo. i. 449.
Le Figuier à gorge orangée, *Buf.* v. 290.
Orange-throated Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 481. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 304. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 735.

LENGTH five inches or more. Bill brown, beneath whitish; plumage above olive-green, changing to ash-colour on the rump; throat, neck before, and breast, orange; belly pale yellow; vent and thighs nearly white; greater wing coverts ash-colour; quills brown, edged with ash; the two middle tail feathers ash, the others black on the outside and tips, and white within; legs grey.

The female differs, in having the orange on the belly less lively.

Inhabits Canada.

208.—CAPE MAY WARBLER.

Sylvia maritima, Cape May Warbler, *Amer. Orn.* vi. pl. 54. f. 3. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 739.

LENGTH five inches and a half, extent eight and a half. Bill and legs black; whole upper part of the head black; line from the nostril over the eye, chin, and sides of the neck, rich yellow; ear feathers orange, which also tints the back part of the yellow line over the eyes; at the anterior and posterior angle of the eye a small touch of black; hindhead and whole back, rump, and tail coverts, yellow olive, thickly streaked with black; across the wing a broad bar of white; the rest of the wing dusky, edged dark olive yellow; throat and whole breast rich yellow, the same on the sides under the wings, with spots of black running in chains; belly and vent yellowish white; tail forked, dusky black, edged yellow olive, with a spot of white on the inner webs of the three exterior feathers.

Inhabits America.—One of these was discovered in a Maple swamp, in Cape May country, not far from the coast, and proved to be a male. Manners unknown.

209.—YELLOW-BREASTED WARBLER.

Sylvia Trichas, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 519. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 28. pl. 85.

Sylvia Marilandica, Maryland Yellow Throat, *Am. Orn.* i. pl. 6. f. 1.—male. *Id.* ii. pl. 18. f. 4.—female. *Edw.* pl. 237. *Petiv. Gaz.* t. 6. f. 1.

Turdus Trichas, *Lin.* i. 293. *Gm. Lin.* i. 811.

Ficedula Marilandica, *Bris.* iii. 506. *Id.* 8vo. 448.

Le Figuier à Joues noires, *Buf.* v. 292.

Yellow-breasted Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 438. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 283. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 682.

LENGTH five inches, breadth seven. Bill brown, with a few scattered hairs at the base; irides dark hazel; plumage above deep olive-brown; forehead black, communicating with a large spot of the same on each side of the head; in the middle of which the eyes are placed; crown of the head reddish brown; throat and breast light yellow; belly and vent yellowish white; the latter more inclined to yellow; quills and tail margined with yellowish olive; the last cuneiform; legs dull flesh-colour.

The female wants the black through the eye; throat pale yellow; top of the head and sides fine pale grey.

Young birds are greenish brown above, and pale yellow beneath.

Inhabits the moist woods of Carolina, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, in the summer; met with also in Brazil; frequents bushes and low grounds, near rills of water; quits the country in autumn. The nest made the middle of May, in low bushes, formed of dry twigs and a little moss; the eggs four, white, dotted with black, or reddish brown; often hatches twice in a year, once as soon as it arrives, which it does the middle of April, the other in July; it departs in autumn; the nest sometimes placed on the ground, among dry leaves, sometimes arched over, with a hole for entrance; and is composed of dry leaves, and fine grass; feeds on insects; the note may be compared to the word Whitititiee repeated.

A.—La Fauvette à poitrine jaune de la Louisiane, *Buf.* v. 162. *Pl. enl.* 709.
Le Contre-maitre vert à poitrine d'Or, *Voy. d'Azara,* iii. No. 155.
Orange-thighed Warbler, *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 284. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 439. A.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill black; forehead to the middle of the crown black, this continues between the bill and eye, and passing beneath, finishes in a broad patch behind it; from eye to eye, across the crown, a band of white; upper parts of the body olive, the under yellow, inclining to orange on the sides; tail rounded; legs reddish.

Inhabits Louisiana, and is a very beautiful species.

One from Georgia had the lower belly and thighs reddish buff-colour, and named the Black Cheek; the irides brown; across the middle of the crown a transverse streak of white, between the black and the brown, taking in the eyes, and passing above them, bounded the black behind, but not so broad as in the *Pl. enlum.*

The female wants the black on the head, and the young birds are like the females. In young cocks of the first summer, the band on the head is more or less brown, and the black not perfect, having only a small oval spot of black, otherwise no black on the head. The female has a pale streak over the eye, and the whole of the under parts yellow.

This is common in the large bays in the lower parts, frequenting thick branches, or brooks in the summer, coming about the middle of March, and sings prettily on its first arrival. Mr. Abbot says, he once saw it in January, the only time he has met with any at that season. The nest is generally built in a bush, over the water, the beginning of May, formed of dried or rotten leaves, lined with pine straw, and small fibres of plants; the egg blush-colour, nearly white at the larger end, where it is marked with many minute blackish specks. Mr. Abbot supposes this last to be a perfect adult, and the Yellow-breasted Warbler a young male.

According to M. Azara it inhabits Paraguay.

210.—YELLOW-BELLIED WARBLER.

Sylvia fuscicollis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 520.
Motacilla fuscicollis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 955.
Fauvette à gorge brune et ventre jaune, *Buf.* v. 163.
Yellow-bellied Warbler, *Syn.* iv. 440. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 680.

SIZE of the Yellow Wren. Bill somewhat broad at the base; plumage on the upper parts of the head and body greenish brown; throat the same; breast and belly yellow, with a fulvous tinge; wing coverts and quills brown, margined with pale rufous; tail greenish.

Inhabits Cayenne.

211.—BLACK-THROATED WARBLER.

Sylvia Canadensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 539. *Amer. Orn.* ii. pl. 15. f. 7.
Motacilla Canadensis, *Lin.* i. 336. *Gm. Lin.* i. 991.
Ficedula Canadensis cinerea major, *Bris.* iii. 527. t. 27. 6. *Id.* 8vo. i. 453.
Le Figuier cendré de Canada, *Pl. enl.* 685. 2. *Buf.* v. 304.
Blue Flycatcher, *Edw.* pl. 252.
Black-throated Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 487. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 285. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 651.

LENGTH four inches and a half, breadth seven. Bill black; plumage above deep cinereous blue; sides of the head, throat, and fore part of the neck, black; sides spotted with the same, communicating with the black on the sides of the throat; belly and under parts whitish; quills dusky black, on the outside of the greater, near the bastard wing, a white spot; tail very slightly forked, cinereous blue, the three outer feathers white within at the base, and near the end; the two next whitish within at the tip; the wings reach to about the middle; legs brown. This is the male, which varies in the black on the chin not being pure, the feathers fringed with grey; sides of the body tinged with yellow over the thighs; sides under the wings mixed with black in both; there is a tinge of green also in the plumage; the three outer tail feathers have less white. The last is probably a young bird.

The female is olive above, and dull pale yellow beneath, with a narrow dusky streak on each jaw; spot on the wing as in the male, the white on the tail feathers takes up less space, and has a dirty tinge.

Inhabits Pennsylvania, arrives there in April, and after breeding, goes away in autumn; but is not common; also found in the swamps of Georgia, but in these the black occupies more of the sides of the head, than in the *Pl. enlum.* as it completely takes in the eyes. One of them was taken at sea, in a calm, eight or ten leagues from Saint Domingo.

212.—BLUE-GREY WARBLER.

Sylvia cærulescens, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 520. *Vieill. Am.* ii. pl. 80.
Motacilla cærulescens, *Gm, Lin.* i. 960.
La Fauvette bleuatre de S. Domingue, *Buf.* v. 164.
Blue-grey Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 440.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Plumage above cinereous blue; wing coverts and quills brown, on the former a spot of white, the latter edged with cinereous blue; throat black, the rest of the under parts white.

Inhabits St. Domingo, and neighbouring Isles; for the most part seen on tall trees, from whence it darts down on insects, in the manner of the Flycatcher; observed to wag the tail like the Wagtail. This, and the Black-throated, supposed by M. Vieillot, to be one and the same.

213.--BLOODY-SIDE WARBLER.

Sylvia ruficapilla, *Ind. Orn.* i. 540.
Motacilla ruficapilla, *Gm. Lin.* i. 941.
Ficedula Martinicana, *Bris.* iii. 490. t. 22. 4. *Id.* 8vo. i. 444.
Le Figuier à tête rousse, *Buf.* v. 306.
Bloody-side Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 489. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 699.

LENGTH four inches and a quarter. Bill brown; plumage above olive-green; crown rufous; throat, neck before, and breast, yellow, with longitudinal rufous spots; belly and vent plain yellow; wing coverts and quills brown, edged with olive-green; tail as the quills, but the two outer feathers are yellowish within; legs grey.

Inhabits Martinico, said to be continually in motion, and to have a trifling song, yet very melodious.

314.—RED-THROATED WARBLER.

Sylvia Pennsylvanica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 540. *Amer. Orn.* ii. pl. 14. f. 5.
Motacilla Pennsylvanica, *Lin.* i. 333. *Gm. Lin.* i. 971.
Ficedula Pennsylvanica icterocephala, *Bris. App.* 105. *Id.* 8vo. i. 458.
Figuier à poitrine rouge, *Buf.* v. 308.
Red-throated Flycatcher, *Edw.* pl. 301.
Bloody-side Warbler, *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 298.
Red-throated Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 490.

SIZE of the Pettichaps; length five inches, breadth seven and three quarters. Bill black; irides hazel; body above olive-green, spotted with black; crown of the head yellow, hind part black; beneath the eyes a broad band of the same; sides of the head, and under parts of the body white; top of the breast and sides deep red; wing coverts dusky, crossed with two whitish bars; quills dusky, some of the inner ones edged, and tipped with olive-green; tail dusky, the outer feathers spotted within with white; legs black.

The female wants the black at the hindhead, the back is not spotted, and the sides scarcely marked with red; the colours in general less bright.

Inhabits Pennsylvania in spring, on the passage northward, where it breeds, and passes the summer; feeds on insects.

215.—QUEBEC WARBLER.

Sylvia icterocephala, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 538. *Vieill. Am.* ii. pl. 90.
Motacilla icterocephala, *Lin.* i. 334. *Gm. Lin.* i. 980.
Ficedula Canadensis icterocephala, *Bris.* iii. 517. t. 27. 2. *Id.* 8vo. i. 451.
Le Figuier à tête jaune, *Buf.* v. 299.
Yellow-crowned Warbler, *Shaw's Zool.* x. 623.
Quebec Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 484. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 305.

LENGTH four inches and one-third. Bill dusky; top of the head yellow; between the bill and eye a large triangular spot of black; beneath it a white mark; hind part of the neck, and all the upper parts black, edged with yellowish green; throat and under parts whitish; across the wing coverts two yellowish bars; quills and tail dusky, edged with olive-green and whitish; the inner webs of the three outer feathers of the latter yellowish white, from the middle to the end; legs dusky.

Inhabits Canada, and the northern parts of America; first seen the beginning of April, among low shrubs, and under branches of the Red Cedars; departs in autumn. This and the Red-throated seem to agree in many things, and M. Vieillot thinks the male to differ only in being more or less in an adult state.

216.—JAMAICA WARBLER.

Sylvia Dominica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 538.
Motacilla Dominica, *Lin.* i. 334. *Gm. Lin.* i. 980.
Ficedula Dominicensis cinerea, *Bris.* iii. 520. t. 27. 3. *Id.* 8vo. i. 452.

Figuier cendré à gorge jaune, *Buf.* v. 300.
Muscicapa e cæruleo, cinereo, fusco et luteo varia, *Raii,* 186. *Sloan. Jam.* ii. 310. 44. *Klein,* 75. 16.
Jamaica Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 485. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 612.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill brown; plumage above ash-colour; throat and neck before yellow; from thence to the vent white; between the bill and eye a yellow streak; beneath the eye a large black spot, and behind it a white one; sides of the breast marked with a small black spot; wing coverts brown, with two white bands; quills and tail cinereous brown, edged with grey; the two outer feathers with a spot of white on the inner webs, near the tips; legs brown.

Inhabits Jamaica, and St. Domingo.

217.—WORM-EATER WARBLER.

Sylvia vermivora, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 544. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 43. *Amer. Orn.* iii. pl. 24. f. 4.
Motacilla vermivora, *Gm. Lin.* i. 951.
Ficedula Pennsylvanica, *Bris. Sup.* 102. *Id.* 8vo. i. 457.
Le Demifin, Mangeur des Vers, *Buf.* v. 325.
Worm-eater, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 499. *Edw.* pl. 305. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 300. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 730.

LENGTH near six inches, breadth eight. Bill dusky, flesh-coloured beneath; irides hazel; from the corners of the mouth, through the eye, a narrow line of black; over it a yellowish one, and above that an arch of black; the rest of the head, throat, and breast, reddish yellow, gradually changing white towards the vent; the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, dark olive-green; inner wing coverts and under the tail ash-colour; legs flesh-colour. Male and female much alike,

Inhabits Pennsylvania in July, in its passage northward, but has not been observed on its return in autumn.

Among Mr. Abbot's drawings is a bird, pale brown above, over the eye a pale streak, and through it a brown one; under parts dusky white; wings and tail brown. This appeared a young bird, and was killed in Briar Creek Swamp, Georgia, the only one met with.

A bird similar to the Worm-eater is found in Georgia, but it is scarcely five inches long; olive-green above, and pale dusky olive beneath; down the crown a black streak, with the other streaks as in Edwards's figure of that bird; with the addition of a pale rufous spot at the setting on of the wing. It was named Black streaked-headed Warbler, and appeared a Variety of Edwards's bird. This and another, a female, found among weeds in plantations in autumn, but not common; feeds on caterpillars and spiders; the note a feeble chirp; is an active bird: found also in the forests and groves of Paraguay; the note of the male somewhat imitating the word Chichichihichicha.

218.—TENNESEE WARBLER.

Sylvia peregrina, Tennesee Warbler, *Amer. Orn.* iii. pl. 25. f. 2. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 621.

LENGTH four inches and three quarters, breadth eight. Bill pointed, somewhat thick at the base, dusky, paler beneath; irides hazel; head above and cheeks light bluish colour, with an olive tinge; from the nostrils, over the eye, a pale yellow line, fading into white; back, rump, lesser wing coverts, and those of the tail, rich yellow olive, the rest of the wing feathers deep dusky, broadly edged with yellow olive; throat and breast pale cream-colour; belly and vent white; tail forked, olive, relieved with dusky; legs purplish brown.

In the female the yellow line over the eye is more obscure, and the olive tint in the plumage not so rich.

Inhabits North America; first found on the banks of Cumberland River, in the state of Tennesee, but only two have been seen; it belongs to, or at least comes nearest to, the Worm-eater; has the habits of the Titmouse; feeds on caterpillars, and winged insects; its notes are few and weak.

219.—MOURNING WARBLER.

Sylvia Philadelphica, Mourning Warbler, *Amer. Orn.* ii. pl. 14. f. 5.

LENGTH five inches, breadth eight. Bill black, paler beneath; irides pale hazel; plumage above deep greenish olive; head dull slate-colour; on the breast a crescent of alternate, transverse lines of glossy white and deep black; the rest of the under parts brilliant yellow; tips of the wings and two middle tail feathers brownish, the latter rounded at the end.

Inhabits Philadelphia, and its neighbourhood. One shot early in June, on the borders of a marsh, within a few miles of it. The note was a kind of warble.

220.—HOODED WARBLER.

Sylvia mitrata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 528. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 23. pl. 77.
Motacilla mitrata, *Gm. Lin.* i. 977.
Parus Carolinensis torquatus, *Bris.* iii. 578. *Id.* 8vo. i. 471. *Klein*, 85.
Hooded Titmouse, *Cates. Car*, i. pl. 60.
Hooded Flycatcher, *Amer. Orn.* pl. 26. f. 3.
Hooded Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 462. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 287. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 399.

SIZE of a Goldfinch; length five inches and a half. Bill black; forehead, cheeks, and chin, yellow; a broad black list encompasses the head, and neck behind, like a hood, passing forwards to the fore part of the neck as a collar; upper parts of the body dirty olive-green, the under yellow; tail a little rounded, the two outer feathers nearly white, with a dash of dusky from the tip on the outer web, narrowing upwards; giving the appearance of the inner web being white; the outer brown, growing broader towards the tip; legs brown.

In the female the green is more dull, the feathers edged with ash-colour; and the yellow parts are paler.

Inhabits thickets and shady places in the uninhabited parts of Carolina.—From the description of the late Mr. Hutchins, a similar one, if not the same, inhabits Hudson's Bay, by the name of Mochia a naka shish. In this the three outer tail feathers are chiefly white, but dusky on the outer web, the four middle plain dusky.

The female much the same in colour, but without the black hood. The young male resembles most the female, but is inclined to brown above; forehead and under parts yellow, passing from the forehead through the eye, ending in two streaks on the ears; from the gape, on each side, a whisker of dusky black; and across the breast a curved mark of the same; down the belly a dull mottled pale ferruginous band.

It is seldom seen in Pennsylvania, and the Northern States; but through the whole extent of country south of Maryland, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi; partial to low situations, where there is thick underwood, among canes, in the state of Tennesee, perpetually in pursuit of winged insects, when it utters three loud, and not unmusical notes, like Twee, twee, twitchee; is very active. The nest neat and compact, chiefly in forks of small bushes, composed of moss and flax, or broken hemp, lined with hair, and sometimes feathers; the eggs five, greyish white, marked with reddish spots at the larger end. Is migratory, and rarely seen about Philadelphia; probably winters in Mexico, or the West India Islands.

A.—Le Gobe-mouche citrin de la Louisiane, *Buf.* v. 538. *Pl. enl.* 666. 2. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 462. A.

In this the forehead, round the eyes, and the cheeks, are fine yellow; the rest of the head, chin, and neck before, velvety black; from thence to the vent yellow; all above greenish grey.

This seems a trifling Variety of the male; it is seen in the swamps, about Georgia, and frequents the thick branches in the summer; known by the name of Yellow-cheek, but is not very common.

221.—COWLED WARBLER.

Sylvia cucullata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 528.
Cowled Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 243.

THIS is greenish above, white beneath; forehead and cheeks black; tail cuneiform.

A specimen of this was in the Museum of the late Sir A. Lever, without any history annexed; seems to be allied to the last.

222.—BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER.

Sylvia Blackburniæ, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 527. *Vieill. Amer.* ii. p. 36. *Amer. Orn.* pl. 23. f. 3.
Motacilla Blackburniæ, *Gm. Lin.* i. 977.
Bec-fin, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxviii.
Blackburnian Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 461. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 317. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 527.

THE bill and legs in this are dusky brown; crown deep black, divided by a line of rich yellow; from the corner of the upper mandible another of the same; through the eye a black one, reaching beyond it, bounded beneath by a narrow one of yellow; sides of the neck, throat, the middle of the breast orange; sides of the body spotted with black; vent and thighs white; lesser wing coverts black, the greater white; quills dusky; the middle tail feathers dusky, the three outer ones on each side marked with white on the inner web.

The female is yellow where the male is orange; and the black streaks more obscure, and less numerous.

This is scarce in Pennsylvania, coming the beginning of May; is an active and silent bird. The nest not known. Only one or two found in a season.

M. Vieillot is of opinion, that the Canada Flycatcher belongs to this species, but the last is a bird in a younger state of plumage, and the colours less lively.

223.—WHITE-POLL WARBLER.

Sylvia varia, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 539.
Motacilla varia, *Lin.* i. 333. *Gm. Lin.* i. 979.
Certhia maculata, Black and White Creeper, *Amer. Orn.* iii. pl. 19. f. 3.
Certhia varia, *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 69.
Ficedula Dominicensis varia, *Bris.* 529. t. 27. 5. *Id.* 8vo. i. 454.
Muscicapa e fusco et albo varia, *Raii*, 186. *Sloan.* t. 265. 1. *Klein*, 75. 11.
Figuier varié de St. Domingue, *Buf.* v. 305.
Grimpereau varié, *Ois. Dor.* ii. pl. 174.
Black and White Creeper, *Edw.* pl. 305.
Pied Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 234. pl. 34.
White-poll Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 488. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 293. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 639.

LENGTH four inches and three quarters. Bill dusky; top of the head white; sides of it black, marked with two white streaks; throat, back, and rump, white, with large black spots; breast and belly white, spotted with black on the breast and sides; wing coverts black, with two white bands; quills blackish, edged with grey, some of them nearest the body almost white; tail a trifle forked, the feathers edged outwardly with grey; the two outer ones, with a large white spot on the inner web, near the tip, but that on the exterior much larger; legs greenish brown. The female and young bird want the black on the throat, and the colours are less bright.

Inhabits Pennsylvania, coming the end of march, or beginning of April, and departing in Autumn; likewise met with among the maples, about New York, during the summer, and in swampy places; probably passes the winter in Jamaica, St. Domingo, and other parts in the same latitude.

I observe this among Mr. Abbot's drawings, by the name of Black-streaked Warbler; said to frequent the swamps and Oak woods of Georgia, in summer, and to run about trees, in search of insects like the Creeper. Is subject to much Variety, at different periods of age. It is ranked by some authors among the Creepers.

224.—CÆRULEAN WARBLER.

Sylvia cærulea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 540. *Vieill. Am.* ii. pl. 87.
Motacilla cærulea, *Lin.* i. 337. *Gm. Lin.* i. 992.
Muscicapa cærulea, Small Blue-grey Flycatcher, *Amer. Orn.* ii. pl. 18. f. 5?
Ficedula Pennsylvanica cinerea, *Bris. Sup.* 107. *Id.* 8vo. i. 459.
Le Figuier gris de Fer, *Buf.* v. 309.
Contre-maitre bleuatre, *Voy. d'Azara,* iii. No. 158.
Little Blue-grey Flycatcher, *Edw.* pl. 302.
Cærulean Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 490. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 299. *Amer. Orn* ii. pl. 17. f. 5. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 653.

LESS than the Pettichaps; length four inches, breadth seven inches and a half. Bill black, base beneath reddish; head and upper parts of the body blue-grey; eyelids white; from bill to hindhead a stripe of black; under parts white; wings cinereous brown; quills edged within with whitish, as also the outer edges and tips of some of the inner ones; tail rounded, two inches long, the eight middle feathers cinereous blue, the outer one of these white at the tip, but the two outmost on each side wholly white, except just at the base; legs slender, black.

The female wants the black streak over the eyes, and the eight middle tail feathers are cinereous brown; the rest as in the male.

In one sent from Georgia, the outmost tail feather is white; the next black, with one-third from the tip white; the third black, the tip only white; the rest wholly black.

Inhabits Pennsylvania; arrives early in spring, and returns in autumn; the nest is often seen on the tops of trees, and singularly constructed, composed of fine downy matter, with an outside of moss and liver-wort, lined with horse-hair, in form cylindrical, placed between the forks of the branches of a tree, and open at the top;* rarely seen after the 20th of August, when it retires southward; has the habit of a Flycatcher. This is one of the birds, in the nest of which the Cowpen Oriole lays its eggs.

A.—Le Figuier à tête noire, *Pl. enl.* 704. 1. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 491. 117. Var. A.

This is like the last, but the whole of the upper part of the head, above the eyes, is black; the greater quills wholly black, as are the six middle tail feathers, the others white.

This was brought from Cayenne. According to Mr. Abbot, this bird is called Blue Titmouse, or Spindle legs, from their being long and slender; the bill, too, is small and delicate; commonly seen in the woods in summer, and is continually in motion, creeping about the trees and bushes, in search of insects; said to be found also in Paraguay, but is not common there.

225.--SPOTTED-TAILED WARBLER.

LENGTH four inches and three quarters. Bill slender, half an inch long, dusky, the under mandible pale; plumage in general fine pale blue, much like the colour of the Blue Titmouse; this extends on the upper parts of the head, neck, and body, and surrounds the breast before, as a narrow band, continuing on the sides under the wings; all the under parts otherwise are white; across the wing coverts two bands of white; quills dusky; tail one inch and a half long, even, dusky black, the feathers fringed outwardly with blue; all but the two middle ones marked with an oval white spot on the the inner margin, near the end, most considerable on the outer ones; lower part of the back marked with some dusky streaks, the rump paler blue, and plain, upper tail coverts blue, fringed with dusky round the end; legs slender, black.

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* Well represented in Edwards's Plate.

In the collection of Lord Stanley. Native place uncertain. It seems to coincide much with the Cærulean Species.

226.—GOLD-WINGED WARBLER.

Sylvia chrysoptera, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 541. *Vieill. Am.* ii. pl. 97.
—— flavifrons, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 527.
Motacilla chrysoptera, *Lin.* i. 333. *Gm. Lin.* i. 971.
———— flavifrons, *Gm. Lin.* i. 976.
Ficedula Pennsylvanica cinerea gutture nigro, *Bris. Sup.* 109. *Id.* 8vo. i. 458.
Le Figuier aux ailes dorées, *Buf.* v. 311.
Gold-winged Flycatcher, *Edw.* pl. 299. *Bartr.* p. 290.
Yellow-fronted Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 461. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 296.
Gold-winged Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 492. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 295. *Amer. Orn.* ii. pl. 15. f. 6. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 624.

SIZE of the Cærulean Warbler. Bill black; crown of the head yellow, on the sides white; through the eye a black streak; upper parts of the body deep ash-colour, throat and neck before black; the rest of the under parts white; on the wing coverts a spot of yellow; tail a trifle forked, the outer feather marked with a spot of white on the inner web; legs black.

Found in Pennsylvania in April, passing northward to breed; returning in autumn; has the habit of a Titmouse; is by no means a common bird.

In some birds the middle of the crown only is yellow, in others the forehead also; and the black band is bounded on each side with white; the yellow spot on the wings larger, occupying the middle, and greater coverts, and forming a large patch.

227.—YELLOW-VENTED WARBLER.

LENGTH five inches and a half; breadth eight and a half. Bill and legs pale brown; crown chestnut; plumage above pale olive brown, the margins of the feathers paler, nearly yellow, inclining more to yellow on the rump; the under parts of the body yellow, growing more intense at the vent; over the eye a yellow streak; through the eye a dusky one; under the jaw a narrow black line like a whisker; on the breast several pale ferruginous dashes; tail black, one or more of the outer feathers white, half way from the base.

Found about Georgia, in autumn, and the first part of the winter, in small flocks, about old fields and plantations. According to Mr. Abbot, the outer tail feather is white on the inner web, one-third from the end; the next the same for about half, and the third white only just at the tip; the general colour otherwise blackish brown.

The female has not the chestnut crown; under parts of the body pale yellowish brown, with a few streaks on the breast; the vent a full yellow.

228.—STREAKED-CROWNED WARBLER.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill three quarters of an inch, black; plumage above pale cinereous grey, beneath very pale whitish ash; lower belly and vent white; the wings darker, cinereous grey; middle and greater wing coverts with white ends, forming two bands; quills dusky, fringed with white; down the middle of the crown a white streak; tail the colour of the quills, but not fringed on the margins, and rather hollowed out at the end; legs slender, black.

In the Collection of Lord Stanley.

229.—GRISLY WARBLER.

Sylvia grisea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 532.
Motacilla grisea, *Gm. Lin.* i. 964.
Le Grisin de Cayenne, *Buf.* iii. 408. *Pl. enl.* 643. 1. 2.
Grisly Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 473. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 585.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill black; crown of the head dusky black; throat, fore part of the neck, and breast black; through the eye a white streak; upper parts of the body, wings, and tail cinereous grey; the feathers of the first bordered with grey, the last tipped with white; belly, thighs, and vent white; legs cinereous.

The female is more ash-coloured above, and the black parts not so deep.—Inhabits Cayenne.

230.—SAINT DOMINGO WARBLER.

Sylvia albicollis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 535.
Motacilla albicollis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 983.
Ficedula Dominicensis, *Bris.* iii. 494. t. 26. 5. *Id.* 8vo. i. 446.
Figuier à gorge blanche, *Buf.* v. 287.
Saint Domingo Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 479.

LENGTH nearly five inches. Bill horn-colour; plumage above olive green; sides of the head, and all beneath, pale yellow, but the fore part of the neck and breast are dirty yellowish white, marked with longitudinal reddish spots; quills and tail brown, edged with greenish yellow; all but the two middle tail feathers yellowish on the inner webs; legs grey brown. The female is greenish ash-colour, instead of olive, on the hind part of the neck.

Inhabits St. Domingo.

231.—PINE WARBLER.

Sylvia Pinus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 537. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 44.
Certhia Pinus, *Lin.* i. 187. *Gm. Lin.* i. 470.
Sylvia solitaria, Blue-winged Yellow Warbler, *Amer. Orn.* ii. pl. 15. f. 4.
Parus Americanus, *Bris.* iii. 576. *Id.* 8vo. i. 471.
Grimpereau de Pin, *Ois. Dor.* 2.
Le Figuier des Sapins, *Buf.* v. 296.
Pine Creeper, *Edw.* pl. 277. *Bartr. Tr.* 287. *Cat. Car.* i. pl. 46 ?
Pine Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 483. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 318. *Amer. Orn.* iii. pl. 19. f. 4. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 737.

LENGTH four inches and three quarters. Bill brown; head, neck behind, back, and rump, olive; through the eye a black streak; throat, neck, and breast yellow; belly and vent white; upper wing coverts brown, marked at the ends with a spot of white, forming two bars on the wings; quills brown; tail a trifle forked, brown; the outer webs of the outer feathers white; legs brown.

In the male the two outer tail feathers have the inner webs mostly white, except near the tip; the second much less, having more the appearance of a long oval spot; but both brown at the end. We have seen some males without the streaks through the eye; such probably are young birds.

The female has the colours more dull, but without the black streak through the eye; and the bands across the wings only dusky white. This is common about Carolina, in summer, but many remain there throughout the winter, when they are now and then seen among the pine and other trees, in the manner of the Creeper, in search of insects; first seen in Pennsylvania in April, and departs south in autumn; said also to feed on the buds of trees; associate in flocks of twenty or more; frequent the deep woods, and often seen on the lofty boughs, hanging with the head downwards like the Titmouse; the nest is suspended from the horizontal forks of a branch, formed outwardly of grape vine bark, rotten wood, and caterpillar's webs, with some pieces of hornet's nests, intermixed, lined with dry pine leaves, and fine roots of plants; the eggs four in number, white, marked with a few dark spots at the large end.

232.—GREEN WARBLER.

Sylvia virens, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 537. *Vieill. Am.* ii. pl. 92.
Motacilla virens, *Gm. Lin.* i. 985.
Ficedula Pennsylvanica gutture nigro, *Bris. Sup.* 104. *Id.* 8vo. i. 548.
Le Figuier à cravate noire, *Buf.* v. 298.
Black-throated Green Flycatcher, *Edw.* pl. 300. *Am. Orn.* pl. 17. f. 3.
Green Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 484. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 297. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 740.

LENGTH four inches and three quarters, breadth seven. Bill black; plumage above olive-green; sides of the head and neck bright yellow; throat and fore part of the neck black; upper part of the breast yellow; the lower, belly, and vent, white; sides black and white; lesser wing coverts olive, the middle and greater, nearest the body, deep ash-colour, tipped with white, forming two bands across the wings; outer coverts and quills ash-colour, the last edged with white; tail deep ash-colour, the three outer feathers marked with white on the inner webs; legs brown. The female has no black on the throat.

Inhabits Pennsylvania, appearing first in April, in its way to the North, but does not stop long; it returns the same way back in September; seen often on the high branches of trees, feeding on insects; is a lively bird, frequently chirping; rarely seen after the 10th of May; some few remain in Pennsylvania throughout the year, as one was shot in June; but the nest not met with.

233.—HANG-NEST WARBLER.

Sylvia calidris, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 543.
Motacilla calidris, *Lin.* i. 329. *Gm. Lin.* i. 950.
Ficedula Jamaicensis major, *Bris. Sup.* 101. *Id.* 8vo. i. 457.
American Nightingale, *Edw.* pl. 121. 2.
Hang-nest Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 497. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 702.

SIZE of the Redbreast, or a trifle larger. Bill stout, blackish, beneath flesh-coloured; upper parts of the plumage greenish brown, paler on the rump, and ends of some of the tail feathers, all but the two middle ones of which are rufous within; sides of the head, and under parts dirty orange; through the eye a brown line, and beneath it a second, pointing downwards; the wing coverts have yellowish edges, and most of the quills are rufous on the inner webs; the legs are blackish.

Inhabits Jamaica. Mr. Edwards thinks this to be the Watchy Picket of Sloane, and Linnæus joins him in the same opinion: Mr. Ray* compares it to the Jupujuba or Japu of Marcgrave; but this is our Black and yellow Oriole,† before described; neither can it be the Watchy Picket of Sloane,‡ which is also an Oriole; nor do the colours of the plumage in this agree with our bird. We therefore must esteem it as a totally different Species, and are by no means clear about the mode of nidification, whether it suspends the nest on twigs of trees, or fabricates one like the generality of other birds.

234.—WHITE-CHINNED WARBLER.

Sylvia Bonariensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 543.
Motacilla Bonariensis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 951.
Demi-fin noir et roux, *Buf.* v. 328.
White-chinned Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 497. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 703.

LENGTH five inches and two-thirds. Bill slender, blackish; irides chestnut; plumage above, wings, and tail full black; beneath ferruginous; between the bill and eye white; chin, middle of the belly, and tips of the outer tail feathers white; hind claw large.

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* *Ray's Syn.* p. 184.

† Hang-nest Oriole, *Syn.* ii. 437.

‡ *Jam.* p. 300. pl. 258. f. 3.

Inhabits Buenos Ayres.

235.—PALM WARBLER.

Sylvia Palmarum, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 544. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 21. pl. 73.
Motacilla Palmarum, *Gm. Lin.* i. 951.
Le Bimbelé, ou Fausse Linotte, *Buf.* v. 330.
Palm Warbler, *Gen: Syn.* iv. 498. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 607.

LENGTH five inches. Bill sharp pointed; irides pale brown; plumage above brown, deeper on the head; rump and upper tail coverts olive green; wings and tail brown, with paler edges; the two outer feathers have a band of white on the inner web, near the tip; the under parts of the body are dirty yellowish white as far as the belly; from thence pale yellow; the wings reach one-third on the tail, which is even. The female has no trace of white over the eye; ends of the tail feathers white.

Inhabits St. Domingo, and called by the negroes, Bimbele; the song consists of four or five notes only, neither varied nor striking, though not unpleasant; it lives both on seeds and fruits; keeps among the palm trees, in which it makes the nest, laying two eggs only.

236.—BANANA WARBLER.

Sylvia Bananivora, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 544.
Motacilla Bananivora, *Gm. Lin.* i. 951.
Le Bananiste, *Buf.* v. 332.
Banana Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 498. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 728.

LENGTH three inches and three quarters. Bill black, pointed, and a trifle bent; plumage above deep grey, almost black, inclining to brown on the wing coverts and tail; on the former a white spot, the latter tipped with white; shoulders yellow; over the eye a white streak, and one of black from the base of the bill to the hindhead; throat greyish ash-colour; breast, belly, and rump pale yellow; the sides, thighs, and vent pale yellow, and grey mixed; the legs slate-coloured.

Inhabits St. Domingo; is said to make the nest in the withs which entwine among the trees; is often seen on the Bananas, on which it is supposed to feed; also on Oranges, Papaws, and other fruits, though it will eat seeds and insects likewise: found often among the bushes, in the untilled grounds; flies by jerks, but quick, making a twittering note, for it has only a trifling song, and but little varied. It is called Bananiste.

237.—CAYENNE WARBLER.

Sylvia Cayana, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 545.
Motacilla Cayana, *Lin.* i. 336. *Gm. Lin.* i. 990.
Sylvia Cayanensis cærulea, *Bris.* iii. 534. t. 28. 1. *Id.* 8vo. i. 455.
Elotototl quarta, *Raii, Syn.* 170 ?
Le Pitpit bleu de Cayenne, *Buf.* v. 339. *Pl. enl.* 609. 2.
Bec-en-poinçon noir et bleu de Ciel, *Voy. d'Azara,* iii. No. 103.
Bec-fin, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxviii.
Cayenne Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 502. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 655.

LENGTH four inches and three quarters. Bill blackish; forehead and sides of it, part of the back, wings, and tail, of a fine deep black; the rest of the plumage blue; legs grey.

A.—Blue Manakin, *Edw.* pl. 263. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 503.

This differs in having only the throat black; the head wholly blue; wings, tail, and body, as in the other.

B.—Le Pitpit bleu de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 669. 1. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 503.

In this the body, wings, and tail, are as in the others, the head of a plain blue.

All these are found at Guiana.—Brisson supposes the bird described by him to be the Elototl of Fernandez.

C.—Length five inches and a half. Bill black; between the bill and eye, the chin, and down the middle of the neck, black; head, neck, breast, belly, scapulars, lower part of the back, and rump, pale glossy greenish blue, changing into either in different lights; quills and tail black, the feathers margined outwardly with green; lesser wing coverts black; second and third coverts blue green; legs red brown.

I found a specimen of this in the collection of Mr. Mc. Leay, who received it from Berbice, by the name of Jauraszini, or Creeper.

M. Sonnini thinks the Blue Manakin of Edwards, to be a Variety, and that this and the next are probably allied. M. d'Azara compares his Bec-en-poinçon bleu et blanc bleuatre,* with the Elototl above quoted, and if the fact is so, it will make it a Variety of the Cayenne Warbler.

238.—BLUE-HEADED WARBLER.

Sylvia cyanocephala, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 546.
Motacilla cyanocephala, *Gm. Lin.* i. 990.
Sylvia viridis, *Bris.* iii. 531. t. 28. 4. *Id.* 8vo. i. 455.
Bec-fin, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxviii.
Pitpit vert, *Buf.* v. 338.
Bec-en-poinçon noir et bleu de Ciel, *Voy. d'Azara,* iii. No. 103.—female.
Blue-headed Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 503. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 684.

LENGTH four inches and three quarters. Bill brown; head and lesser wing coverts blue; throat bluish grey; the rest of the body and greater wing coverts bright green; quills brown, edged with green; legs grey.—Inhabits Cayenne.

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* *Voy. d'Azara,* iii. No. 107.

239.—PARAGUAN WARBLER.

Le Tachuris, *Voy. d'Azara,* iii. No. 142.

LENGTH four inches, extent six. Bill dusky, straight, a little curved at the point; corners of the mouth orange; head and neck behind slaty lead-colour; round the base of the upper mandible white; upper parts of the body and lesser wing coverts greenish brown, the greater dusky, with bright-rufous ends; throat white; neck before pearly grey; breast and belly white; bend of the wing yellow; margins of the quills and tail white beneath; legs dusky lead-colour.

Inhabits Paraguay, but is not common.

240.—BLUE-STRIPED WARBLER.

Sylvia lineata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 546.
Motacilla lineata, *Gm. Lin.* i. 990.
Le Pitpit à Coiffe bleue, *Buf.* v. 342.
Blue-striped Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 504. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 656.

BILL black; on the top of the head a longitudinal spot of blue; forehead deep bright blue, passing over the eye, quite to the middle of the back; on the breast a stripe of white, reaching to the vent, growing broader as it passes backwards; the rest of the under parts blue; legs black.

Inhabits Cayenne.

243.—YELLOW-BACKED WARBLER.

The FEMALE.

Sylvia pusilla, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 520.
Motacilla pusilla, *Gm. Lin.* i. 960.
Blue Yellow-backed Warbler, *Amer. Orn.* iii. pl. 28. f. 3.—female.
Sylvia torquata, *Vieill. Am.* ii. pl. 99.
Figuier cendré de la Caroline, *Buf.* v. 301. *Pl. enl.* 731. 1.
Yellow-backed Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 440. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 611.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill dark above, pale beneath; plumage above cinereous blue; between the shoulders olive yellow; throat and breast yellow; belly white; ends of the wing coverts the same, forming a bar; end of the tail very pale; legs pale brown. This is the female.

The MALE.

Parus Americanus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 571. *Lin.* i. 341. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1007.
Ficedula Carolinensis cinerea, *Bris.* iii. 522. *Id.* 8vo. i. 452.
Sylvia pusilla, Blue Yellow-backed Warbler, *Am. Orn.* iii. pl. 28. f. 3.
Le Bec en poinçon à poitrine dorée, *Voy. d'Azara,* iii. 102?
Finch Creeper, *Cates. Car.* i. pl. 64.
Creeping Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 558. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 326.

This, which is the male, differs in a few particulars: over and under the eye is a white spot; on the wings two bars of white; across the throat a clouded brown bar, in some dusky, in others dark blue; on the sides a few reddish spots; two middle tail feathers cinereous blue, the others edged with it; the two outer marked with a white spot within at the tip; legs yellowish.

Inhabits Carolina, and other parts of America, for the most part all the year; also in Canada, where it chiefly breeds, and departs in autumn; said to chirp like a grasshopper. Frequents the oak swamps, and woods of Georgia, but chiefly in summer; has a loud note for so small a bird; called there, Yellow-breasted Titmouse, having the manners of that Genus, as it creeps up and down the bodies of trees, in search of insects. Is found also in numbers at St. Domingo and Porto Rico.

244.—GREY-POLL WARBLER.

Sylvia incana, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 527. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 45.
Motacilla incana, *Gm, Lin.* i. 976.
Grey-poll Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 461. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 291.

IN this the head, sides of the neck, and upper tail coverts, are fine grey; chin and breast fine yellow; throat orange; belly whitish ash-colour; wing coverts crossed with two bars of white; quills and tail dusky.

Inhabits New York: seems much allied to the Yellow-backed, perhaps differing in age or sex.

245.—BLACK-POLL WARBLER.

Sylvia striata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 527. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 75.
Motacilla striata, *Gm. Lin.* i. 976.
Fauvette rayée, *Vieill. Am.* ii. 22. pl. 73.—male. 76.—female.
Black-poll Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 460. *Id. Sup.* ii. 243. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 290. *Amer. Orn.* iii. pl. 30. f. 3.—male. *Id. Vol.* vi. pl. 54. f. 4.—female. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 645.

LENGTH five inches and a quarter, breadth eight and three quarters. Bill pale brown; irides hazel; crown black; cheeks white, passing round the nape, as a mottled white ring; plumage on the upper parts ash-colour, streaked with black; wing coverts and prime quills dusky, the former marked with two white bars; secondaries edged with white; throat white, streaked on each side with black; breast and belly dirty white, streaked downwards with black; tail dusky, even; at the end of the two outer feathers a white spot; legs whitish.

The female is very pale ash-colour, with some dusky streaks down the back, and a few on each side of the throat; the rest of the under parts white; the crown is not black; wings and tail as in the male, but the bars on the wings less conspicuous, and the spot at the tips of the tail feathers smaller; legs very pale red, or dirty orange. The young male is very like the female.

Inhabits Newfoundland and New York, in summer; appears in May, and goes away in August; except in breeding time is solitary. Called at New York, Sailor, perhaps from the singularity of outward habit. Nest unknown. Seen also in Georgia, the latter end of April; most common in the lower parts of the country.

246.—ORANGE-HEADED WARBLER.

Sylvia chrysocephala, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 541.
Motacilla chrysocephala, *Gm. Lin.* i. 971.
Le Figuier orangé, *Buf.* v. 313.
——— etranger, *Pl. enl.* 58. 3.
Orange-headed Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 492. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 700.

BILL black; top and sides of the head, fore part and sides of the neck, fine orange; over the eye a brown band; beneath it a second, but paler; upper parts of the body and quills reddish brown; wing coverts black and white; breast and belly pale yellow; tail black, the feathers edged pale yellow; legs yellow.

A single specimen of the above found at Guiana.

247.—ORANGE-BELLIED WARBLER.

Sylvia fulva, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 542. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 46.
Motacilla fulva, *Gm. Lin.* i. 973.
Figuier à gorge jaune, *Buf.* v. 317.
Orange-bellied Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 495. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 312. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 726.

BILL brown, paler beneath; head and upper parts of the body olive-brown, the under to the breast yellow, inclining to brown on the last; the rest of the under parts rufous, growing yellow at the vent; under wing coverts yellow, mixed with brown; quills brown, the secondaries edged with olive, and the greater with pale grey; growing paler the more they are outward, the exterior quite white; tail feathers brown, edged with olive; legs yellowish brown.

Inhabits Louisiana.

248.--PROTHONOTARY WARBLER.

Sylvia Protonotarius, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 542. *Vieill. Am.* ii. pl. 83.
Motacilla Protonotarius, *Gm. Lin.* i. 972.
Parus aureus alis cæruleis, *Bartr. Trav.* 290 ?
Le Figuier Protonotaire, *Buf.* v. 316.
——— à ventre et tête jaunes, *Pl. enl.* 704. 2.
Prothonotary Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 494. *Id. Sup.* ii. 242. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 310. *Amer. Orn.* iii. pl. 24. 3. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 642.

LENGTH four inches and three quarters. Bill rather long, black; irides dark hazel; head, neck, breast, and belly fine jonquil yellow; back the same, inclining to olive; rump ash-colour; vent white; quills and tail blackish; the four middle feathers of the latter of one colour, the two outer white within, except at the tip, the rest black; the third the same, but the white occupies less space; and the fourth wholly black, except a white spot in the middle of the inner web; the tail one inch and three quarters long, and the wings reach very little beyond the rump; the under tail coverts elongated almost to the tip of the tail; legs black.

The female differs, in having the colours less vivid; the young birds, as soon as full fledged, have the bright colours of the male.

Inhabits Louisiana, and Georgia; at the former called Protonotaire, at the latter, The Gold Bird, but is not a common Species. According to Mr. Abbot, it is five inches long, and nine in extent; frequents the swamps only, in the summer about the lakes and waters;

the male is like that in the *Pl. enl.* but it is pale, not black, and the tail is longer; builds the beginning of May, the nest of swamp moss, and placed at the extremity of a limb of a tree, hanging over a lake in a swamp; the egg purplish, pale blush-colour for two-thirds from the tip; at the large end transparent, and yellowish, and marked with numerous minute reddish specks, with here and there a larger one: is most frequent about Ogechee River; the nest attached to four reeds, like a hammock, in a curious manner; is a rare bird, only seen in summer; has a few screaking notes, but nothing like a song; abundant in the Mississippi, and New Orleans, near the river, rarely on high ridges.

249.—CRESTED WARBLER.

Sylvia cristata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 541.
Motacilla cristata, *Gm. Lin.* i. 972.
Le Figuier huppé de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 391. 1. *Buf.* v. 314.
Crested Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 493. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 686. pl. 53.

LENGTH four inches. Bill dusky brown; upper parts of the body brownish green, the under greenish grey; the feathers of the whole crown long enough to form a crest; these are blackish brown, edged with white, and may be erected at will; legs yellowish brown.

Inhabits Guiana throughout the year, frequents the open parts, and feeds on insects.

250.—HALF-COLLARED WARBLER.

Sylvia semitorquata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 542. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 43.
Motacilla semitorquata, *Gm. Lin.* i. 952.
Le Figuier à demi collier, *Buf.* v. 316.
Half-collared Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 495. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 311. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 594.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill blackish above, and whitish beneath; top of the head yellowish olive; behind the eyes a cinereous stripe; wing coverts brown, bordered with yellow; greater quills brown, with whitish borders; secondaries the same, but bordered with olive, and tipped with white; under parts of the body pale ash-colour, inclining to yellow on the belly; on the lower part of the neck a yellowish bar, like a half-collar; tail ash-colour, the feathers pointed at the ends, the two middle ones plain, the others white within;* legs blackish.—Inhabits Louisiana.

251.—OLIVE-BROWN WARBLER.

Sylvia fusca, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 543.
Motacilla fusca, *Gm. Lin.* i. 973.
Le Figuier brun olive, *Buf.* v. 318.
Olive-brown Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 495. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 313. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 685.

BILL brown; plumage above olive-brown; throat, neck before, and sides, whitish, varied with grey; belly yellowish white; under tail coverts yellow; wings brown; the coverts and secondaries bordered with paler; tips whitish; greater quills bordered with pale grey; tail brown, edges of the feathers grey; the two middle ones tinged with yellow, the two outer spotted with white within, near the tip; the exterior one bordered with white; legs brown.

Inhabits Louisiana. This is supposed to differ only in sex from the Grey-necked, and is thought to be the young bird.

252.—GREY-THROATED WARBLER.

Sylvia cana, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 543.
Motacilla cana, *Gm. Lin.* i. 973.
Le Figuier cendré à gorge cendrée, *Buf.* v. 319.
Grey-throated Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 496. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 315.

BILL black, beneath grey; plumage cinereous, deeper on the head, and upper parts; quills edged with whitish; tail black, the outer feathers almost wholly white; the next the same on the end half, the third only tipped with white.

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* Said to have *ten* in all, "toutes *dix* sont pointues par le bout."—*Buffon.* But we know of none of this Genus, having less than *twelve.*

Inhabits Louisiana with the Grasset. They both frequent the Tulip trees, and Magnolias, particularly the latter; and both esteemed for the table, and of course, when in season, are much sought after.

253.—MURINE WARBLER.

Sylvia murina, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 528.
Motacilla murina, *Gm. Lin.* 978.
Murine Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 463. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 617.

SIZE of a Sparrow. Head and neck black; body and wings mouse-colour; from the bill a white streak, passes through the eye, down each side of the neck; belly white, down the middle black; tail black, the outer feathers rather shorter, and fringed with white.

Native place uncertain.—In the Museum of the late Mr. Charles Boddam.

254.—BLUE WARBLER.

Sylvia Sialis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 552. *Vieill. Am.* ii. pl. 101. 102. 103.
Motacilla Sialis, *Lin.* i. 336. *Gm. Lin.* i. 989. *Kalm. It.* iii. 30.
Rubecula Carolinensis cærulea, *Bris.* iii. 423. *Id.* 8vo. i. 428. *Klein,* 77. III. 3. *Buf.* v. 212. *Pl. enl.* 396. 1. 2.
Bec-fin, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxviii.
Blue Redbreast, *Edw.* pl. 24. *Cates. Car.* i. pl. 47.
Blue Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 446. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 281. *Bartr. Tr.* 289. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 261. *Am. Orn.* i. pl. 3. f. 3. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 663.

THIS is a trifle larger than our Redbreast; length seven inches, twelve in extent, and weighs one ounce and a quarter. Bill blackish and stout, inside of the mouth yellow; irides dark brown; plumage above dark blue, beneath to the belly rufous red; belly, vent, and under tail coverts, rufous white; legs black. In some there is a little mixture of blue on the breast.

The female differs in being less bright; the blue mixed with dusky, and the second quills edged with white; breast and sides paler rufous than in the male; middle of the belly and vent white; from the nostrils to the eye a pale streak.

The young male has the top of the head plain ash-colour; the plumage otherwise cinereous brown, spotted with white above, and on the breast; chin and belly white; wing coverts cinereous brown, tipped with white; quills dusky, with blue margins; tail blue, with the end dusky.

Inhabits Carolina, Virginia, the Jerseys, and New York; also common in Georgia, the whole year: in the summer greatly frequents the large pines, round the ponds; and in the winter, seen in plantations; makes a nest of dried grass and feathers, placing it in a hollow stump of a tree; the eggs pale greenish blue, a trifle transparent at the larger end; also seen in fields where maize and mullein grow, for the sake of flies and other insects, and is often known to leap after them on the wing, in the manner of the Flycatcher; frequently seen on rails, from whence it springs on the insects passing by. Flies swiftly, and has a plaintive kind of note, but not what may be called a song; sometimes will have three broods in a season; the nest often made in the hole of an Apple Tree; varies in the food, for when insects are less plentiful, will feed on Sour Gum* Berries, and ripe Persimons.† Many of this species pass the winter in the Bahama Islands; also Mexico, Brazil, and Guiana.

255.—BLUE INDIAN WARBLER.

LENGTH six inches. Bill black, at the base a few hairs; head, neck, and all the upper parts, wings, and tail, deep blue; forehead and crown paler; beneath from the throat white, with a reddish tinge on the breast; legs dusky.

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* Nyssa aquatica.

† Diospyros Virginiana.

One, supposed to be a female, was pale brown on the upper parts, deeper on the wings and tail; chin and throat pale reddish, or rufous white, the rest beneath quite white; bill and legs pale ash-colour.

Inhabits India, and called Chootkee; found at Calcutta in the dry season; has the habits of a Flycatcher: it seems allied to the Æthereal Warbler, but is a larger bird.

Another of these, among the drawings of Sir J. Anstruther, had a dusky mark through the eye, and the quills deep brown.

A third blue, with the chin, throat, and breast, pale rufous, and so like the Blue Warbler of America, as at first sight to be taken for the same bird.

256.—GUIRA WARBLER.

Sylvia Guira, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 547.
Motacilla Guira, *Lin.* i. 335. *Gm. Lin.* i. 988.
Tanagra nigricollis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 894.
Sylvia Brasiliensis viridis, *Bris.* iii. 533. *Id.* 8vo. i. 455.
Guira guacuberaba, *Raii,* 83. *Will.* 173. t. 41. *Id. Engl.* 239. t. 41. *Buf.* v. 342. *Edw.* pl. 351. 1.
Tangara à gorge noire, *Buf.* vi. 283. *Pl. enl.* 720. 1.
Bec-fin, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxviii.
Black-throated Tanager, *Gen. Syn.* iii. 237.
Guira Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 505. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 316. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 691.

SIZE of a Goldfinch. Bill dusky, beneath it flesh-colour, round the base black, which colour extends round the eyes, the ears, and throat; over the eye a yellow line, passing down on each side of the neck; upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, olive-green; the under, from throat to breast, fine orange; from thence to the vent yellow, changing by degrees; upper tail coverts yellow; rump orange; tips of the quills and legs brown.

Inhabits Brazil.

257.—FERRUGINOUS WARBLER.

Sylvia gularis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 552. *J. F. Miller,* t. 30. C.
Le Collier noir, *Voy. d'Azara,* iii. No. 235.
Ferruginous Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 244. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 667.

THIS is ferruginous above, and white beneath; wings and tail black.—Inhabits South America. M. d'Azara describes this, five inches and three quarters long, expanse six. Bill blue, with the point black, five lines long, in shape a little compressed, and somewhat bent at the point; a streak of white passes from the nostril, above the eye and ear; beneath this the sides of the head are velvet black; throat whitish grey, with a half-collar of black; fore part of the neck, and under parts of the body and sides the colour of Spanish snuff; the rest of the plumage dusky.

M. d'Azara bought of the natives of Paraguay two birds of this kind, the only ones he had ever seen; probably the same, or very much resembling, the Ferruginous Warbler.

258.—PENSILE WARBLER.

Sylvia pensilis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 520. *Vieill. Am.* ii. pl. 72.
Motacilla pensilis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 960.
Le Cou jaune, *Buf.* v. 165. *Pl. enl.* 686. 1.
Pensile Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 441.

LENGTH five inches. Bill dusky; head greyish black; neck behind and back deep grey; over the eye a white streak, passing round it; adjoining, between the bill and eye, a range of yellow dots; wing coverts banded black and white; quills bordered with grey; throat, neck before, and breast, yellow; sides of the neck spotted with black; quills and tail dark grey; the four outer feathers of the latter marked with white on the inner web, except at the tip; the two middle ones plain, and rather shorter than the others; legs greenish grey. The female has the colours less vivid than in the other sex. Young birds are grey brown above; fore part of the neck pale yellow, spotted with dusky on the sides; edges of the wing coverts and quills nearly grey.

Inhabits St. Domingo, and is a most beautiful Species: it makes a singular kind of nest, composed of small dry fibres of plants, tender roots, and decayed leaves; this hangs by the top, and plays with every blast of wind; the opening is beneath, through which the bird rises some way upwards, over a kind of partition, and descends again to the bottom, on which the eggs, which are three or four in number, are laid, upon a soft downy matter; and on this the brood is hatched in perfect safety: said to breed more than once in the year, for the young have been observed in June, and again in March, and even a third time at the end of August, or beginning of September. The nests are seen frequently suspended on the withs which hang from tree to tree, and chiefly such as are over the water, whereby the security is made more certain. The song of this bird said to be very delicate, and is continued throughout the year; though not at all times equal. The female too has a song, but much inferior to that of the male; chiefly feeds on insects, and will at times attack fruits of the luscious kind, but whether for the sake of them alone, or the insects which infest them, is not known. Mr. Abbot informs us, that it is frequently seen in the Pine Thickets, about the neighbourhood of Savanna, in Georgia, in summer, but is less common than many others.

259.– SPECTACLE WARBLER.

Sylvia perspicillata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 524.
Motacilla perspicillata, *Gm. Lin.* i. 969.
Le Clignot, ou Traquet à Lunettes, *Buf.* v. 234,
Le Bec argenté, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 228.
Spectacle Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 452. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 631.

SIZE of a Goldfinch; length five inches and three quarters, expanse ten. The bill is broader than thick, straight, with the point a little curved, a few hairs at the gape and nostrils; plumage fine black, except the wing coverts, on which is a spot of white; round the eye a wrinkled, naked, yellowish skin,* giving the appearance of spectacles: the irides are yellow, and the pupil blue; tail even, and when spread, forms an almost equilateral triangle in shape.†

The female has the colours less defined: throat white; sides of the head whitish and brown; all the upper parts dusky and light brown mixed; all beneath pale rufous; fore part of the neck dashed with dusky pale red, and dirty white; above the eye an indistinct pale trace.

Inhabits the neighbourhood of the River Plate, in South America, especially about Monte Video: the male solitary, except in breeding time, when six are often seen together.

260.—GUIANA REDTAIL WARBLER.

Sylvia Guianensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 514.
Motacilla Guianensis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 988.
Le Rouge-queue de la Guiane, *Buf.* v. 186, *Pl. enl.* 686. 2.
La Queue sanguine, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 239.
Grimpart, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxii.
Guiana Redtail, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 426. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 678.

LENGTH six inches and a half. Bill pale; plumage on the upper parts in general grey, the under white; wings and tail rufous; the latter pretty long; legs pale flesh-colour.

Inhabits Guiana.—One of these met with in August in Paraguay; which, according to Azara, had the whole of the upper parts gilded red;‡ tail blood-red; sides of the head, and all the under parts brown, lighter towards the tail.

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* Much resembles the Yellow Lichen found on the tiles of houses.

† Said to consist only of eight feathers, but having counted twelve in one specimen, we may suppose all of them to have the same number.

‡ Mordoré.

261.—RUFOUS-TAILED WARBLER.

Sylvia ruficauda, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 519.
Motacilla ruficauda, *Gm. Lin.* i. 959.
La Fauvette de Cayenne à Queue rousse, *Buf.* v. 163.
La Queue rousse, *Voy. d'Azara,* iii. No. 240.
Rufous-tailed Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 439.

LENGTH five inches and a quarter. Plumage above, as far as the rump, brown; back tinged with rufous; chin and throat white, surrounded with pale rufous, and dotted with brown; breast light brown; the rest of the under parts white, with a tinge of rufous on the under tail coverts; wing coverts and tail rufous; quills margined with rufous.

Inhabits Cayenne; seen also in Paraguay.

262.—RUDDY-TAILED WARBLER.

Sylvia russeicauda, *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 17. pl. 71.
Reddish-tailed Warbler, *Shaw's Zool.* x. 675.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill and legs black; plumage in general grey-brown, with the side tail feathers rufous, the under parts paler than the upper, and incline to rufous; the tail much rounded.

Inhabits Pennsylvania in summer; seems to resemble in many things the Red-tailed Warbler, especially the female; and likewise the Rufous-tailed, yet apparently differs from both.

263.—RUSH WARBLER.

Sylvia Juncorum, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 511.
Motacilla Juncorum, *Gm. Lin.* i. 952.
Passer Virginianus, *Bris.* iii. 101. *Id.* 8vo. i. 335. *Klein,* 89. 10.

Little Brown Sparrow, *Cates. Car.* i. 35.
Rush Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 420. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 323. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 587.

LESS than our Hedge Sparrow; length four inches and three quarters. Bill brown; body entirely brown, paler beneath; tail somewhat forked; legs brown.

Inhabits Virginia and Carolina, commonly seen near the houses, the whole year, but not numerous; most frequently observed single, hopping under bushes, and has much of the nature of the Hedge Sparrow, insomuch that some have thought it a Variety.

264.—SIMPLE WARBLER.

Sylvia campestris, *Ind. Orn.* i. 544.
Motacilla campestris, *Lin.* i. 324. *Gm. Lin.* i. 953.
Curruca sepiaria Jamaicensis, *Bris. App.* 100. *Id.* 8vo. i. 456.
L'Habit uni, *Buf.* v. 336.
American Hedge Sparrow, *Edw.* pl. 122. 1.
Simple Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 500. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 534.

SIZE of the Hedge Sparrow, but the bill more stout, and black; head and neck greenish ash-colour; body above, wings, and tail, rufous brown; beneath brownish white; legs brown.

Inhabits Jamaica.—One of these, in the collection of the late Sir Ashton Lever, was little more than four inches long; nearly black above, beneath pale ash-colour; quills and tail dusky.

265.—EQUATORIAL WARBLER.

Sylvia æquinoctialis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 542. *Vieill. Am.* ii. pl. 81.
Motacilla æquinoctialis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 973.
Figuier olive de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 685. 1. *Buf.* v. 315.
Le contre-maitre verdatre, *Voy. d'Azara,* iii. No. 159.
Equatorial Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 493. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 606.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill black; plumage above greenish brown; beneath yellowish white; throat and breast pale yellow; quills and tail dusky brown; legs brown.

Inhabits Cayenne, throughout the year.

A.—Length five inches and a half, breadth nine. Bill dusky red; irides dark brown; plumage above fine yellowish olive, beneath yellow; thighs and vent very pale; wings dusky, the feathers edged yellowish white; tail rather forked, dusky, edged as the quills; two, or more, of the outer feathers marked with a longish white spot on the inner webs; legs dull yellow.

The female is much paler than the male. The young bird differs from both, as the yellow is wholly wanting. From being smaller, and the colours less defined, it is probable that the first described may be a young bird.

Inhabits Georgia, and there called Yellowhammer, or Olive-backed Warbler; builds the beginning of May, and is peculiar, in fastening the top of the nest to the twigs, in the fork of the extremity of the limb of a tree, generally an Oak; it is formed of dried bark of the wild grape, rotten wood, and spider's webs, lined with pine straw, though sometimes intermixed with some large pieces of the bald-faced hornet's nest, on the outside.

The egg is bluish white, the larger end nearly white, and marked there with small, dark, purplish spots; often associates with the Sparrows in winter, but in summer chiefly frequents Pines, in small flocks. A singular circumstance in this bird is, that the adult male becomes in spring, and the first of the summer, a dirty dingy colour, though it is in season for song, and the breast dirty green; but that it gains the bright plumage the middle of August, and so continues through the winter. M. Azara saw this in Paraguay once only in September.

266.—GREENISH WARBLER.

Sylvia virescens, *Vieill. Amer.* ii. p. 42.
Contre-maitre proprement dit, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. 153.
Fauvette verdatre de la Louisiane, *Buf.* v. 162. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 417.
Greenish Warbler, *Shaw's Zool.* x. 650.

BILL dusky; crown blackish; hind part of the head deep ash-colour; sides and back pale greenish brown; wings and tail blackish, the feathers edged with brownish green; above the eye a whitish streak; throat white; under parts of the body brownish grey.

Inhabits Louisiana. By some thought to be a Variety of our Blackcap, but M. Vieillot assures us, that it is a different, and a distinct species.

267.—LOUISIANE WREN.

Sylvia Ludoviciana, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 548. 150.
Motacilla Carolinensis, Great Wren, *Bartr. Tr.* 289.
Le Tout voix, *Voy. d'Azara,* iii. No. 151.
Marsh Wren, *Amer. Orn.* ii. pl. 12. f. 4.
Louisiane Wren, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 244. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 713.

NEARLY five inches long. Bill more stout and longer than in the Common Wren, a trifle curved, pale brown; tip and under mandible pale; top of the head deep brown; down the middle tinged with chestnut; body above, wings, and tail, undulated across as in the Common Wren; under parts of the body buff-colour; chin and belly nearly white; head mottled on the sides with whitish and brown; over the eye a dusky white streak, passing down the whole of the neck on each side; beginning of the back deep brown, almost black, dotted with white; legs long, stout, and brown.—Described from a specimen in the collection of Mr. Francillon. The female is paler, and the tail somewhat shorter.

Mr. Bartram's bird has the throat and breast clay-colour; and in a drawing from Mr. Abbot, of Savannah, those parts are deep yellow, nearly rufous.

Inhabits various parts of America, and as far as Paraguay, and the River Plata, where the French call it Tout voix, as its song is said to be very little inferior to that of the Nightingale. Is a restless species, for the most part seen sitting with its tail erect on small twigs of trees; but rarely or never in the woods, or near habitations.

B.—Troglodytes arundinaceus, *Vieill. Amer.* ii. p. 55. pl. 108.

This is compared to the Louisiane Wren, as being the same, but seems to differ from it in manners. The nest said to be suspended between the reeds, three or four feet above the water, in shape like a melon, made of roots, the stalks of dry plants, and leaves of reeds, lined with soft feathers within, the entrance about the middle: this is made by the female, the male bringing her the materials, and keeping close to her during the time of sitting. The eggs unknown.

The American Marsh Wren is said to come into Pennsylvania the middle of May; and to make the nest of wet rushes, mixed with mud, lined with soft grass, and feathers within, with a hole two-thirds up for entrance: this is generally suspended between the reeds, the eggs six in number, dark ferruginous, and very small; has two broods in a year, and departs the middle of August. M. Vieillot also observes, that it erects the tail in a singular manner, like the Common Wren. Probably the two last described may be only one and the same species.

268.—PLATA WREN.

Sylvia Platensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 548.
Le Basacaraguay, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 150.
Avis a Corarao, *Gerin. Orn.* iv. t. 400. 1.
Roitelet de Buenos Ayres, *Buf.* v. 361. *Pl. enl.* 730. 2.
Bec-fin, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxviii.
Plata Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 243. *Id. Syn.* iv. 507. 143. A.

SIZE of the Common Wren; length four inches and a half, breadth six; plumage in general varied with rufous, white, and black; head and neck behind streaked longitudinally; beneath the body white, inclined to ferruginous on the sides; quills and tail crossed with several darker bands, and the latter longer than in the Wren. The bird figured by Gerini is rufous above, white beneath; wings and tail dusky black.

Found in the neighbourhood of the River Plata, in South America, about Guayra in Paraguay, and observed to have all the manners of our European Species; builds often in the holes of trees, and under the eaves of houses; lays four or five white eggs, rufous at the large end, and many dots of the same in other parts.

A.—A similar one sent from Savannah, in Georgia, by Mr. Abbot, of the size of a Common Wren, but the tail longer, and somewhat cuneiform; length four inches, and six and a quarter in extent; general colour reddish brown, marked above with dusky spots; over the eye a slender black streak, communicating with a large oval black patch behind the eye, in which are a few streaks of white; at the lower part of the neck behind, and beginning of the back, black, marked in a similar manner with longitudinal streaks of white; quills and tail red brown, barred with darker; ends of the quills dusky; all the under parts of the body yellowish white, inclining to buff on the sides, thighs, and vent; bill and legs pale. The female differs in being paler.

Inhabits Georgia, frequenting briars and thickets in the marshes, and rice fields, but far from common; and called the Marsh Wren.

269.—BARRED-TAIL WREN.

Certhia Carolina, Great Carolina Wren, *Amer. Orn.* ii. pl. 12. f. 5.
Troglodyte de la Louisiane, *Buf.* v. p. 361.
Roitelet de la Louisiane, *Pl. enl.* 730. f. 1.
Wren, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 507. 143. Var. B.

LENGTH five inches. Bill a trifle bent, and pale dusky in colour; irides hazel; plumage above reddish brown, beneath dusky white; over the eye a white streak, reaching some way down the neck on each side; back and wing coverts plain, with some white on the latter; quills dusky and clay-colour in bars; tail pretty long, and cuneiform, the two middle feathers ash-colour, barred on each margin with black dots; the others the same, but from the middle to the end black, with an ash-coloured tip; the two outer ones barred black and white from the middle to the end; legs dull yellow. In the female the wing coverts have no white, as in the male.

Inhabits the country about Georgia, frequents old logs and trees on the ground, and thickets in the woods; the nest built the beginning of May, in a hollow tree, in the root, or stump, made of dead leaves, and pine straw without, and lined with pine straw, mixed with hair; the egg rufous white, with numerous ferruginous specks, growing confluent, and forming a kind of zone round the larger end. In this, as well as the Winter Wren, if the feathers of the lower part of the back are parted with the hand, white spots appear.

270.—GREAT WREN.

LENGTH five inches. Bill stout, three quarters of an inch long, a trifle bent; top of the head, and sides, including the eye, the neck behind, back, and wings, fine chestnut brown, more tawny on the rump, and marked with a few obsolete pale spots; from the nostrils a pale streak, with a mixture of black, passes through the eye, and finishes on each side a little below the nape; on the jaw a patch of pale grey, a little mottled; chin plain pale grey; from thence to the vent dirty pale buff-colour, paler on the breast; under tail coverts barred dark brown and white; the quills barred as in the Common Wren; the tail two inches long, rather rounded in shape, the outer feathers being shorter than the middle, all of them barred as the quills; on all the wing coverts a minute pale speck at the tip; legs pale brown.

Inhabits Georgia: described from a specimen in the Collection of Mr. Francillon; is called there the Great Wren, and although it seems to differ in some respects, may probably be allied to the last.

271.—BROWN WREN.

Sylvia furva, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 548.
Motacilla furva, *Gm. Lin.* i. 994.
Troglodytes Aëdon, *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 52. p. 107 ?
Roitelet de Surinam, *Ferm. Surin.* ii. 201 ?
Bec-fin, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxviii.
House Wren, *Amer. Orn.* i. pl. 8. f. 3.
Brown Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 508. *Brown, Ill.* 68. pl. 18. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 764.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill three quarters of an inch long, yellowish brown, and a trifle bent; the general colour of the plumage fine red brown; under parts rufous white, deeper towards the vent; chin white; back, wings, and tail marked with numerous dusky bars; legs yellow brown.

In the collection of the late Gen. Davies was one answering to the above description; size the same; all the upper parts reddish brown, crossed with lines as in our Common Wren; but the bars on the second wing coverts broader, and those of the quills and tail more numerous; all the parts beneath, from the chin to vent, dusky white, crossed with obsolete, numerous, dusky lines; legs yellow. This was brought from America. And I observed one in the collection of Mr. Francillon, in which the feathers on the rump had each a white spot at the end, but not visible unless the feathers were separated; tail rounded, and crossed with fifteen or sixteen dusky bars. If we conclude it to be the bird mentioned by M. Fermin, it is found at Surinam. Mr. Wilson calls it the House Wren, and says, it arrives in Pennsylvania the middle of April, and departs in September. Makes the nest the 8th or 10th of May, under the eaves of houses, or in a hole of a decaying Cherry Tree, &c. but frequently in a box, fixed on the top of a pole, placed for the purpose, in the garden; the nest composed of short and crooked twigs, lined with fine dried stalks of grass, and an inner layer of feathers; the eggs six or seven, sometimes as far as nine, purplish flesh-colour, with innumerable fine grains of the same tint, all over; has two broods in a season; feeds chiefly on insects and caterpillars. The female said to be much like the male.

Inhabits all the United States of America.

272.—SAVANNAH WREN.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill five-eighths of an inch long, rather stout, curved, and pale; plumage in general above deep brown, with undulated, transverse, bars of darker brown; beneath very pale brown, mixed with broken, undulated darker bars; the middle of the belly nearly white; quills brown, barred with paler, ends plain; tail one inch and a half long, somewhat rounded, and barred as the quills; legs pale brown. The female much the same, but the colours less bright.

Inhabits Savannah, in Georgia, sent by Mr. Abbot from thence, by the name of the Least Wren.

273.—GOLD-NAPED WREN.

Sylvia elata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 529.
Le Roitelet mesange, *Buf.* v. 375.
Le Toupet ordinaire, *Voy. d'Azara,* iii. No. 160.
Mesange huppée de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 708. 2. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 510. A.
Bec-fin, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxviii.

SMALLER than the European Crested Wren; and the bill shorter and smaller; upper parts of the body brownish green, inclined to brown on the head; across the back part of the head, a bar of jonquil yellow, and rather full of feathers, as is the whole head, so as to be erected as a crest; wings and tail dusky green; across the first two pale bars; the second quills have pale edges, and the tail, except the two middle feathers, tipped with dusky white;

the fore part of the neck pale ash-colour; breast and belly greenish; towards the vent and sides pale yellow; legs dusky.

Inhabits Cayenne in the winter; and frequents low trees, and shrubs in the Savannahs, that are not too wet; said to be at all times about the River Plata and Paraguay, among the shrubs; but Azara's bird is described as having white in the crown, not yellow.

274.—RUBY-CROWNED WREN.

Sylvia Calendula, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 549.
Motacilla Calendula, *Lin.* i. 337. *Gm. Lin.* i. 994.
Calendula Pennsylvanica, *Bris.* iii. 584. *Id.* 8vo. i. 473.
Regulus rubineus, *Vieill. Am.* ii. pl. 104. 105.
Le Roitelet rubis, *Buf.* v. 373.
Bec-fin, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxviii.
Ruby-crowned Wren, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 511. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 320. *Edw.* pl. 254. 2. *Bartr. Trav.* p. 290. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 760.

THIS is larger than the European Gold-crested Wren; length four inches; weight four drachms. Bill near half an inch long, dusky; on the crown a spot of ruby red, not bordered on the sides with black; plumage above olive, with a tinge of brown, the rump paler; across the wings two yellowish bands; the under parts of the body yellowish white, inclining most to yellow on the breast; quills and tail feathers dusky, edged with pale green; legs dusky.

The female, and young male have no red on the head.

Inhabits North America; found as far north as Hudson's Bay, feeding on the insects which frequent the Spruce Trees, which it runs up in the manner of a Titmouse. Not uncommon in South Carolina and Georgia, in the swamps, and oak woods, in winter; is perpetually in motion, searching after insects, often fluttering at the end of the twigs; the nest is composed of various matters, and covered with liver-wort of different kinds, very neat, and well put together, and not unlike that of our Gold-crested Wren, being suspended between the forks of the branches of low trees in a similar manner; or on the slender branches of taller ones, but more rarely: the eggs are five or six in number, dirty white, dotted very thickly with brown, in two shades; and the dots so numerous, as to make the colour appear at a distance an uniform grey. The note of this bird is louder than could be expected from its size, and may be heard a good way off; it has also a pretty soft, warbling note; is not uncommon in the lower part of the country, but not in the same places as the Gold-crested.

A.—Size of the last, and much the same as to general markings; but differs in having no streak on the crown, but a crimson crescent across the hindhead; the under parts nearly white. This is now and then met with in Georgia, and may probably be the same, which Buffon says, was sent from Louisiana, and had the hind part of the head environed with a crown of crimson.

275.—REGAL WREN.

Le Roi, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 161.

LENGTH four inches, extent of wings five. Bill black, inside of the mouth orange; chin white; throat, fore part of the neck, breast, and belly, fine yellow; a velvet-like black band, a quarter of an inch broad, extends from the origin of each wing to the sides of the breast; lower belly fiery red; upper wing coverts varied black and white; sides and hind part of the head deep blue, appearing black, and from the nostrils a yellow streak passes under the eye to the hindhead; top of the head black, in some dotted with rufous; down the middle a small streak of fiery red; upper parts of the body in general dull green; wings black, or brown, with some white on the coverts, and the tips yellow; tail black, the outer feather white, as well as as the margins and end of the second, and the end of the third; legs blackish.

Such is the description of M. Azara, of a bird found at Buenos Ayres, which frequents places covered with water, and was seen running up the reeds: further particulars not known.

A.—Length three inches and three quarters. Bill black; upper part of the head, including the eyes, black; down the middle of the crown a broad crimson streak; over the eye, on each side, a buff streak, beginning just over the bill, and passing to the hindhead, ending with the black; neck behind, back, and rump, olive-green; all the under parts fine yellow, rather paler at the vent; wings black, on the middle of the coverts white, passing down the inner second quills, which are white, forming a broad oblique white streak; the four middle tail feathers black, the others white, shape nearly even at the end; the wings reach to the base; legs black.

A specimen of this last in the collection of Lord Stanley, and from which our figure is taken.—See pl. cvii.*

276.—GREY WARBLER.

Tanagra grisea, *Ind. Orn.* i. 428. *Gm. Lin.* i. 892.
Le Gris-olive, *Buf.* iv. 277. *Pl. enl.* 714. 1.
Grey Tanager, *Gen. Syn.* iii. 236. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 239.

SIZE of the White Throat; length five inches. Bill black; forehead and between the eyes grey; plumage above greyish olive, beneath grey; quills and tail darker; legs dusky brown.

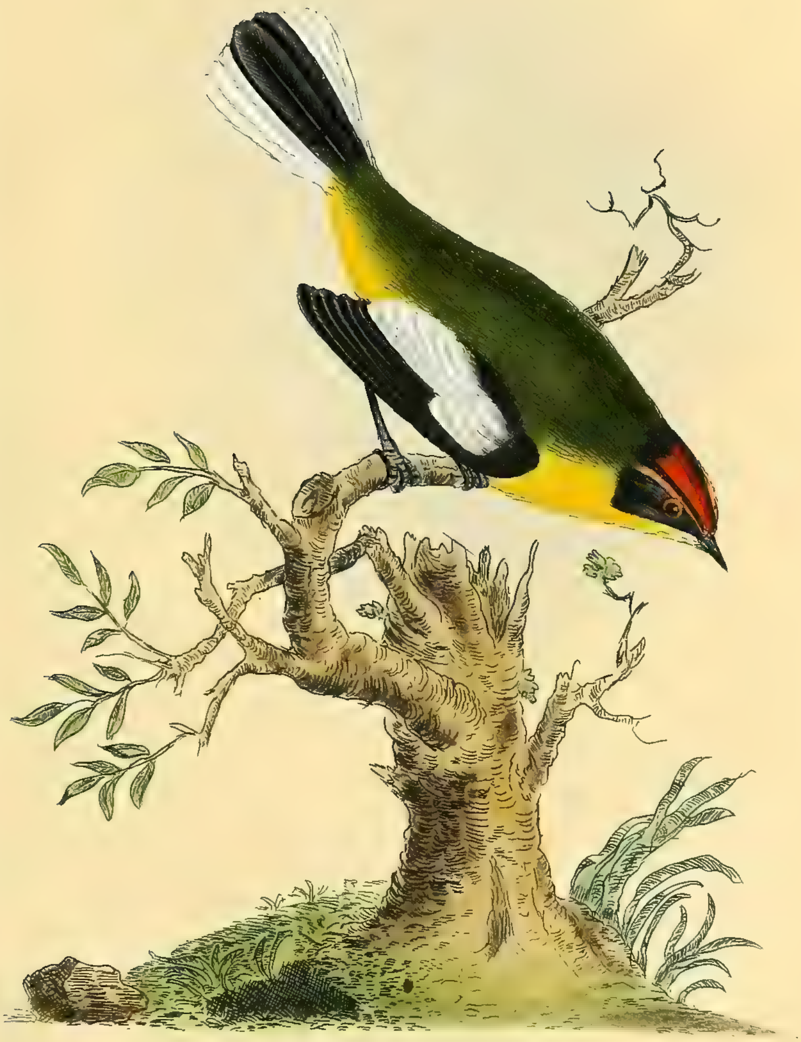
Inhabits Guiana; also found in Louisiana.

277.—YELLOW-FRONTED WARBLER.

Vireo flavifrons, *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 85. pl. 54.

LENGTH four inches eight lines. Bill and legs black; general colour of the plumage yellow green on the head and upper parts of

PL. CVII.



Regal Wren.

the body, the forehead, and sides round the eye, throat, breast, and belly, yellow; tips of the wing coverts, and lower belly white; outer tail feather white on the outer web.

Found about New York, and other parts of North America, in summer, departing in autumn.—M. Vieillot supposes this to be the male of the Grey, or last Species.

278.—RUFOUS AND WHITE WARBLER.

Le Roux et blanc, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 231.

LENGTH six inches and a half, breadth seven. Bill straight, compressed, black, beneath blue; head and all above brown; but the back, rump, and wing coverts incline to rufous; quills dusky brown, with a crimson spot, occupying two-thirds of the breadth of the web, near the base, but not seen on the four outer ones; tail much cuneiform, the two outer feathers shorter than the middle ones by two lines; the latter are deep brown, the others crimson; throat yellow; the under parts of the body dirty white; sides and under wing coverts rufous brown; legs dusky.

Common at Paraguay.

279.—RUFOUS-NECKED WARBLER.

La Gorge tricolor, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. 229.

LENGTH eight inches and three quarters. Bill slender, compressed on the sides, nearly straight, the point a trifle bending, colour dusky, beneath bluish; forehead brown, streaked with dusky; top of the head crimson, with dusky streaks; from the nostrils a white one, nearly surrounding the eyes; sides, back of the head, and neck, brown, with a dusky stripe down the middle; back light brown, streaked with black; upper wing coverts and inner part of the wing like the back, but the others crimson; back and rump rufous brown; tail four inches and a half long, the feathers extremely narrow, weak, and ending in a point, in shape cuneiform; the exterior three inches and a half shorter than the middle, and these longer than the next by a quarter of an inch; the intermediate ones shortening by degrees; colour brown, margined with rufous near the base; throat yellow, beneath it a velvet-like black spot, and on each side of this one of white; fore part of the neck and sides of the body rufous, but the middle and under wing coverts are white; legs and toes strong, reddish blue.

Two, supposed to be male and female, were met with in Paraguay. Both sexes seemed alike; they were leaping on the branches of a Yuqueri, or Aromo,* in the middle of high bushes, and seemed to be lively birds. It appears to be a beautiful species.

280.—YELLOW-SHOULDERED WARBLER.

Le Pli de l'aisle jaune, *Voy. d'Azara,* iii. p. 230.

LENGTH seven inches, extent seven. Bill black at the base, the rest yellow; plumage greenish brown, streaked with blackish, appearing more green on the wings; bend of the wing yellow; sides of the head brown; throat, neck before, and breast whitish; belly rufous brown; wings beneath pearly grey; tail greatly cuneiform, all the feathers pointed at the ends, and much worn, the two middle ones most so, having nothing left at the points, but the shaft for a little way, and are longer than the exterior by twenty-six lines.

Inhabits South America; hitherto only met with in Paraguay; seen in pairs, chiefly in moist and inundated places, and in parts well covered with bushes, where it perches on the tops of the branches; it is a sedentary bird.

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* Mimosa farnesiana.

281.—NASHVILLE WARBLER.

Sylvia ruficapilla, Nashville Warbler, *Amer. Orn.* iii. pl. 27. f. 3. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 622.

LENGTH four inches, extent seven. Bill finely pointed, dusky; irides hazel; head and neck above light ash, inclining to olive; crown deep chestnut in small touches; back yellow olive, slightly skirted with ash; rump and upper tail coverts rich yellow olive; wings nearly black, broadly edged with olive; round the eye a pale yellowish ring; under parts vivid yellow; middle of the belly white; tail slightly forked, dark olive; legs ash-colour; neither wings nor tail marked with white.

Two or three of these birds killed in the state of Tennesee, not far from Nashville, had all the agility of the Worm-eater. The note very singular, much resembling the breaking of small dry twigs, or striking of small pebbles against each other, six or seven times, and to be heard at the distance of thirty or forty yards.

282.—KENTUCKY WARBLER.

Sylvia formosa, Kentucky Warbler, *Amer. Orn.* iii. pl. 25. f. 3. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 683.

LENGTH five inches and a half, extent eight. Above olive-green; a line over the eye, and partly under it, and the whole of the under parts of the bird a rich brilliant yellow; head slightly crested, the crown deep black, towards the hindhead spotted light ash-colour; lores black; and a spot of the same, growing broader below, and curving down the neck on each side; tail nearly even, rich olive-green, the inner webs of that, and the wings dusky; legs flesh-colour, almost transparent. The female wants the black beneath the eye, and the greater part of the black on the crown, being in those parts yellowish.

Found in abundance in the moist woods along the Tennesee and Cumberland Rivers, among the high grass and low bushes: in Kentucky and Tennesee particularly. The nest in the middle of a thick tuft of grass, made of light pith of weeds, lined with hair; eggs from four to six, white, sprinkled with reddish spots; sits in May; notes loud, like Tweedle, tweedle, tweedle: appears the middle of April, and departs on the approach of cold weather. A quarrelsome bird.

283.—CONNECTICUT WARBLER.

Sylvia agilis, Connecticut Warbler, *Amer. Orn.* v. p. 64. pl. 39. f. 4.
Sylvia griseicollis, *Vieill. Am.* ii. pl. 87. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 732.

LENGTH five inches and three quarters, extent eight. Upper mandible pale brown, lower whitish; irides dark hazel; the whole upper parts of the plumage rich yellow olive; wings dusky brown, edged with olive; throat dirty white, or pale ash-colour; upper part of the breast dull greenish yellow; the rest of the under parts pure rich yellow; legs long, slender, pale flesh-colour; round the eye a narrow ring of yellowish white.

Two birds, seemingly the same, have been met with, with the throat of a dull buff-colour, instead of pale ash. These were both females.

Inhabits the lower parts of Pennsylvania; first discovered in the state of Connecticut; also in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, among the low thickets. Nest, eggs, and breeding place unknown.

I suspect the one quoted above from M. Vieillot, belongs to this species, probably differing in sex or age.

In this the bill is pale; plumage above brownish green; throat grey; breast, sides, and under tail coverts yellow; belly white; tail even at the end, slaty grey beneath, the four side feathers white at the tips; legs dusky.

284.—AUTUMNAL WARBLER.

Sylvia autumnalis, Autumnal Warbler, *Am. Orn.* iii. pl. 23; f. 4. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 632.

LENGTH four inches and three quarters; breadth eight inches. Bill dusky brown; lower mandible, chin, and breast dull yellow; belly and vent white; round the eye a pale yellow ring; plumage above olive green, with dusky streaks on the back; wings dusky, edged with olive, and crossed with two white bars; primaries, and secondaries next the body, edged with white; tail black, edged with dull white; the three outer feathers marked with white near the tip; tail coverts ash, tipped with olive; legs dusky brown.

Inhabits Pennsylvania, generally seen in October, but rarely after November, unless the weather is mild: the male has a few low sweet notes.

285.—BAY-BREASTED WARBLER.

Sylvia castanea, Bay-breasted Warbler, *Am. Orn.* ii. pl. 14. f. 4. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 714.

LENGTH five inches; breadth eleven. Bill black; irides hazel; crown of the head deep chestnut; hindhead and back streaked with black, on a greyish buff ground; forehead, cheeks, a line over, and a streak through the eye, and round it black; behind the eye, on each side of the neck, a broad, oblong spot of yellowish white; the wings brownish black, edged with ash, crossed with two bars of white; tail forked, brownish black, the three outer feathers marked with a white spot on the inner webs; under parts of the body dull yellowish white; but the throat, breast, and sides under the wings, are pale bay, or chestnut; legs dusky ash. The female is smaller, and the colours less vivid, with much less of the bay on the breast.

This inhabits Pennsylvania, but is a rare species; has the habits of a Titmouse; nest unknown.

286.—BLACK AND YELLOW WARBLER.

Sylvia Magnolia, Black and Yellow Warbler, *Am. Orn.* iii. pl. 23. f. 2. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 604.

LENGTH five inches; extent seven. Bill black; the crown fine ash; front, lore, and behind the ear black; over the eye a fine white line, and a smaller one of the same immediately under; back nearly all black; shoulders thinly streaked with olive; rump yellow; tail coverts jet black; all the under part of the bird rich yellow, spotted from the breast with streaks of black; vent white; on the wings two bars of white, pretty broad; tail slightly forked, the inner webs of the feathers white to within half an inch of the tips, where they are black; legs brown. The female not known.

This is found in the United States of America, among the Magnolias in the Mississippi, but is scarce; one also seen some years since, some miles from Philadelphia; all these were males.

287.—BLUE-GREEN WARBLER

Sylvia rara, Blue-green Warbler, *Amer. Orn.* iii. pl. 27. f. 2. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 657.

LENGTH four inches; extent seven. Bill and legs bright light blue; the plumage on the upper parts verditer, tinged with pale green, brightest on the front and forehead; lore, line over the eye, the throat, and whole under parts pale cream-colour; cheeks greenish; first and second row of wing coverts tipped with white; quills and tail brownish black, the last forked, the three exterior feathers have the outer webs white, with greenish edges.

Inhabits North America.—This was shot on the Banks of Cumberland River, the beginning of April: sex uncertain. Observed to have the habits of a Flycatcher.

288.—PINE-SWAMP WARBLER.

Sylvia pusilla, Pine-Swamp Warbler, *Amer. Orn.* v. p. 100. pl. 43. f. 4. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 722.

THIS is four inches and a quarter long, and extends seven and a quarter. Bill black, with a few bristles; plumage above deep green olive, with slight bluish reflections, particularly on the edges of the tail, and on the head; wings dusky, broadly edged with olive-green; below the prime coverts a single, triangular, yellowish white spot; tail slightly forked, with a spot of white on the inner webs of the three exterior feathers; over the eyes, from the nostrils, a fine line of white; and the lower eyelid touched with the same; sides of the neck and auriculars green olive; all the under parts pale yellow ochre, with a greenish tinge, more dusky on the throat; legs long, flesh-coloured. Both sexes much the same.

Inhabits America; frequents the deepest and most gloomy pine and hemlock swamps; associates with the Blackburnian, Gold-crested, and Ruby-crowned Wrens, Yellow-rump, and others, about the middle of May. Is active in catching flies, and other insects. The nest never met with.

289.—MOUNTAIN WARBLER.

Sylvia montana, Blue Mountain Warbler, *Amer. Orn.* v. p. 113. pl. 44. f. 2. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 736.

LENGTH four inches and three quarters. Bill and legs brown; irides dark hazel; plumage above rich yellow olive; front, cheeks, chin, and sides of the neck, yellow; breast and belly pale yellow, streaked with black or dusky; the vent plain pale yellow; wings black, first and second row of coverts broadly tipped pale yellowish white; tertials the same; the rest of the quills edged whitish; tail black, rounded, edged pale olive, the two outer feathers white on the inner webs from the middle to the tips, and edged on the outer with white.

Inhabits America, taken in the Blue Mountains; feeds on flies; its song a feeble screak, three or four times repeated: only a male taken; the female has not been observed.

290.—HEMLOCK WARBLER.

Sylvia Parus, Hemlock Warbler, *Am. Orn.* v. p. 114. pl. 44. f. 3. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 727.

THIS bird is five inches and a half long, and extends eight. Bill black above, pale below, at the mouth a few bristles, no notch at the end; eye dark hazel; upper parts of the plumage black, thinly streaked with yellow olive; head above yellow, dotted with black; line from the nostril, over the eye, sides of the neck, and whole breast, rich yellow; belly paler, streaked with dusky; round the breast some small blackish streaks; wings black, with two broad white bars across the coverts; primaries edged with olive, tertials with white; tail coverts black, tipped with olive; tail slightly forked, black, edged olive, the three exterior feathers white on their inner webs; legs dirty yellow.

The female unknown. Met with first in the great Pine swamps, Pennsylvania, chiefly among the Hemlock Trees; is a most lively and active species; has a few low and very sweet notes, which now and then it stops, and repeats for a short time, and then darts after flies as before. This and the four last are supposed to be hitherto undescribed.

291.—BEARDED WARBLER.

LENGTH nearly five inches. Bill dusky; head and neck pale ash-colour, inclining to brown on the back, rump, and tail coverts;

wings rufous brown; from the nostril, over the eye, a whitish trace; all the under parts from the chin white, and from the under jaw on each side a tuft of black feathers, detached from the rest like a beard, or whisker, as in the Bearded Titmouse; the tail is two inches and a half long, brown, the outer feather white on the outer web; the tail coverts very long, reaching three-fourths of the way on the tail; legs black.

This is an elegant species, and inhabits Africa.—Mr. Bullock.

292.—TAWNY-BELLIED WARBLER.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill brown; plumage above fine olive-green; chin the same but paler, from thence tawny yellow, inclining to orange towards the vent; quills and tail dusky, with a greenish hue; legs pale brown.—Mr. Bullock.

293.—JAVAN WARBLER.

Sylvia Javanica, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 156.—Horsfield.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Plumage olive green; head lead-colour grey; the forehead and chin pale fulvous; over the eye a whitish streak; belly olive yellow; the quills and tail feathers edged outwardly with olive green; axillaries whitish; shoulders beneath yellowish. This seems to agree so greatly with the Pettichaps, that it should appear to be a Variety of that bird.

Inhabits Java, and there called Opior-opior.

294.—CHRET WARBLER.

Sylvia montana, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 156.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill somewhat depressed, strong, and obtuse; plumage brownish olive; wings and tail pale brown; beneath brownish testaceous.

Inhabits Java, and called Chret.

295.—GREY-HEADED WARBLER.

Motacilla bistrigata, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 312. 2.

FROM six to seven inches in length; tail as long as the body; back greenish brown; head dark grey; wing and middle tail feathers brown; breast and belly yellow, sometimes passing into white on the throat; two feathers on each side of the tail white.

296.—GULAR WARBLER.

Motacilla gularis, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 312. 3.

LENGTH five inches. Brown above, yellowish beneath; head, wings, and tail, ferruginous; throat and breast marked with longitudinal black spots.

Inhabits Java, and called there Burong Pooding.

297.—OLIVACEOUS WARBLER.

Motacilla olivacea, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 313. 4.

THIS is five inches and a half long. Olive brown above; throat and breast white; abdomen yellow; wings and tail brown, the latter with a black band near the tip.

298.—BUSH WARBLER.

Motacilla Sepium, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 313. 3.

FOUR inches and a half long. Back, wings, and tail, dusky green, under parts white; head ferruginous red; bill brown; legs reddish. These four, shortly described by Sir T. S. Raffles, inhabit Java.

GENUS L.—MANAKIN.

1 Rock Manakin
2 Peruvian
3 Blue-backed
4 Superb
5 Long-tailed
6 Military
7 White-fronted
8 Black-capped
  A Var.
  B Var.
9 Gold-headed
  A Var.
10 White-capped
11 White-headed
12 White-throated
13 Green-headed
14 Red and Black
  A Var.
  B Var.
15 Collared
16 Black-crowned
17 Cinereous
18 Yellow-crowned
19 Spotted
20 Purple
21 Picicitli
22 Yellow
23 Grey
24 White-faced
  A Var.
25 Miacototl
26 Gold-breasted
27 Brazilian
28 Black-throated
29 Striped-headed
  A Var.
30 Speckled
31 New-Holland
32 Supercilious
33 Cærulean
34 Crimson-throated
35 Desmaretian
36 Swallow
37 Crimson-vented
38 Black-eared
39 Little
40 Papuan
41 Crimson-vented
42 Orange-bellied
43 Olive-backed

IN this Genus the bill is short, and slightly incurvated.

Nostrils naked.

Tail short.

Middle toe connected to the outer as far as the second, and in some as far as the third joint.

1.—ROCK MANAKIN.

Pipra Rupicola, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 554. *Lin.* i. 338. *Gm. Lin.* i. 998. *Borowsk.* iii. 163. t. 66. *Mus. Lev.* i. t. 4.
Rupicola, *Bris.* iv. 437. t. 34. 1. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 166.
Upupa crocea, *Lin. Syst. Nat. Ed.* vi. p. 21. *Spalowsch. Vog.* ii. t. 23.
Upupa Americana lutea, *Gerin.* ii. 64. t. 206.
Das Felsenhuhn, *Schmid, Vog.* p. 73. t. 60.
Felsenhahn, *Naturf.* xi. s. 5. t. 1. *Id.* xiii. s. 11. *Id.* xvii. s. 12. *Id.* xix. s. 78.
Rupicole, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxiv.

Coq de Roche, *Buf.* iv. 432. pl. 20. *Pl. enl.* 39.—male. 747.—female. *Vosmaer. Monog.* t. 6.
Gallo de los Penascos, *Gabin. de Madrid,* i. 75.—lam. 34.
Hoopoe Hen, *Edw.* pl. 264.
Crested Manakin, *Gen. Birds,* 64. pl. 10.
Rock Manakin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 518. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 593. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 9.

SIZE of a small Pigeon; length from ten to twelve inches. Bill one inch and a quarter long, and yellowish; nostrils pervious; on the head a double round crest, flattened on the sides; general colour of the plumage orange, inclining to saffron; wing coverts loose, and fringed; under coverts whitish and grey; quills part white, part brown; tail feathers twelve in number; the base half of the ten middle ones orange, from thence to the ends brown; the outer feathers brown, with the base half of the inner web orange; all of them fringed at the ends with the same; the upper tail coverts very long, loosely webbed, and square at the ends; legs and claws yellow. The female is wholly brown, the under wing coverts rufous orange; crest as in the male, but less complete, and less rounded.

Both sexes are grey at first, or yellowish, inclining to brown; but the male does not acquire the orange colour, nor the female the full brown, till the second year.*

This is a most beautiful bird, and inhabits Surinam, Cayenne, and Guiana, in rocky situations; but no where so frequent as in the Mountain Luca, near the River Oyapoc, and in the Mountain Courouaye, near the River Aprouack, where it builds, in the cavernous hollows, and dark recesses: the nest is composed merely of a few dry sticks; and the eggs two in number, of the size of those of a Pigeon, and equally white. It is in general very shy, but has been frequently tamed, so as to run at large among the Poultry. It is said, that the female after she has laid eggs for some years, not unfrequently becomes of the same colour as the male, and may be mistaken for that sex; but this is not singular, as the females of various kinds of poultry—the Peacock, Pheasant, &c. undergo a similar alteration of plumage, under the same circumstance.

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* *Mem. sur Cayenne,* ii. 256.

2.—PERUVIAN MANAKIN.

Pipra Peruviana, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 555.
Rupicola alis caudaque nigris, *Gm. Lin.* i. 998. 1. *β*.
Coq de roche de Perou, *Buf.* iv. 437. *Pl. enl.* 745.
Peruvian Manakin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 519. 1. A. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 10.

LENGTH thirteen inches. The head crested as in the former, but differing in shape; for instead of it being in a precise, stiff, and rounded form, it consists of long, loose feathers, which, beginning over the bill, fall irregularly backwards over each other; the colour of this crest, the head, neck, back, and all the under parts, fine glowing scarlet; wings black, but the rump and second quills are ash-colour; tail nearly three inches long, very little rounded at the end, and black; the wing, when closed, reaches more than one-third thereon; bill and legs yellow.

Inhabits Peru.—M. Temminck forms his Genus of Rupicola, from these two species.

3.—BLUE-BACKED MANAKIN.

Pipra Pareola, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 555. *Lin.* i. 339. *Gm. Lin.* i. 999. *Borowsk.* iii. 162. *Mus. Lev.* t. iv.
Cardinalis ex nigro cæruleus ecaudatus minor, *Gerin.* iii. t. 333.
Manacus cristatus niger, *Bris.* iv. 459. t. 35. 1. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 172.
Tije-guacu Marcg. *Will.* 159. *Id. Engl.* 218. *Desm. Man.* pl. 50, 51, 52, 53.
Le Tije, ou grand Manakin, *Buf.* 411. t. 19. 2.
Le Manakin noir huppé, *Pl. enl.* 687. 2. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxv.
——— verd huppé de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 303. 2.—young bird.
Blue-backed Manakin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 520. *Edw.* pl. 261. 1. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 14.

SIZE of a Sparrow; length four inches and a half. Bill dusky; irides blue; plumage black, except the back and lesser wing coverts which are of a fine greyish blue; on the top of the head the feathers are elongated, forming a crest, which, in a quiescent state, appears flat at top, and indented in the middle at the back part, but may be erected at will: this is of a fine, glowing crimson; legs red.

The female has the plumage wholly green, but the crest occupies rather less space, and is not so vivid as in the male.

Young birds are green at first all over, except the crest, which is crimson, but less bright, gaining by degrees the full plumage, and may be observed in the intermediate state, with a plumage composed of mixed colours of blue, green, and black.

Inhabits Brazil and Cayenne, also in the Island of Cuba.

4.—SUPERB MANAKIN.

Pipra superba, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 556. *Gm. Lin.* i. 999.
Manacus superbus, *Pall. Spic.* vi. 8. t. 3. f. 1.
Superb Manakin, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 252. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 14.

SIZE of the last. Bill black; general colour of the plumage deep black; the feathers of the crown of the head pretty long, forming a crest, of a glowing red colour; back, between the wings, pale blue; prime quills brown; tail short, composed of ten feathers; legs yellowish.

Native place uncertain, probably the same as that of the Blue-backed, as it appears to be much allied thereto.

5.—LONG-TAILED MANAKIN.

Pipra caudata, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* lvii. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 153.
Le Bec en Poinçon à Queue en Pelle, *Voy. d'Azara,* iii. No. 112.
Long-tailed Manakin, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 254. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 15.

SIZE of the two last. Bill brown; general colour of the plumage fine blue; the whole crown of the head crimson; wings black; the plumage, especially about the neck, glossed with green; the two middle feathers of the tail elongated, three quarters of an inch beyond the others, these are blue, the rest black, glossed with green on the margins; legs pale brown.

D'Azara describes this bird, and says it exceeds five inches and a half in length, and extends nine and a half: nostrils round, and placed in a hollow; irides brown; legs reddish. He says, the two middle tail feathers as far as they exceed the others, in shape of a shovel, (pelle); the bill somewhat curved, similar to that of the Perroquet. It is very rare in the interior of the woods of Paraguay. Only two individuals met with, which appeared very wild and restless, and perched for a long time together near the top of some high trees; their cry said to resemble the word Inambu guazu. Female dull green, but the under coverts of the wings green, mixed with lead-colour; quills beneath silvery.

6.—MILITARY MANAKIN.

Pipra militaris, Military Manakin, *Nat. Misc.* pl. 849. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxv. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 16. pl. 3.

IN this the crown, lower part of the back, and rump, are crimson; through the eye, the nape, and to the middle of the back, black; shoulders the same; sides of the neck, and all beneath white; the rest of the wings dusky; scapulars olive; tail black, with the two middle feathers elongated to twice the length of the others; bill and legs pale brown.—Inhabits South America.

7.—WHITE-FRONTED MANAKIN.

Pipra serena, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 556. *Lin.* i. 340. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1002. *Act. Petr.* xi. 433. t. 15. 5. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 26.
Manacus alba fronte, *Bris.* iv. 457. t. 36. 2. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 172.

Le Manakin varié, *Buf.* iv. 423. pl. 19. f. 1. *Desm. Manak.* pl. 62. 64.
Manakin à front blanc de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 324. 1.
White-fronted Manakin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 521. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 26.

SIZE of a Wren; length three inches and a half. Bill half an inch, black; feathers of the crown black at the base, then blue, and tipped with white on the forehead, forming a white spot; the rest of the crown appearing blue; the remaining part of the head, neck, breast, upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, of a velvety, bluish black; rump blue; belly, thighs, and vent, fine orange; legs black.

The young male is olive-green above, and yellowish green beneath, with a spot of yellow on the breast; over the base of the bill grey; rump light green.

Inhabits Cayenne and Guiana, but is not common. I observed one of these in the collection of Mr. Francillon, in which the forehead was white, but the crown black, with no appearance of blue; down the middle of the breast, and the whole of the belly, pale orange; thighs black. This was said to have come from South America, but without any account whether it differed in sex, or was a young bird.

8.—BLACK-CAPPED MANAKIN.

Pipra Manacus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 556. *Lin.* 340. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1002. *Bris.* iv. 442. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 168.
Avicula Americana, *Gerin.* iv. t. 371.—lower figure.
Le Casse Noisette, *Buf.* iv. 413.
Manakin du Bresil, *Pl. enl.* 302. 1.
Black-capped Manakin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 521. *Edw.* pl. 260. 1. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 27.

LARGER than the last; length more than four inches. Bill black; crown and hindhead black; chin, fore part of the neck, and under the body, white; which, passing round the lower part of the neck, forms a ring; on the wings a white spot; the rest of the plumage dull black; legs orange.

A.—Manakin à tête noire de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 303. 1. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 522.

In this the general colours of the plumage are the same, but the white on the wings is wanting; legs yellow. Probably a Variety, or different in sex.

B.—Manakin goitreux, *Desm. Manak.* pl. 59.

We have observed in various collections several of the Black-capped Species, differing from those usually seen, in having a large tuft of white feathers projecting forwards from the chin, as a round puff or bunch; between the legs and the thighs very pale ash-colour. Probably these may be young birds.

The Black-capped Manakin is common at Guiana, frequenting the skirts of woods, for it is not fond of open places, and moist meadows, like many of the Genus; they keep together in small flocks, like other Manakins, but do not mix with them; are often found on the ground, and now and then on low branches of trees; frequent in the neighbourhood of ant's nests, and are observed to leap up at times; being, as is supposed, stung by them in the legs, making at the same time a cry, not unlike the cracking of a nut, repeating this pretty often. They are lively birds, and of a restless nature, seldom seen in a still posture, though not able to fly far at a time.

9.—GOLD-HEADED MANAKIN.

Pipra erythrocephala, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 556. *Lin.* i. 339. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1001.
Parus erythrocephalus, *Scop.* i. No. 248. *Spalowsk.* i. t. 87.
Manacus aurocapillus, *Bris.* iv. 448. t. 34. 2. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 169. *Klein,* 86. 13.
Avis Surinamensis, *Gerin.* iv. t. 369. 1.
Avicula nigra, capite e luteo croceo, *Pet. Gaz.* t. 46. f. 13.

Le Manakin à tête d'or, *Buf.* v. 418. *Pl. enl.* 34. 1. *Desm. Manak.* pl. 60. 61.
Gold-headed Titmouse, *Edw.* pl. 21.
Gold-headed Manakin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 522. *Gen. Birds*, 64. pl. 10. 2. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 23.

LENGTH three inches and a quarter. Bill five lines, yellow; crown of the head, nape, and cheeks, bright golden orange; the rest of the body, wings, and tail, purplish black; garter orange; legs flesh-colour.

Inhabits Guiana, and other parts of South America.

A.—Pipra erythrocephala, *Lin.* i. 339. 6. β.
Manacus rubro capillus, *Bris.* iv. 450. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 170.
Avicula Mexicana altera, *Seb.* i. 96. t. 60. f. 7. 8. *Klein*, 94. 7.
Tangaræ altera species, *Raii*, 84. 14. *Will.* 177.
Manakin à tête rouge, *Buf.* iv. pl. 18.
Second kind of Tangara, *Will. Engl.* 244. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 523. A.

Size of the last. Bill yellowish; top of the head crimson; the rest of the body, wings, and two middle feathers of the tail, glossy black, with a gloss of steel on the margins of the quills, and the rest of the tail; thighs white, but the outside near the joint, or garter, crimson; legs yellowish.—Found with the former.

10.—WHITE-CAPPED MANAKIN.

Pipra leucocilla, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 557. *Lin.* i. 340. *Mus. Ad. Fr.* ii. 32* *Borowsk.* iii. 162. *Spalowsch.* ii. t. 40. *Pet. Gaz.* pl. 46. f. 12.
Parus Pipra, *Lin. Syst. Nat.* x. 190.
Pipra leucocapilla, *Gm. Lin.* i. 1902.
Avicula Americana, *Gerin.* 14. t. 371.—upper figure.
Manacus albocapillus, *Bris.* iv. 446. t. 35. 2. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 169. *Klein*, 90. 17. *Seb.* ii. 102. t. 96. 5.
Manakin à tête blanche, *Buf.* iv. 418. *Pl. enl.* 34. 2. *Desm. Manak.* pl. 50.
White-capped Manakin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 523. *Edw.* pl. 260. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 24.

SIZE of the last. Bill grey-brown; top of the head white; the rest of the body polished steel black; legs reddish.

Found with the two last, and according to Buffon, is a farther Variety. M. Manoncour says, he has observed the red garter, as in the two former, but remarks, that it is not constant; nor have we ever met with it. This, like the others, is found in Guiana, and said to sing remarkably well; chiefly met with in places where reeds grow.

11.—WHITE-HEADED MANAKIN.

Pipra leucocephala, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 557. *Lin.* i. 340. *Mus. Adolph.* ii. p. 33.* *Gm. Lin.* i. 1001, *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 25.
White-headed Manakin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 524.

THIS is said to be of the size of a Wagtail, but the bill stronger; the whole head is white; the rest of the body black; about the mouth several strong bristles.

Inhabits Surinam.

12.—WHITE-THROATED MANAKIN.

Pipra gutturalis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 557. *Lin.* i. 340. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1002.
Manacus gutture albo, *Bris.* iv. 444. t. 36. 1. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 168.
Le Manakin à gorge blanche, *Buf.* iv. 421. *Pl. enl.* 324. 1. *Desm. Manak.* pl. 62. male. 65.—female.
White-throated Manakin, *Gen: Syn.* iv. 524. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 26.

LENGTH three inches, eight lines. Bill blackish above, and white beneath; plumage in general fine, polished, steely black, except the fore part of the neck and throat, which are white, and in a point on the breast; some of the quills are also more or less white on the inner webs; legs red.

The female of the White-throated Manakin has the throat, breast, and belly, white; the plumage above is deep olive-green instead of black; eye placed in the middle of a patch of black; quills and tail black brown, edged with olive; legs brown.

Inhabits South America, but the places not mentioned, though it has several times been brought alive into Europe. We are however told, that it is not found in Guiana; but has been received from Cayenne.

13.—GREEN-HEADED MANAKIN.—Pl. cviii.

LENGTH four inches. Bill stout, dusky black; head, neck, and breast, fine pale grass green; neck behind, back, rump, and upper tail coverts, fine blue; beneath from the breast, vent, and under tail coverts, fine golden yellow; quills dusky, edged with green; wing coverts green, changing in some lights to blue; tail short, a very trifle hollowed out at the end, colour dusky, edged with green; the coverts reaching half way on it, and the quills to the same distance; legs pale brown, the outer and middle toes united at the base; the under tail coverts nearly as long as the tail.

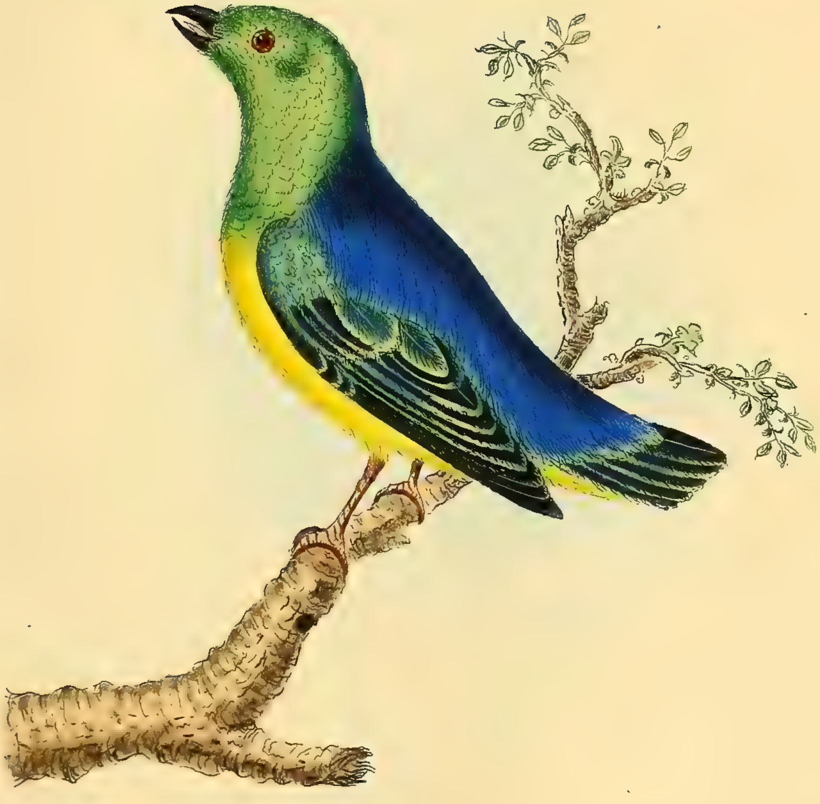
In the collection of Lord Stanley. Native place uncertain; supposed to be from South America.

14.—RED AND BLACK MANAKIN.

Pipra aureola, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 558. *Lin.* i. 339. *Mus. Ad. Fr.* ii. 32.* *Gm. Lin.* i. 1001. *Spalowsch.* i. t. 38. *Nat. Misc.* t. 249.
Parus aureola, *Syst. Nat.* x. 191.
Passer Americanus alis nigris, *Gerin.* iii. t. 360. 1.
Avicula, forte Surinamensis, nigro rubroq. mixta, *Pet. Gaz.* t. 46. 12.
Manacus ruber, *Bris.* iv. 452. t. 34. 5. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 170.
Le Manakin rouge, *Buf.* iv. 415. *Pl. enl.* 34. 3. *Desm. Manak.* pl. 54, 55, 56, 57.
Red and Black Manakin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 525. *Edw.* pl. 261. 2. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 22.

LENGTH four inches. Bill black, the base surrounded with orange; head, neck, throat, and breast, crimson; the rest of the

Pl. CVIII.



Green-headed Manakin

plumage in general black, with a polished steel gloss; middle of the belly inclining to red; thighs grey; on the wings a white spot; beneath the wings yellow; legs red.

The female is olive above, with a trace of red surrounding the crown; the under parts olive yellow; the rest as in the male.

Young birds are wholly olive, except the head, throat, breast, and belly, which are marked with red spots.

This species inhabits Guiana, where it is very common.

A.—Pipra aureola, *Lin.* i. 339. 7. *β.*
Manacus aurantius, *Bris.* iv. 454. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 171.
Le Manakin orangé, *Buf.* iv. 417. *Pl. enl.* 302. 2.
Black and Yellow Manakin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 525. 9. A. *Edw.* pl. 83. 2. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 22.

This differs in having those parts orange, which are crimson in the other; thighs orange and black mixed; bend of the wing dirty orange; the rest as in the former bird.

B.—Length four inches. Bill and legs brown; throat and chin high orange; the rest of the neck and breast fine crimson; down the middle of the belly mixed crimson and orange; the general colour of the plumage otherwise black; the edge of the wing from the bend fine yellow; under wing coverts white and dusky mixed; on the inner webs of all the quills a spot of white, enlarging inwards, and on the interior one nearly reaching the base; thighs orange; the quills nearly as long as the tail.

The female olive-green above, and dull pale orange beneath, with a mixture of deeper orange on the chin and throat; edge of the wing yellow; under wing coverts whitish.

These two last inhabit Berbice, and are in the collection of Mr. Mc. Leay. The name attached to them Karoflikien, the male, and Karoflikini the female.

In the last named collection are three others of this kind, having the appearance of females, but of which species cannot be ascertained.---The first is simply dull green above, and pale yellowish olive beneath; named Sorompetta female. The second olive-green above, paler dusky white beneath; quills and tail brown, the feathers edged with green; quills longer than the tail. The name of this is also Sorompetta, or Sororupette.—The third, has the bill brown, under mandible paler; plumage above olive-green, paler beneath; quills and tail brown, the feathers outwardly edged with green; quills longer than the end of the tail. This had the name Kolicasse attached to it.

15.—COLLARED MANAKIN.

Pipra torquata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 560. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1000.
Manacus torquatus, *Bris.* iv. 456. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 172.
Maizi de Miacacototl, *Seba,* i. 92. t. 37. 3. *Buf.* iv. 424.
Collared Manakin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 529. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 21.

SIZE of the Gold-headed Manakin; length almost three inches and a half. Bill yellowish; head bright red; throat and neck before golden yellow, encircling the neck as a collar; hind part of the neck, back, rump, breast, belly, and vent, black; wing coverts and quills deep blue; tail black; legs pale yellow.

Inhabits Brazil, and probably Mexico, as the name it bears is Mexican, and signifies Maize Bird.

16.—BLACK-CROWNED MANAKIN.

Pipra atricapilla, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 561. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1003.
L'Oiseau cendré de la Guiane, *Buf.* iv. 430.
Manakin cendré de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 687. 1.
Black-crowned Manakin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 532. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 28.

LENGTH six inches. Bill seven lines long, black; crown of the head black; forehead and sides beneath the eyes, and all the under parts greyish white; body above and tail pale ash-colour; greater wing coverts and quills dusky black, edged with grey; tail longer than usual in the Genus, and somewhat cuneiform; legs pale grey, the middle and outer toes deeply united.

Inhabits Guiana, but is not common.

17.—CINEREOUS MANAKIN.

Pipra cinerea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 562. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1004.
Le Bec en Poinçon, de couleur de plomb, *Voy. d'Azara,* iii. No. 111?
Cinereous Manakin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 533. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 35.

LENGTH three inches and a half. Plumage in general cinereous, paler beneath; belly very pale, inclining to white.

Native place uncertain; if it be Azara's bird, it is said to be lead-colour, tinged with rufous; wings and tail feathers dusky, bordered with rufous, four inches in length, and the irides brown. It appears not to be a common species; as two only were met with.

18.--YELLOW-CROWNED MANAKIN.

Le Forestier à tête dorée, *Voy. d'Azara,* iii. No. 113.

LENGTH five inches and a half, breadth eight. Bill brown, beneath blue; irides brown; plumage in general above brown; head, as far as the eyes, golden yellow; throat, sides of the body, and under tail coverts, glossy white; the rest of the parts beneath white; legs lead-colour.

The female has the head rufous, with a more or less gilded, or glossy mixture; but the plumage in general yellowish brown, paler beneath; belly and under wing coverts pale yellow.

In the young female the head is gilded brown; body above yellowish brown; the under parts deep green, mixed with yellow.

Inhabits Paraguay, but by no means common.

19. - SPOTTED MANAKIN.

Pipra nævia, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 559. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1003.
Fourmilier tacheté de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 823. 2. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lviii.
Spotted Manakin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 527. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 32.

LENGTH four inches. Bill dusky; upper parts of the body, quills, and tail, brown; tip of the last white; throat and chin black; breast and upper part of the belly white; across the breast and sides spotted with black; on the wings two bars of white; feathers on the lower part of the back, and some of the inner secondaries, marked with white on the outer webs; lower belly, thighs, and vent, orange; legs pale brown, outer toe united to the middle one almost to the tip.

Inhabits Cayenne.

20.—PURPLE MANAKIN.

Pipra cristata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 559. *Lin.* i. 339. *Gm. Lin.* i. 999.
Manacus cristatus ruber, *Bris.* iv. 462. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 173.
Picicitli, *Seba,* i. 95. t. 59. 4. *Buf.* iv. 426. *Klein,* 90. 14.
Serin de Surinam, *Ferm. Surin.* ii. 194.
Purple Manakin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 528. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 11.

ACCORDING to Seba, the crest of this bird is a beautiful yellow; the rest of the plumage purple, here and there paler in colour; bill and tail red.

Inhabits Mexico and Brazil.---M. Fermin's description is, that the bird has a golden orange crest; the rest of the body violet, like an amethyst; that it is less than a Sparrow, and the note far from agreeable. Seba says, it is a most beautiful species.

Brisson gives the length three inches and a half. The bill four lines and a half; tail fifteen; but whether he took this from Seba's imperfect figure, or the real bird is not mentioned. We have never seen this species.

21.—PICICITLI MANAKIN.

Pipra Picicitli, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 559.
Avis Picicitli Tetzeoquensis, *Ferm. H. N. Hisp.* 53. cap. CC.
Picicitli Manakin, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 252. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 26.

THIS is a small Species. Plumage cinereous; head and neck black; sides of the head white, in which the eyes are placed, and which proceeds on each side to the breast.

Inhabits Mexico, appearing there after the dry season; does not sing, and will not bear confinement. Manners unknown.—We may suppose it to be a numerous species, for it is said to be in much estimation, being used as food.

22.—YELLOW MANAKIN.

Pipra Rubetra, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 559. *Lin.* i. 339. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1000.
Manacus cristatus rufus, *Bris.* iv. 461. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 173.
Avis Americana cristata, Rubetra dicta, *Seba,* i. 160. t. 102. 4. *Buf.* iv. 425. *Klein,* 108. 10.
Yellow Manakin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 529. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 11.

LENGTH four inches and a quarter. Bill six lines and a half, and yellow; chin brown; general colour of the plumage, especially about the neck and body, rufous yellow; quills and tail bright blue; wing coverts pale yellow.

Inhabits Brazil and Cayenne, and is not despicable as a bird of song.

23.—GREY MANAKIN.

Pipra grisea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 560. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1000.
Manacus cristatus, griseus, *Bris.* iv. 463. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 174.
Coquantototl, Avicula cristata formâ Passeris, *Seba*, ii. 74. t. 70. 7. *Klein*, 90. 16. *Buf.* iv. 427.
Grey Manakin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 530. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 13.

LENGTH three inches and a quarter. Bill short, bent, yellow, going far back into the forehead; above the eyes a spot of yellow; the head, neck behind, back, and rump, grey; on the hindhead the feathers are elongated, and form a small crest; throat, fore part of the neck, and under parts to the tail, light yellow; the greater wing coverts red; quills and tail cinereous grey.

Supposed to inhabit Mexico.

24.—WHITE-FACED MANAKIN.

Pipra albifrons, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 560. *Lin.* i. 339. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1000.
Le Demi-fin à huppe et gorge blanches, *Buf.* v. 335.
Fourmilier, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lviii.
White-faced Manakin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 530. *Edw.* pl. 344. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 12.

LENGTH five inches and a quarter. Bill three quarters of an inch, black, straight, and pointed; head crested, having long pointed feathers, which may be erected, or depressed at will; this crest, the throat, and between the eyes white; over the eyes a white streak; the white on the throat attended with a border of black all round, from eye to eye; the rest of the body and tail orange, inclining to cinnamon; but the neck behind, the middle of the back, and wings, are blackish ash-colour; thighs dusky; legs reddish yellow, outer and middle toes deeply united.

Inhabits South America.

A.—Le Plumet blanc, *Buf.* 429.
Le Manicup de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 707. 1. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 531. A. *Desm. Manak.* pl. 65.

LENGTH six inches. In this the crest is composed of scattered white feathers, some of them above one inch in length; the bill is black, three quarters of an inch long, and a trifle curved at the tip; the front, as far as the eye, chin, throat, and crest, white, bordered with black, which is broadest on the hindhead; back and wings dusky black; the rest of the body bright cinnamon, inclined to ferruginous; legs reddish, the outer and middle toes connected to the second joint, as in other Manakins.

Inhabits Guiana, but is rare. It differs from Edwards's, in having a longer crest, projecting into an irregular, long tuft on each side over the eye; whereas, that of Edwards's is perfectly regular; but as the colours of the plumage so nearly correspond, as well as the union of the toes, it is most probable, that they are no other than male and female.—That figured in *Pl. enlum.* is exactly copied. Edwards's bird has not yet come under my inspection.

25.—MIACATOTL MANAKIN.

Pipra Miacatototl, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 560.
Miacatototl, seu Avis germinis Maizi, *Ferm. Hist. N. Hisp.* p. 30.
Miacatototl Manakin, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 252. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 34.

THE general colour of this bird is black, intermixed with white; belly pale; wings and tail cinereous beneath.

Inhabits Mexico; is seen frequently perched on the maize plants, affects the cooler situations, and is accounted good food. The Collared Species is called Miacatotl as well as this, but is clearly a different bird.

26.—GOLD-BREASTED MANAKIN.

Pipra pectoralis, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* lvii.
Gold-breasted Manakin, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 374.

LENGTH four inches. Bill pale; head, neck, breast, back, wings, and tail blue black; across the breast a fine yellow band, curving upwards on each side of the neck; from thence, the belly, thighs, and vent are, ferruginous; legs pale ash-colour.

Inhabits Brazil.

27.—BRAZILIAN MANAKIN.

Pipra strigiláta, *Maxim. Trav.* i. p. 160. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxv.

THIS is smaller than the Gold-headed Species. Crown deep red; upper part of the body olive green; lower part whitish, striped with reddish brown.

Inhabits Brazil, and is probably a new Species.

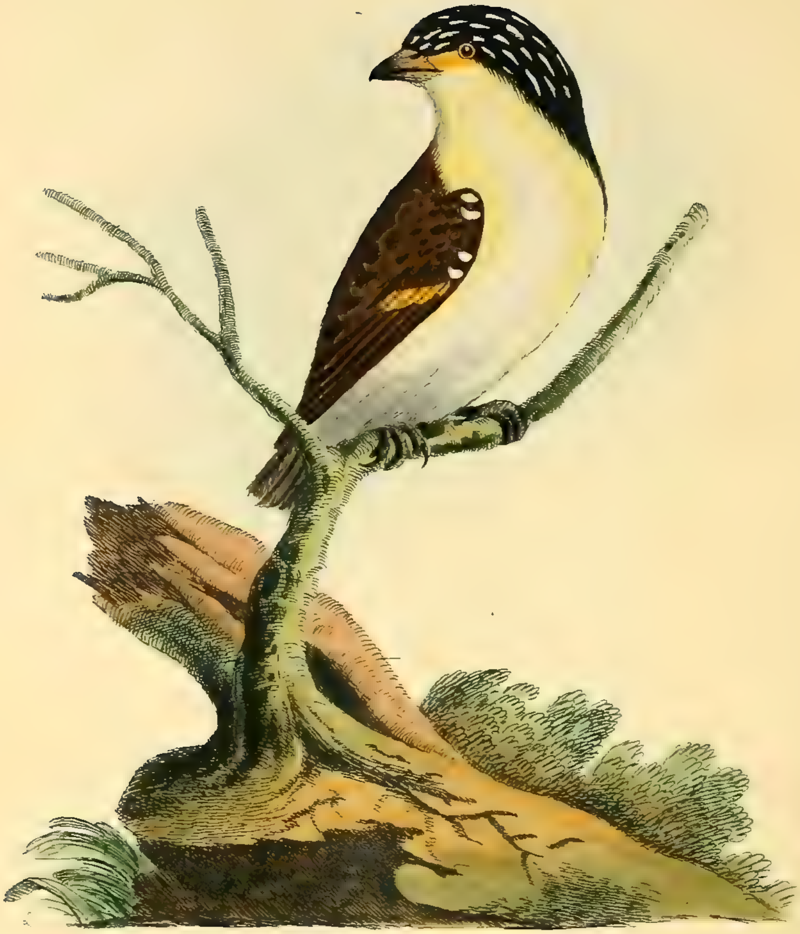
28.—BLACK-THROATED MANAKIN.

Pipra nigricollis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 561. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1004.
Black-throated Manakin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 533. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 20.

LENGTH four inches. Bill brown; the plumage on the upper parts of the bird bluish black; throat and vent black; belly white; the legs brown.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

Pl. CIX.



Striped headed Manakin.

29.—STRIPED-HEADED MANAKIN.—Pl. cix.

Pipra striata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 558. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1003.
Lanius fuscus, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 326. fem. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 174.
Pardalote, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxv.
Striped-headed Manakin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 526. pl. 54. *Id. Sup.* 188. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 29. pl. 4.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill brown; crown of the head and nape black, each feather marked with a stripe of white down the middle; hind part of the neck and back brownish ash-colour, inclining to olive near the rump; between the bill and eye a deep yellow spot; wing coverts brownish; bastard wing tipped with white, and some of the outer coverts with yellow, making an oblique mark near the outer edge of the wing; the quills dusky; the third shorter than the rest, wanting a quarter of an inch of the length of the second, though all the others are as usual; the under parts of the bird are yellowish, very pale near the vent; under tail coverts buff-colour; tail black, very short, the outer feather tipped with white; the rest white within at the tips; legs dusky.

A.—Lanius fuscus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 308. *Ind. Orn.* ii. 559. 13. β.
Brown Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. 191.

Size of a Manakin. Bill horn-colour, with a black tip; upper parts of the plumage brown, beneath white; between the bill and eye yellowish; secondaries with yellowish tips; the edges of the greater quills the same, forming two narrow bars on the wings; the legs are black.

These inhabit the most southern parts of New-Holland, and are most probably male and female; the former from Van Diemen's Land. I find it described in the papers of the late Mr. Anderson, at Sir Joseph Banks's, in much the same manner as above; but he adds, that the bill is emarginated at the tip, and black; that most of the quills have a minute spot of white at the outer tip.

30.—SPECKLED MANAKIN.

Pipra punctata, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* lvi. *Nat. Misc.* t. 110.
Pardalote, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxv.
Speckled Manakin, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 253. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 30.

LENGTH four inches. Bill black; tongue bifid at the end; top of the head and hind part of the neck black, marked with pale spots; back brownish yellow, middle of each feather dark brown: the wing coverts, quills, and tail feathers black, marked at the ends with white; all beneath the body yellowish white, tinged with red on the breast; lower part of the back dull yellow; rump crimson; legs brown. In some only the crown of the head is black, spotted as the other with white; hind part of the neck blue grey: in both, the forehead, and beneath the bill and eye, are yellowish; and in the last described, the yellow appears to pass through the eye, and is just seen behind it.

Inhabits New-Holland.—From the drawings of General Davies, taken from specimens in possession of Captain King.

31.—NEW-HOLLAND MANAKIN.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill black; the crown black, marked with round white spots; from the nostrils to the eye a white streak; sides under the eye, and of the neck to the wing, grey and dusky mixed; the back glossy olive brown; on the middle of each feather a glossy buff-coloured spot; rump pale tawny, or ferruginous; chin, and middle of the neck before, as far as the breast, fine yellow, growing wider as it approaches the latter; belly dirty pale brown, or buff-colour; under tail coverts fine yellow; wings and tail black; on the ends of the wing coverts and second quills a white spot; the greater quills fringed with a paler colour at the tips; tail remarkably short, all but the two middle feathers marked at the tips with white; legs dusky.

The female, or one thought to be so, had the throat scarcely tinged with yellow, but in other respects like the male.---Mr. Francillon. Among this Gentleman's drawings, I observed one, in which the head to below the eyes, neck behind, and back, are rufous brown; over the eye a pale streak, and above it a black one; wings paler brown, the coverts marked with pale spots; the quills also have a pale spot near the end; tail dusky black, with a pale spot at the end of each feather; and others about the middle of the four interior ones; chin white, beneath pale brimstone; bill and legs black.

The former of these in the collection of Mr. Harrison, the latter in that of Mr. Francillon.

32.—SUPERCILIOUS MANAKIN.

Pipra superciliosa, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* lvi.
Pardalote, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxv.
Supercilious Manakin, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 253. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 34.

SIZE of the last. Bill brown; plumage above pale reddish chestnut; beneath yellowish white; over the eye a whitish mark, bounded by white above; tail short, black, the two middle feathers dotted on the sides, the others at the ends with white; legs brown.

Inhabits New-Holland. Seems much allied to the last.

33.—CÆRULEAN MANAKIN.

Pipra cærulea, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* lvi.
Cærulean Manakin, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 254. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 19.

LENGTH scarcely four inches. Bill brown; tongue jagged at the end; plumage above bluish, beneath yellowish white; crown of the head, quills, and tail, dusky black; legs brown.

Supposed to inhabit New-Holland—In the drawings of Mr. Francillon one, thought to be a female, was three inches and a half. Bill, legs, quills, and tail, black; body above yellow brown, with dusky marks, paler on the rump; beneath white; breast and belly pale yellow.

Inhabits New-Holland.—Mr. Lambert's drawings.

34.—CRIMSON-THROATED MANAKIN.

Pipra gularis, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* lvii. 5.
Pardalote, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxv.
Swallow Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 250. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 613.
Crimson-throated Manakin, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 254. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 17.

SIZE of the Gold-backed Manakin. Bill pale; plumage above bluish black; chin, throat, neck before, and vent, crimson; belly white; legs dusky.

Inhabits the Isle of Huaheine, in the South Seas.—Gen. Davies.

35.—DESMARETIAN MANAKIN.

Pipra Desmaretii, *Leach, Zool. Misc.* i. 94. pl. 41.
Crimson-throated Honey-sucker, *Lewin, N. Holl. Birds,*
Desmaretian Manakin, *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 18.

LENGTH three inches and a half. Bill black; general plumage glossy blue black; cheeks dusky; throat, breast, vent, and under tail coverts crimson; on the belly a longitudinal blackish streak, bounded with pale yellow; sides dusky; legs black.

Inhabits New-Holland; called by Mr. Lewin a Honey-sucker. Two specimens were sent to England—the one had a streak of black down the middle of the belly, which in the other, was white; and this supposed to arise from difference of sex. Said to frequent high trees in forests; to be active and chearful, and to sing well, and almost constantly; the song short, but pleasant, especially in passing from one tree to another.

36.—SWALLOW MANAKIN.

Sylvia hirundinacea, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* lv. *Nat. Misc.* iv. pl. 119.
Swallow Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 250. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 613.

SIZE of the others. Plumage in general black; from chin to breast fine crimson; from thence to the vent white, divided down the middle with a broad black streak; vent and under tail coverts orange.

Inhabits New-Holland.—It is very probable, that this, and the two last described, may include but one species.

37.—CRIMSON-VENTED MANAKIN.

Pipra hæmorrhoa, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 561. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1004.
Crimson-vented Manakin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 533. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 16.

SIZE small. Bill pale; plumage above dusky black, beneath white; on the vent a spot of crimson; under tail coverts white, and reach almost to the end of the tail, which is very short; legs brown.

Native place uncertain, supposed to be New-Holland: there seems to be some coincidence between this and the three last described.

38.—BLACK-EARED MANAKIN.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill short as in other Manakins, and pale brown; head, cheeks, neck behind, sides, and body above, dusky, with a greenish tinge; over the eye a black streak, passing some way down on the ears, where it greatly increases in breadth; chin, middle of the throat, breast, and belly, white; quills brown; tail dusky, and longer than usual in the Genus, equalling one inch and a half; the wings reach to about the middle of it; legs longish, pale yellow.

Inhabits New-Holland.—Mr. Francillon. It has many things in common with the Cærulean, but differs in having the black over the eye and ear, and a somewhat longer tail.

39.—LITTLE MANAKIN.

Pipra minuta, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 558. *Lin.* i. 340. *Mus. Adolp.* iii. 34.* *Gm. Lin.* i. 1003.
Motacilla minuta, *Syst. Nat. Ed.* x. p. 189.
Little Manakin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 526. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 31.

SIZE of a Wren. Head black, each feather marked with a round white spot; back and wings grey; breast yellowish, crossed with lines; tail brown, the feathers margined with pale brown.

The male has a flesh-coloured line on the fore part of the head, dotted with white behind.—Inhabits India.

40.—PAPUAN MANAKIN.

Pipra Papuensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 561. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1004.
Le Manakin, *Buf.* iv. 431. *Pl. enl.* 707. 2.
Gobe-mouche, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxvii.
Papuan Manakin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 532. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 20.

LENGTH three inches and a quarter. Bill black; the upper parts of the head, neck, body, wings, and tail, greenish black; the under from chin to vent, dirty white; on the breast an oblong orange spot, reaching to the belly; legs dusky lead-colour.

Inhabits New Guinea.

41.—ORANGE-BELLIED MANAKIN.

Pipra Capensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 561. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1004.
Avis Americana, *Gerin.* iv. pl. 369. 2?
Orange-bellied Manakin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 533. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 32.

LENGTH four inches. Bill black; plumage above dusky; beneath, and the edge of the wing, pale yellowish orange; quills dusky, with pale edges; legs dusky.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

42.—OLIVE-BACKED MANAKIN.

LENGTH four inches. Bill black; plumage above dusky olive-green; wings dusky, or greenish black; the coverts and second quills margined with olive-green; greater quills and tail black; the outer tail feather white on the inner web near the tip; all beneath the body full yellow; about the breast inclining to orange; legs darker.

In the collection of Mr. Bullock.

GENUS LI.—TITMOUSE.

1 Great Titmouse
  A Cross-billed
  B Var.
2 Blue
3 Crested
4 Cole
5 Japan
6 Javan
7 Marsh
8 Canada
9 Louisiane
10 Norway
11 Lugubrous
12 Long-tailed
13 Bearded
14 Siberian
15 Eastern
16 Penduline
17 Languedoc
18 Alpine
19 Cape
20 Pinc-pinc
21 Amorous
22 Mountain
23 Black-breasted
24 Black
25 Grey
26 Azure
27 Knjaescik
28 New Zealand
29 Great-headed
  A Var.
30 Indian
  A Var.
31 Chinese
32 Rufous-headed
33 Gilded
34 Scarlet-headed
35 Hudsonian
36 Toupet
37 Virginian
38 Guiana

BILL straight, a little compressed, strong, hard, and sharp-pointed.

Nostrils round, and for the most part covered with reflected bristles.

Tongue cut off at the end, and terminated with bristles.

Toes divided to the origin; back toe very large, and strong.

The food in general is insects, fruits, and seeds. A few of the species greedy after flesh, especially when fat; are restless, and by no means timid; some of them, particularly the first, attacking birds three times their own size, frequently killing such as are weaker than themselves; and in that case, or finding one already dead, peck a hole in the skull, and feast on the brains. Are in general fruitful; some of the species said to lay as many as 20 eggs, or even more; but we believe, if true, that this is not a common circumstance.

1.—GREAT TITMOUSE.

Parus major, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 562. *Lin.* i. 341. *Faun. suec.* No. 265. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1006. *Scop.* i. No. 242. *Brun.* No. 287. *Muller,* No. 283. *Kramer,* 378. *Georgi,* 175. *Schæf. el.* t. 52. *Klein,* 84. 1. *Id. stem.* 16. t. 17. f. 8. a. b. *Frisch,* t. 13. *Faun. arag.* 90. 1. *Sepp, Vog.* t. p. 113. *Raii,* 73. A. 1. *Will.* 174. t. 43. *Bris.* iii. 539. 1. *Id.* 8vo. i. 461. *Borowsk.* iii. 180. *Gerin.* iv. 377. 2. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 201. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 166. *Id. Ed.* ii. 287.

La grosse Mesange, ou Charbonniere, *Buf.* v. 392. pl. 17. *Pl. enl.* 3. f. 1 *Robert, Ic.* pl. 3. t. 18.

Spernuzzola, *Olin. Uc.* t. p. 28.

Kohlmeise, *Wirs. Vog.* t. 10. *Gunth. N. u. Ey.* t. 19.—lower fig. *Naturf.* xvii. 107. *Schmid, Vog.* p. 84. t. 70.

Great Titmouse, or Ox-Eye, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 536. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 162. *Id. fol.* 113. pl. W. f. 4. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. p. 532. pl. 64. 1. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 425. A. *Will. Engl.* 240. pl. 43. *Albin,* i. pl. 46. *Collins's Birds,* pl. 7. t. 4. & pl. 5. f. 8. *Hayes's Birds,* pl. 38. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 37. *Bewick, Birds,* i. pl. p. 237. *Lewin, Birds,* iii. pl. 117. *Walcot, Birds,* ii. pl. 244. *Donov. Birds,* pl. 69. *Pult. Dorset.* p. 10. *Orn. Dict.* *Graves, Br. Orn.*

THIS well known species is in length five inches and three quarters, breadth eight inches and a half, and weight about an ounce. Bill black; irides dusky; cheeks white; back and wings olive-green; belly greenish yellow; down the middle an irregular stripe of black, dividing it into two parts, quite to the vent; rump blue grey; quills dusky, edged with grey; the greater wing coverts tipped with white, forming a bar on the wing; tail dusky black, the outer feathers white on the outside, but the others are blue grey; legs lead-colour.

This is a very common bird in England, where it is found throughout the year; frequent in gardens in the autumn, and winter, retiring to the woods to breed. It makes the nest of moss and hair, chiefly in the hollows of trees, sometimes in the ruins of old buildings, and lays from six to eight eggs, sometimes more; these are white, spotted with rust-colour, mostly at the large end: the family, after hatching, keep together till the next spring, when they separate into pairs, to form a future generation. It is observed, that all the Titmice have one mode of sitting, though their nests are different, viz. that the male brings food to the female, during incubation, the latter very seldom stirring from the nest. It has a very trifling note, and too little varied to be kept for the purpose of singing, though it is not disagreeable; the flesh is not valued for eating, being more or less bitter.

This, and the Blue Titmouse, have been accused of doing much injury to fruit trees, by pulling off the buds for food; but later observations teach us, that the bird never attacks any, except those in which an insect had previously taken possession, and the extirpation of the bud so injured, may perhaps ultimately be of much service.*

This bird is found throughout Europe, as well as other parts of the Old Continent, at least from Sweden to the Cape of Good Hope; every where met with in Russia and Siberia, even in the winter; it is also in India, and there called Har Goura. When kept in a cage, it will eat both insects and seeds, and when fed on hemp seeds, is observed to peck a hole in every grain before swallowing.

A.—Cross-billed Titmouse, *Lewin's Birds*, i. pl. in Frontispiece.

This is in size, shape, and colours, not unlike the Common Sort, but much darker; cheeks pale grey, instead of white; and the colours every where more dull; but the chief singularity is in the bill, both mandibles being greatly elongated, and becoming slender in proportion; the upper one bending downwards, and the under upwards, crossing each other as in the Crossbill.

This curious ***Lusus Naturæ*** was taken alive, in a weak state, in the street at Faversham, in Kent, supposed to have been shot at some distance, dropping there when it could fly no further; and from the singularity of the bill, it appears extraordinary how the bird could have subsisted; it was, however, in good condition.

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* See *Bath Trans. abridged*, Vol. ii. p. 98.—a Paper by Mr. Haskins.

B.—La Mesange grise à joues blanches, *Levail. Afr.* iii. pl. 139. 1.

In this the bill is grey brown; head, neck, chin, and throat, black, passing down the middle of the breast in a streak; at the nape a white spot; from the gape a streak of white passes under the eye, and growing broader, finishes on the ears in an irregular roundish patch; plumage in general, on the upper parts of the body, slaty blue grey; quills black, edged with blue grey; belly, sides, and under wing coverts, rosy white; tail rounded, the three outer feathers white, the others black; the wings reach to the middle of the tail; legs lead-colour.

Inhabits Batavia, in the Isle of Java; and seems so much allied to the first species, as to make one suppose it a mere Variety.

2.—BLUE TITMOUSE.

Parus cæruleus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 566. *Lin.* i. 341. *Faun. suec.* No. 267. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1008. *Scop,* i. No. 244. *Muller,* No. 285. *Kramer,* 379. 3. *Frisch,* t. 14. *Raii,* 74. A. 4. *Will.* 175. t. 43. *Bris.* iii. 544. *Id.* 8vo. i. 462. *Klein,* 85. 3. *Id. Stem.* 16. t. 17. f 10. a. b. *Id. Ov.* p. 29. t. 4. f. 10. *Faun. arag.* p. 90. *Sepp, Vog.* t. p. 45. *Borowsk.* iii. 180. 4. *Gerin.* iv. t. 376. 1. *Nat. Misc.* t. 138. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 168. *Id. Ed.* ii. 289.

La Mesange bleue, *Buf.* v. 413. *Pl. enl.* 3. f. 2. *Hist. Prov.* i. 515.

Blaumeise, *Gunth,* t. 66. *Wirsing,* t. 32. *Naturf.* xvii. 107.

Parozolino, o Fratino, *Zinnan. Uov.* 76. t. 11. f. 68.

Blue Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 543. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 163. pl. 57. 2. *Id. fol.* 114. t. W. f. 5. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. p. 524. pl. 64. 2. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 427. D. *Collins's Birds,* pl. 9. f. 3. 4. *Albin,* i. pl. 47. *Will. Engl.* 242. t. 43. *Hayes,* pl. 38. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 40. *Bewick,* i. pl. p. 239. *Lewin,* iii. pl. 120. *Donov.* pl. 57. *Walcot,* ii. pl. 245. *Pult. Dors.* p. 10. *Orn. Dict.* *Graves, Br. Orn.*

LENGTH four inches and a half, extent seven, weight three drachms. Bill dusky; irides hazel; crown of the head blue, sides white; from the bill, through the eyes, a narrow line of black, passing to the hindhead; which, as well as the hind part of the neck, is black, and continued in a line of black to the bill, bounding the lower part of the white on the sides of the head; back yellowish green; wing coverts blue; quills black, with dusky edges; tail blue, the two middle feathers the longest, the outer edges of all pale; under parts of the body yellowish white; legs black, or lead-colour.

The male and female are much alike.

This beautiful Species, called by some the Nun, and Hickmall, is common in England, as well as throughout Europe, extending to the more southern latitudes of Russia, but not in any part of Siberia; thought to be very destructive in gardens and orchards, by biting off the buds of the blossoms, in search of insects, yet, as Albin says, may be useful in destroying young caterpillars, and eggs, which might afterwards destroy the fruit.* It makes the nest in the hollows of walls and trees; said to lay more than twenty eggs, yet we have never been able to ascertain more than half that number; the nest is composed of moss, lined with feathers, or hair; the number of eggs most frequently eight, white, speckled with rust-colour at the larger end, the weight of each seventeen grains;† said to forsake the nest if the eggs are touched, but when the young are hatched, no bird defends them more courageously; for on such occasions, the female will suffer herself to be taken, rather than quit her abode, and has been known to return to the nest again, after being taken out, hissing like a snake, and biting with great energy. It has no song, but a shrill note, quickly repeated, and known by every one; it now and then, indeed, attempts to warble, but it is far from pleasing: it is a general feeder, insects, corn, especially oats, and animal food in every state; in search of the latter, will often be seen in the butchers shops, in the winter, and may be caught in the gardens, by a trap baited with fat meat, or suet.

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* See Observations on the Depredations of Insects on Fruit Trees, by Mr. J. Haskins, a Country Gardener.—*Bath Agricult. Soc.* ix. *Id. Abridg.* V. ii. p. 98. 99. In this the Titmouse is stated to be the enemy of the insects, which are destructive to the blossoms of apple trees, &c.

† *Orn. Dict.*

3.--CRESTED TITMOUSE.

Parus cristatus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 567. *Lin.* i. 340. *Faun. suec.* No. 266. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1005. *Scop.* i. No. 243. *Muller,* No .282. *Kramer,* 379. 2. *Georgi,* 175. *Frisch,* t. 14. *Raii,* 74. 6. *Will.* 175. t. 43. *Borowsk.* iii. 179. 2. *Bris.* iii. 558. *Id.* 8vo. i. 466. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 169. *Id. Ed.* ii p. 290.

La Mesange huppée, *Buf.* v. 447. *Pl. enl.* 502. 2.

Hop-Meise, *Gunth.* t. 5—upper figure. *Naturf.* xvii. 107.

Crested Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 545. *Id. Sup.* ii. 255. *Br. Zool.* 1812. i. p. 542. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 427. F. *Will. Engl.* 242. *Albin,* ii. pl. 57. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 64. *Donov.* ii. pl. 56. *Walcot,* ii. pl. 250. *Orn. Dict. & Supp.*

SIZE of the last. Bill dusky; irides hazel; forehead and sides white; the feathers of the crown black, margined with white, and when elevated, form a beautiful crest, pointed at the top; chin and throat black, from which passes a line of the same to the hindhead, bounding the white on the cheeks beneath; on the ears an irregular black spot; upper part of the body, wings, and tail rufous grey, the two last deepest; under parts white, with a tinge of rufous on the sides; legs lead-colour.

Inhabits several parts of France, Germany, and Sweden, but is scarce every where; found in the west and temperate parts of Russia, but no where in Siberia.* It is chiefly seen in deep forests, among evergreen trees, insomuch that it is scented with their resinous odour; fond of solitude, not mixing with other birds, or in numbers, even of its own species; and does not bear confinement, hence it is less known than many others. Said to be found in plenty in some parts of Scotland, especially in the Pine Forests, from whence I have received a specimen; not uncommon in the Forest of Glenmoor, the property of the Duke of Gordon. We are told that the eggs are white, sometimes as many as ten, spotted with red, and that it makes the nest in the holes of trees, old walls, &c.

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* *Pallas's Russian List.*—MS.

4.—COLE TITMOUSE.

Parus ater, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 564. *Lin.* i. 341. *Faun. suec.* No. 268. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1009. *Scop.* i. No. 245. *Sepp, Vog.* i. t. 1. *Kramer*, 379. *Georgi*, 175. *Frisch*, t. 13. *Raii*, 73. A. 2. *Will.* 175. t. 43. *Borowsk.* iii. 181. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 167. *Id. Ed.* ii. 288.

Parus atricapillus, *Bris.* iii. 551. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 464.

—— Europæus, Blackcap Titmouse, *Bartr. Tr.* 290.

—— sylvaticus, *Klein*, 85. 2. *Id. Stem.* 16. t. 17. f. 9. a. b.

Petite Charboniere, *Buf.* v. 400. *Hist. Prov.* i. 516.

Cirgallegra, *Zinnan.* 75. t. 11. f. 67. *Cett. Uc. Sard.* 226.

Tannenmeise, *Wirsing*, t. 59. *Naturf.* xvii. 108.

Colemouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 540. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 164. pl. 57. *Id. fol.* 114. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. p. 533. pl. 64. 3. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 327. *Will. Engl.* 241. pl. 43. *Collins's Birds*, pl. 1. f. 8. & pl. 7. f. 9. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 57. pl. 6. *Bewick*, i. pl. in 241. *Lewin*, iii. pl. 180. *Walcot*, ii. pl. 246. *Donov.* iv. pl. 79. *Pult. Dors.* 10. *Orn. Dict. & Supp.*

THIS is smaller than the Blue Titmouse; weight at least two drachms; length four inches and a quarter. Bill black; head and throat black; from the bill a broad band of white, passing under the eyes to the sides of the neck; at the hindhead a large white spot; neck behind, back, and rump, ash-colour; beneath from the breast rufous white; wing coverts grey, tipped with white, forming two white bands; quills and tail brownish ash-colour, the feathers bordered with grey; the last rather forked; legs and claws lead-colour. Both sexes much alike.

This is common in woods, orchards, and gardens, living chiefly on insects; makes a nest of moss and wool, lined with hair, in the hollow of a tree, or old brick building; lays six or seven white eggs, spotted with rust, the spots more numerous, and smaller than in the next species, each weighing fourteen or fifteen grains. Is very common on the Continent of Europe, as far north as Russia, wherever the greater Species is met with, even beyond the Lena; and I have received specimens from Hudson's Bay, in America, where it is called Keesha, pee, sim.

5.—JAPAN TITMOUSE.

Parus Japonicus, Japan Titmouse, *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 55.
Parus palustris, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 566. 9. γ.
Marsh Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 542. 8. B.

SIZE of the last. Upper parts of the body much the same as to colour; head black; across the hindhead a band of white; beneath the body dusky white.

In a second specimen, the mark across the hindhead was yellowish, and only the top of the head was black.

These were in Sir Joseph Banks's Collection, and taken on board a ship, off the Coast of Japan; in many things they resemble both the Cole, and Marsh Species, though not strictly either. We have seen similar birds among India drawings, so may suppose them to inhabit India.

6.—JAVAN TITMOUSE.

Parus atriceps, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 160.—Horsfield.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Plumage above bluish grey, beneath whitish; head blue black; cheeks white; the tail consists of twelve feathers, the exterior of which are white; the next tipped with white, and the interior uniform in colour with the rest of the body.—Inhabits Java.

7.—MARSH TITMOUSE.

Parus palustris, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 565. *Lin.* i. 341. *Faun. suec.* No. 269. *Gm. Lin.* i. p. 1009. *Scop.* i. No. 246. *Brun.* No. 288. *Muller,* No. 286. *Kramer,* 379. 5. *Georgi,* 175. *Sepp, Vog.* t. p. 47. *Frisch,* t. 13. *Raii,* 73. A. 3. *Will.* 175. t. 43. *Bris.* iii. p. 555. *Id.* 8vo. i. 465. *Klein,* 85. 4. *Id. Stem.* 16. t. 17. f. 11. a—c. *Borowsk,* iii. 181. 6. *Gerin.* iv. t. 376. 2. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 170. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 292.

La Mesange de Marais, *Buf.* v. 403. *Pl. enl.* 3. f. 3.
Bymeise, *Gunth. Nest. U. Ey.* 55. t. 13—upper figure.
Plattmeise, *Naturf.* xxv. 19.
Tannen-holtz, *Besch. Berl.* iii. 462.
Parolozino palustre, *Zinnan. Uov.* 77. t. 12. f. 68. 1.
Marsh Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 541. *Id. Sup.* 189. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 165. pl. 57. 4. *Id. fol.* 114. t. W. f. 3. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. p. 536. pl. 64. 4. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 427. E. *Will. Engl.* 241. pl. 43. *Alb.* iii. pl. 58. 1. *Collins's Birds,* pl. 10. f. 9. & pl. 9. f. 5. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 56. *Bewick,* i. pl. in p. 242. *Lewin,* iii. pl. 119. *Walc.* ii. p. 247. *Pult. Dors.* p. 10. *Orn. Dict.*

THIS is a trifle larger than the last, and four inches and a half in length, weighing two drachms and a half. Bill dusky; the irides hazel; crown of the head dull black; cheeks dirty white; on the throat a small black spot; upper parts of the body rusty grey, the under rufous white; margins of the quills and tail pale grey; legs lead-colour.

This is common in England, and found in moist situations, chiefly where old willows abound, frequently making the nest in the hole of a decayed one, which, when not sufficiently large, it will hollow out deeper with the bill, making the bottom larger than the entrance; the nest is chiefly made of moss, thistle down, and sometimes a little wool, lined with thistle down; the eggs are five or six, white, marked with red, as in the Colemouse, but the spots larger, and less numerous, weighing from nineteen to twenty-one grains.* It is more common than the Cole Titmouse, and has more of the habits of the Blue Species, as it will partake equally of flesh; it is often found about oat ricks, though insects, no doubt, are the principal food. Except to persons of nice discrimination, the two last appear as one species; but it may be observed, that in the last described, no white is found in the wing coverts, which is always to be seen in the Cole Titmouse; for even before the white appears on the nape, some white on the wings is visible, in which state a figure is given in the Folio Edition of the *British Zoology*, for the Marsh Species: there is also some difference in the nest and eggs, as above mentioned.

* *Orn. Dict.*

In Sepp's Plate the two are figured as male and female of one species.* The nest composed of sedgy reeds, with a portion of the leaves, and the head of a Tipha, and the lining of the same down and feathers; the eggs white, five in number, mottled with red-brown; in one bird a white spot on the hindhead, and the sides of the head white; throat black: in the other the top of the head wholly black, but no black mark on the throat.

This species inhabits the greater part of Europe; is common in Kamtschatka, and will bear the hardest frosts.

8.—CANADA TITMOUSE.

Parus atricapillus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 566. *Lin.* i. 341. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1008. *Bris.* iii. 553. t. 29. 1. *Id.* 8vo. i. 464. *Ph. Trans.* lxii. p. 407.
La Mesange à tête noire, *Buf.* v. 408.
Canada Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 548. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 328. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 52.

SIZE of the Marsh Titmouse; length four inches and a half. Crown and throat black; neck behind, scapulars, and lesser wing coverts, deep ash-colour, paler towards the rump; upper tail coverts dirty white; sides of the head, and all beneath, white; thighs cinereous; greater wing coverts brown, edged with grey; quills brown, edged outwardly with grey, and within with whitish; tail brown, a trifle forked, the feathers edged grey, the two middle cinereous; legs blackish.

Inhabits Canada and Hudson's Bay, and as high as latitude 64. 30. on the west side of America; continues about Albany Fort, the whole year, most numerous in cold weather, probably compelled for want of food elsewhere; makes a twittering noise, compared to Kiss-kiss-keshish. The late Mr. Hutchins, from whom I received a specimen, informed me, that it chiefly lives on worms and insects, and found among the junipers at Hudson's Bay in the winter, and said not only to feed on flies, but also on the sprigs of the Sprig Birch.

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* By the name of Parus palustris.

Mr. Abbot says, that this bird is common in Georgia at all times, and breeds there; the egg white, marked with minute ferruginous spots, chiefly at the larger end; and that the upper tail coverts are not always dirty white, but like the rest of the upper parts.

The female differs in being duller in colour; the white on the sides of the head smaller in extent, and beneath the body dusky white.—It has by some been ranked with our Marsh Titmouse, but we scarcely think that it is the same with that Species.

9.—LOUISIANE TITMOUSE.

Parus palustris, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 565. 9. β. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 541. A.
Mesange à Gorge noire, *Pl. enl.* 502. 1.

THIS is four inches and a half long, and much like the Marsh Titmouse, but wants the white spot on the hindhead, as well as the traces of white on the wings; the colours, however, seem much deeper, and the black spot on the throat much larger; the tail a trifle cuneiform. In the female the head is rufous grey, much like the upper part of the body, but darker.

Inhabits Louisiana, but the description in Buffon does not entirely correspond with the *Pl. enlum.* referred to, for the bird there measures five inches; the top of the head, neck behind, and back olive green; sides of the head and all beneath white; chin and throat black, with some scattered marks of black across the top of the breast; wings black, the feathers edged with white; tail brown, rather hollowed at the end, the outer feathers white on the outer edge. I suspect these two to be different birds, nor am I quite positive that the Marsh Titmouse is found in North America.*

* See Canada Titmouse.

10.—NORWAY TITMOUSE.

Parus Strömei, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 563.
Parus ignotus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 1006. *Brun.* p. 73.
Strömian Titmouse, *Arct. Zool.* ii. 426. B.
Norway Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 537. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 70.

SIZE of the Great Titmouse. Bill black, beneath yellow; throat yellow; neck, and all the upper parts of the body, yellow green; breast yellow, spotted with chestnut; belly blue, near the vent yellowish; tail bifurcated, in colour like the back; the two outer feathers margined with white; legs black, the hind claw three times as long as the others.

Inhabits Norway, supposed, by M. Brunnich, to be a Variety of the Greater Species, but it has no black on the head; found by Mr. Ström, in Sondmor.

11.—LUGUBROUS TITMOUSE.

Parus lugubris, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. 293.

LENGTH six inches. Bill and legs deep grey; top of the head black; throat, some part before, and sides of the neck, the same; nape, back, and scapulars, cinereous brown; wings and tail cinereous, the feathers fringed with whitish ash; temples, and all the under parts of the body, greyish white; irides brown.

Inhabits the South of Europe; common in Dalmatia, but never seen in Austria, nor any part of Germany, neither has it been observed hitherto in Italy. It is certainly very like the last Species, and may be easily confounded with it; but M. Temminck, strengthened by the authority of Dr. Pallas,* is confirmed in its being distinct.

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* In his *Fauna Rossica*, a work which we have not yet seen.

12.—LONG-TAILED TITMOUSE.

Parus caudatus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 569. *Lin.* i. 342. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1010. *Scop.* i. No. 247. *Kramer*, 379. 5. *Frisch*, t. 14. *Raii*, 74. A. 5. *Will.* 176. t. 43. *Sepp, Vog.* t. p. 49. *Klein*, 85. 7. *Id. Stem.* 16. t. 17. f. 12. a. b. *Id. Ov.* 28. t. 4. f. 7. *Borowsk.* iii. 182. *Gerin.* iv. t. 379. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 173. *Id. Ed.* ii. 296.
Lanius caudatus, *Faun. suec.* No. 83. t. 1. f. 83.
Parus longicaudus, *Bris.* iii. 570. *Id.* 8vo. i. 469.
La Mesange à longue Queue, *Buf.* v. 436. pl. 19. *Pl. enl.* 502. 3.
Schwanzmeise, Pfannestiel, *Gunth.* t. 21. *Wirsing*, t. 20. *Naturf.* xvii. 108.
Pendolino, o Paronzino, *Zinnan. Uov.* 77. t. 11. f. 69.
Long-tailed Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 550. *Id. Sup.* 190. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 166. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. p. 537. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 428. G. *Will. Engl.* 242. pl. 43. *Collins's Birds*, pl. 11. f. 5. 6. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 59. *Albin*, ii. pl. 57. 1. *Hayes*, pl. 33. *Bewick*, i. pl. in p. 243. *Lewin*, iii. pl. 121. *Donov.* pl. 16. *Walcot*, ii. pl. 249. *Pult. Dors.* p. 10. *Orn. Dict.*

THIS elegant bird is five inches and a half long, and weighs two drachms. Bill black; irides hazel; top of the head white, mixed with grey, bordered all round by a broad streak of black like a crown, uniting at the back part, and passing down the neck and back quite to the rump; sides of the head, and beneath as far as the breast, white, inclining on the last to reddish; sides of the back, the rump, belly, sides, and vent, dull rose-colour, with a mixture of white on the under parts; lesser wing coverts black; the greater brown, edged with rose-colour; quills dusky, with pale edges; tail feathers very unequal in length; the two middle three inches two lines long; and the outer one only an inch and three quarters; the four middle ones are black; the next black, edged with grey; the others black and white; legs black.

The female much like the male; but in some the whole upper part of the neck is black; beneath greyish white, inclining to vinaceous on the sides and vent, with an obscure band on the breast.*

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* *Orn. Dict.*

This species chiefly frequents woods, but is often seen in orchards and gardens in winter, biting off the buds of the trees. The nest is most elegant and curious, oval in shape, sometimes as large as a quart bottle, having a small hole on the side for entrance;* made of moss, liverwort, and wool, nicely interwoven, and completely lined with the softest feathers; it is not suspended, but firmly attached to the fork of a branch, three or four feet from the ground; the eggs usually ten or twelve, white, sparingly marked with reddish spots, mostly at the larger end; and smaller than any, except those of the Gold-crested Wren, each weighing 12 grains. It feeds mostly on insects; is an active, restless species, continually flying backward and forward, and running on the branches with great facility: the whole family keep together till spring invites them to pair, and in flying after one another utter a kind of twitter, having very little or no song.

It is said to inhabit Sweden; is common, even in winter, all over Russia and Siberia, and extends as far south as Italy; but is not certain, that it has been ever found either on the Continent of America, or its adjacent Islands.† Among the common people, this bird is known by a great variety of names, viz:—Huckmuck, Long-tail Mag, Long-tail Capon, Long-tail Pie, Mumruffin, Bottle Tom, and Bottle Tit.

13.—BEARDED TITMOUSE.

Parus biarmicus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 570. *Lin.* i. 342. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1011. *Frisch,* t. 8. *Sepp, Vog.* t. p. 83. *Borowsk.* iii. 183. *Spalowsch.* i. t. 40.
Parus barbatus, *Scop.* i. No. 241. *Bris.* iv. 567. *Id.* 8vo. i. 468. *Klein,* p. 86. 8. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 174. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 299.
Lanius biarmicus, *Faun. suec.* No. 84. *Brun.* p. 8.

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* Frisch says, there are sometimes two entrances, the one opposite to the other, so that the bird may not ruffle the feathers in turning round.

† A specimen was once shewn us with other birds, as a native of Jamaica, but we have been since informed, that its being among them was purely accidental.

Parus Russicus, *Gmel. reise,* ii. 164. t. 10.
Pendulus, *Kramer,* p. 373.
Certhia arundinum, *Gerin.* iv. t. 364. 2.
La Mesange barbue, ou la Moustache, *Buf.* v. 418. pl. 18. *Pl. enl.* 618. 1. 2.
Least Butcher-bird, *Edw.* pl. 55.
Bearded Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 552. *Id. Sup.* 190. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 167. *Id. fol.* 74. pl. C. 2. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. p. 540. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 428. H. *Albin,* i. pl. 48. *Bewick,* i. pl. p. 246. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 62. pl. 7. *Lewin, Birds,* iii. pl. 122. *Donov. Birds,* i. pl. 1. *Walcot, Syn.* ii. pl. 148. *Osterl. Menag.* pl. in p. 78. *Orn. Dict.*

SIZE of the Long-tailed Titmouse, but stouter; length six inches and a quarter, breadth six inches and a half. Bill nearly half an inch long, and orange-colour, a trifle bent; irides yellow; the head pale ash-colour; beneath the eye a tuft of black feathers, ending in a point, not unlike a mustachoe; hind part of the neck and upper part of the back and wings orange bay, or rufous; scapulars and throat white; breast flesh-coloured; belly, sides, and thighs, like the back, but paler; vent black; quills dusky, within whitish; the secondaries edged with rufous, and those nearest the body tipped with the same; the tail is very cuneiform, the two middle feathers two inches and three quarters long, of nearly the same colour as the back, the outer one very short, and almost white at the end, the next much the same, but the end white only for a little way; the third only so at the tip; legs black.

In the female the whiskers under the eyes are wanting; crown of the head ferruginous, spotted with black; and the vent not black, but like the rest of the under parts.

These birds are found in various parts of England, but only in marshy situations, where reeds grow, on the seeds of which they feed, as well as on small insects; also small shells, the remains of all of which have been found in their stomachs.* They are in numbers not inconsiderable, in the marshes, among the reeds, between Erith, and London; in similar places near Gloucester; as well as among the great tracts of reeds near Cowbit, in Lincolnshire. Colonel Montagu met with them in the reed beds, close to the sea shore, near Winchelsea, in Sussex; and Mr. Lamb shot both sexes, in an Islet, about Brighfield Bridge, near Reading, on the 23d of December, and saw at the same time several others. I have also heard of their being in other places. They have been observed at Schonen, in Sweden, but rarely; very common about the Caspian, and Palus Mæotis, and among thick reeds of the rivers, which fall into them, but in no high latitudes in Asia, nor any in Siberia; are common in Denmark;* but how far met with southward on the Continent, is yet unknown; or whether the species exist in India, as Frisch insinuates, when he calls it Indianischer bart Sperling.† As to the nest, and its construction, we are in no certainty about it; one brought to me for such, was composed of very soft materials, suspended between three reeds drawn together. In Sepp's work the nest is on sedgy ground, of a very loose texture, composed of the tops of dried grass, with the seedy heads of rushes and reeds, with narrow leaves among them, the eggs four in number, reddish white, marked with small spots of brown. Kramer says, it makes the nest among the willows, in the shape of a purse, of downy materials, such as that of the Cats Tail, or Asp. It is no wonder, that these birds have not been more early observed as a British Species; being never found, except in the reed beds, which frequently cover many acres of ground, and growing in the water, are overflowed at every tide: few persons go near them, but at the time of cutting; which they do in boats; for except at very low tides, no one can set a foot within their boundaries.

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* Mr. Lamb observes, that the stomach was very muscular, and not only the remains of small shells, but in the male was one small shell entire.

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* Yet it is mentioned by Muller. Edwards says, that the Countess of Albemarle brought a cage full of these birds from Denmark, and from them has probably proceeded the race, at present dispersed through this kingdom. We may, however, be cautious of admitting this as a fact, and may rather suppose them to have originally been here, but overlooked by the early ornithologists.

† *Frisch*, Class. 1. Div. 11. Art. 8.

14.—SIBERIAN TITMOUSE.

Parus Sibiricus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 571. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1013. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 172. *Id. Ed.* ii. 294.
La Mesange à ceinture blanche, *Buf.* v. 446. *Pl. enl.* 708. 3.
Siberian Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 556. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 44.

LENGTH five inches. Bill blackish; chin and throat to the breast black; top of the head greyish brown; from the bill a white streak passes beneath the eye, covering the sides of the neck and breast, beneath the black; from thence to the vent rufous grey; tail somewhat cuneiform, one inch and three quarters long, or more, the outer feather bordered with rufous grey; legs blackish.

Inhabits Siberia.

15.—EASTERN TITMOUSE.

Siberian Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 556. 23. A.
Lathamian Titmouse, *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 44.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill black; plumage above the body pale brownish ash-colour; forehead and under parts white; down the middle of the throat and breast black; quills dusky, with hoary margins; tail two inches and a half long; legs black.

This was brought, among others, from an eastern voyage, but from whence uncertain: it differs from the other in the length of the tail, as well as in the chin and throat; the black being there not so broad, nor the white surrounding it so conspicuous; neither has the belly any rufous tinge. I have only seen one specimen, and that in the Museum of the late Sir Ashton Lever.

16.—PENDULINE TITMOUSE.

Parus pendulinus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 568. *Lin.* i. 342. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1014. *Georgi,* 175. *Borowsk,* iii. 178. t. 71. *Decouv. russ.* i. 480. *Encycl. Brit.* Vol. xiii. pl. 377. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 176. *Id. Ed.* ii. 301.
Parus palustris, *Gerin.* iv. t. 378. 1. *Id.* t. 380—bird and nest.
Parus Polonicus, sive pendulinus, *Bris.* iii. 565. t. 29. 2. *Id.* 8vo. i. 467. *Act. Bonon.* ii. 57. t. 7.
Parus Lithuanicus, *Klein,* 86. 10. *Id. Stem.* 17. t. 17. f. 13. a—b.
Mesange de Pologne, Remiz, *Buf.* v. 423. *Pl. enl.* 618. 3. *I. D. Titius Dissert. cum Tab.* 2. *Globiez Remiz.* tab. 2. avis cum nido. *Rzaczynsk. Polon.* i. 294.
Cotton-Vogel, *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* t. 4.
Mountain Titmouse, *Albin,* iii. pl. 57.
Penduline Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 547. *Coxe's Trav.* i. pl. in p. 218. bird and nest. *Wood's Zoogr.* i. p. 493. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 66.

SIZE of the Blue Titmouse, four inches and a half long. Bill ash-colour; fore part of the head whitish; behind it, and the neck, cinereous; upper part of the back, and scapulars, rufous grey; the lower part and rump grey; forehead black, lengthening backwards into a band under the eye; throat, and neck before, very pale ash-colour; the rest of the under parts pale rufous; lesser wing coverts brown, tipped with rufous; the greater blackish, with chestnut edges, and tipped with pale rufous; quills and tail brown, margined with white; legs reddish grey; claws blackish. The female wants the black streak through the eye.

Inhabits chiefly Poland, whence its name in some authors; also Italy, Siberia,* and the intermediate parts; the most curious circumstance of this species is the nest, being of a most singular construction, in shape roundish, not unlike that of the Long-tailed Titmouse, but composed of still finer materials: this bird frequents watery places, and feeds on aquatic insects; the nest is made of the down of the willow and poplar, as also of the thistle; these it entwines with its bill, into a close body, strengthening the fabric outwardly with small fibres, and roots of plants, and lining the whole with some of the loose, soft down abovementioned: this is hung at the extreme end of some weak branch, which projects over the water, and is wholly covered, except a hole left for entrance, which appears on one side, and generally that which faces the water; by this cautious instinct, neither quadruped, nor reptile, will venture to attack it. The eggs are generally four or five, perfectly white, and almost transparent, and the bird said to have two broods in a year, the first in April or May, the second in August.

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* Common in Russia; in greatest plenty at Sundaëf, on the River Yaick, though they are seen along the Wolga,—*Decouv. Russ.* i. 480. *Id.* iii. 363. Some have been observed weaving their nests about the Angara, and the Rivers beyond Lake Baikal.

The nests are seen frequently in the marshes about Bologna, and other places. The peasants thereabouts hold both bird and nest in great estimation, hanging one of the latter near the door of their huts; as to the bird itself, it is accounted almost sacred, and they behold it with that superstitious veneration, which is so commonly the effect of unenlightened minds.

17.—LANGUEDOC TITMOUSE.

Parus Narboniensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 568. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1014. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 177. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 301.
La Penduline, *Buf.* v. 433. *Hist. Prov.* i. 517.
Mesange de Languedoc, *Pl. enl.* 708. 1.
Languedoc Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 549. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 68.

LENGTH four inches. Bill black, the edge of the upper mandible yellow brown; top of the head grey; upper parts of the body rufous grey, beneath the same, but paler; wing coverts blackish, with rufous margins; the second quills like the coverts, but paler at the ends; the greater blackish, with whitish margins; tail black, but the feathers margined with rufous; legs lead-colour.

Inhabits Languedoc; is similar in manners to the Penduline Species, and not inferior in respect to the nest, which is pretty large, in comparison with the size of the bird: the shape is like the egg of an Ostrich, and not much less in size, the longer diameter six inches, the shorter three inches and a half; this is fixed on a forked twig of a poplar, surrounding it with wool; employing the downy part of the poplar flower, and such other materials as are made use of by the former bird. This is also open on one side, but the entrance more surprising, for it constructs a kind of portico over it, projecting almost three quarters of an inch, whereby there is an additional security against accidents from wind, rain, and other inconveniences. It is known about Languedoc, by the name of Wild Canary Bird; thought by some to be the young of the Penduline Titmouse.

18.—ALPINE TITMOUSE.

Parus Alpinus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 569. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1012. *S. G. Gmel. It.* iv. 171. *Pall. N. Nord. Beytr.* iv. 49.
Alpine Titmouse, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 256. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 69.

SIZE and shape of the Long-tailed Titmouse. The bill black, the feathers on the upper parts of the body black, margined with ash-colour; beneath pale rufous, spotted with black; from the base of the bill a white line runs towards the nape; quills and tail black, the latter somewhat forked in shape, the outer feathers marked with a cuneiform spot of white at the tip; hind claw very long.

Inhabits the higher parts of Persia, and lives on insects.

19.—CAPE TITMOUSE.

Parus Capensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 570. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1011.
La Mesange du Cap. de B. Esper. *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 206. t. 115.
Le petit Deuil, *Buf.* v. 445.
Cape Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 552. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 48.

THE bill in this bird is black; irides red; head, neck, back, belly, and wings, cinereous grey; quills black, edged with white; tail black above and white beneath; legs black.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, and constructs a nest like a bottle, with a short neck; it is composed of a kind of cotton, and placed in the thickest shrubs; the neck of it is narrow, and on the outside a sort of additional nest, serving for the lodgment of the male while the female sits, or broods the young within. It is said, that when the female goes out of the nest, the male strikes against the outside with all the force of his wing, by which the edges of the entrance collapse together, so as to prevent the intrusion of any thing to injure the young in her absence.

Thunberg, in his Travels, mentions a bird at the Cape of Good Hope, by the name of Kapock Bird, which " forms its nest (which " is as curious as it is beautiful, and is of the thickness of a coarse " worsted stocking) from the down of the Wild Rosemary Tree ;"* probably he means this Species.

20.—PINC-PINC TITMOUSE.

Le Pinc-pinc, *Levail. Afr.* iii. 127. pl. 131.

SIZE of a Wren. Bill and irides brown; the plumage somewhat resembles that of a Lark, the feathers being dusky brown, darker in the middle; beneath rufous white, dotted with brown; rump and lower belly pale rufous; tail very short, but slightly cuneiform, or rather rounded at the end, and dusky; the feathers light brown outwardly, and the ends white; legs dull yellow. The female is like the male, but the colours less brilliant.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, and makes a singular nest of a roundish shape, having a kind of elevated neck, forming a narrow entrance, so that it has somewhat the appearance of a small nest placed upon a larger; it is irregular outwardly, but better put together within; the inside smooth and strong; it is made of the down of plants,* is sometimes as white as snow, at other times pale brown, according to the sort of down used; it is placed in the middle of a bush, and in general is difficult of access; the eggs are six or eight, spotted with brown; the male and female sit by turns: it has many enemies; among birds, the Titmice and Barbets; also mice, wasps, and ants, and even some reptiles, which devour the eggs or young. The mice, after enlarging the orifice, make use of the nest to store up the provisions, and the snakes to hide themselves. In one of these nests M. Levaillant found an egg of the Didric, or Gilded Cuckow; and in another, that of the Noisy Cuckow; but observes, that he could not account for its introduction, unless before the narrow part was finished; as to the bird described by Sonnerat, if the same, he thinks the nest is too precisely figured, and so far from the male taking his station on the outside, both sexes sit by turns; but probably the two birds may not be the same, as that of Sonnerat had a bill nearly straight, and in the one last described it is a trifle bent; neither does the plumage quite agree in colour. Levaillant ranks it with the Fig-eaters.

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* Eriocephalus.

21.—AMOROUS TITMOUSE.

Parus amorosus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 568. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1015. 30.
La Mesange amoureuse, *Buf.* v. 456.
Amorous Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 546. 15. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 42.

LENGTH five inches and a quarter, weight three drachms. Bill black, the end orange; plumage deep slate-colour, nearly black; on the middle of the wing a longitudinal spot, half yellow, half rufous, formed by the outer margins of some of the middle coverts, which are of these colours.

Inhabits the northern parts of Asia, and has obtained the name from its disposition: when kept in a cage in pairs, nothing can exceed the fondness of one sex for the other, perpetually caressing; by this means alleviating the rigours of confinement, and making even captivity itself supportable.

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* The nest made of the Asclepias,—*Barrow's Trav.* p. 323.

22.—MOUNTAIN TITMOUSE.

La Mesange brune à poitrine noire, *Levail. Afr.* iii. 167. pl. 139. 1.

THIS, says M. Levaillant, is the smallest of the Titmice found about the Cape of Good Hope; size of the Blue Species. Bill black; eyes brown; head, neck, throat, and breast, black, the last continued in a streak down the middle of the belly; at the corner of the mouth begins a white band, passing beneath the eye, and growing there broader, continues as an irregular broad patch, on the ear to the shoulder; forming also a spot at the back part of the head; back and scapulars earthy brown, fringed with white; sides, lower belly, and vent rufous grey; quills brown, tail the same, the exterior feathers white on the outer webs, and all of them white at the ends; legs lead-colour. The female is smaller, but like the male.

Inhabits the rocks, and mountainous parts in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope; has a lisping sort of note, like Gra, gra, at other times not unlike that of others of the Genus. The nest is made of moss, wool, and feathers, very large, and there are from eight to fourteen eggs.

23.—BLACK-BREASTED TITMOUSE.

Parus Afer, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 564. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1010.
Black-breasted Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 539. *D'Entrecast. Voy.* i. 87. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 54.

SIZE of the first Species. Plumage above dusky; sides of the head, and round the eye, white; on each side of the neck a stripe of the same; at the hindhead a spot of white; chin, throat, and breast, black; belly dirty white; quills brown; tail black; the outer web of the exterior feather white; the next to it tipped with white; legs black.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.—Sir J. Banks. Also India.—Lady Impey. M. Levaillant* doubts this bird ever having been brought from the Cape of Good Hope, because he did not find it there; and, although he professes never to have seen it, even suspects its not being a Titmouse at all. D'Entrecasteaux observed it extracting the saccharine juice, which exudes from the glands of the Corolla of the Agave Vivipara, with admirable dexterity.†

24.—BLACK TITMOUSE.

La Mesange noire, *Levail. Afr.* iii. 162. pl. 137. 1. 2.

SIZE of our Great Titmouse. Bill black; irides deep brown; general colour of the plumage deep black, except some traces of white on the wings and tail; the two middle feathers of the latter are wholly black, the others the same, with the outer border, and round the ends white, having most white on the outer ones, which are a trifle the shortest; wing coverts and quills bordered with white, but most on the former, giving the appearance of a white stripe; the greater coverts entirely white, making a sort of black and white chequering; legs lead-colour.

The female is smaller, with the colours less deep, though black; and the under tail coverts white. Young birds have the edges of the feathers rufous; the black on the body greatly inclining to brown, and the under parts to grey; the wing, when closed, reaches to about one-third on the tail.

Inhabits the interior of the Cape of Good Hope; found chiefly on the borders of the River Sondag, Swarte Kop, and Caffre Country;

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* *Afr.* iii. p. 169.

† The shape of the tongue is not known, but from this last account of the manners, it may belong to the Honey-eaters.

but not more eastward, or near the Cape itself. It makes the nest in the holes of trees, composed of fibres of plants, lined with wool, and lays from six to eight white eggs. The note is so like that of our European Species, as to make any one suppose it to be the same bird.

25.—GREY TITMOUSE.

La Mesange grisette, *Levail. Afr.* iii. 164. pl. 138. f. 1.—male. f. 2. Var.

SIZE of the last. Bill and irides black brown; head and neck black; from the nostrils white, increasing in width, and passing under the eye to the ears, where it is broadest, and again lessening, passes on to the breast; the white also bounds the lower part of the neck behind; the back and upper parts blue grey; beneath, the same, but paler; greater wing coverts and second quills dusky, bordered with white; the greater the same, but brown; upper tail coverts black; tail black, even, the outer feather edged with white, the second the same, but more narrow, and the third fringed only at the tip; legs bluish.

The female is smaller, the colours less brilliant; crown and throat black-brown, and the grey above has a rufous tinge. Young birds have the throat mixed brown, and are otherwise inclined to fulvous.

Inhabits the Mimosa woods of Candeboo, and there called Malabartje. It varies in having the wings and tail white.

26.—AZURE TITMOUSE.

Parus cyanus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 563. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1007. *N. C. Petr.* xiv. 588. t. 23. f. 1. *Falck. It.* iii. 407. t. 31. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 172. *Id. Ed.* ii. 295.

Parus Indicus Aldr. *Raii,* 74. 7. *Will.* 177. *Aldr. Av.* ii. 714. t. p. 715. *Gerin.* iv. t. 378. 2.

Parus dorso cæruleo, &c. *N. C. Petr.* xiv. 498. t. 13. f. 1.

Parus cæruleo albus, *Spalowsch. Vog.* i. t. 39.
—— cæruleus major, *Bris.* iii. 548. *Id.* 8vo. i. 463.
—— Sæbyensis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 1008. *Mus. Carls. fasc.* i. t. 25.
La grosse Mesange bleue, *Buf.* v. 455.
Azure Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 538. *Id. Sup.* 189. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 426. C. *Id. Sup.* p. 64. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 39.

SIZE of the Greater Titmouse; length five inches and a half. Bill blackish blue, sides of it dirty white; forehead, crown, cheeks, and all beneath, white, except an irregular, oblong, blue mark, from the breast to the middle of the belly; and a blue stripe from the bill, through the eyes, to the hindhead; beneath this a pale band; back and rump pale blue; upper tail coverts deep blue, tipped with white, blue, and lead-colour; the first forming a band across the wing; quills brown; the inner edge of the primaries white, the outer blue, towards the tip white; secondaries white at the tips; tail blue; the outer edges of the feathers whitish, most so in proportion as they are more outward; the exterior has the outer web wholly white; legs black.

Inhabits the northern parts of Europe;* is found in Sudermania, also in great abundance in the northern woods of Siberia and Russia, and about Synbirsk, in the government of Casan. It is migratory, appearing in winter about the houses in St. Petersburg; twitters like a Sparrow, but with a softer and sweeter note.

27.—KNJAESCIK TITMOUSE.

Parus Knjaescik, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 572. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1012. *Lepech. It.* i. 181.
Knjaescik Titmouse, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 256. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 45.

THIS bird is said to be white, with a livid collar, a stripe of the same through the eyes, and a continued stripe on the under parts of the body.

Inhabits the oak forests of Siberia. M. Temminck joins this with the Azure Titmouse.

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* Aldrovandus says, the East Indies; but his bird had a black spot beneath the eyes, and the crown, as well as the rest of the upper parts, of a pale blue; irides yellow.

28.—NEW-ZEALAND TITMOUSE.

Parus Novæ Zealandiæ, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 571. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1013.
New-Zealand Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 558. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 47.

LENGTH five inches. Bill brown, tip dusky; forehead rufous; body above pale cinereous red, mixed with brown; over the eye a white streak; beneath it, and sides of the head, cinereous; under parts pale rufous grey; quills pale brown; tail like the back; the two middle feathers black, the others marked with a square brown spot about the middle of each; legs dusky.

Met with at Dusky Bay, New-Zealand, called Tòe Tòe.—Sir Joseph Banks.

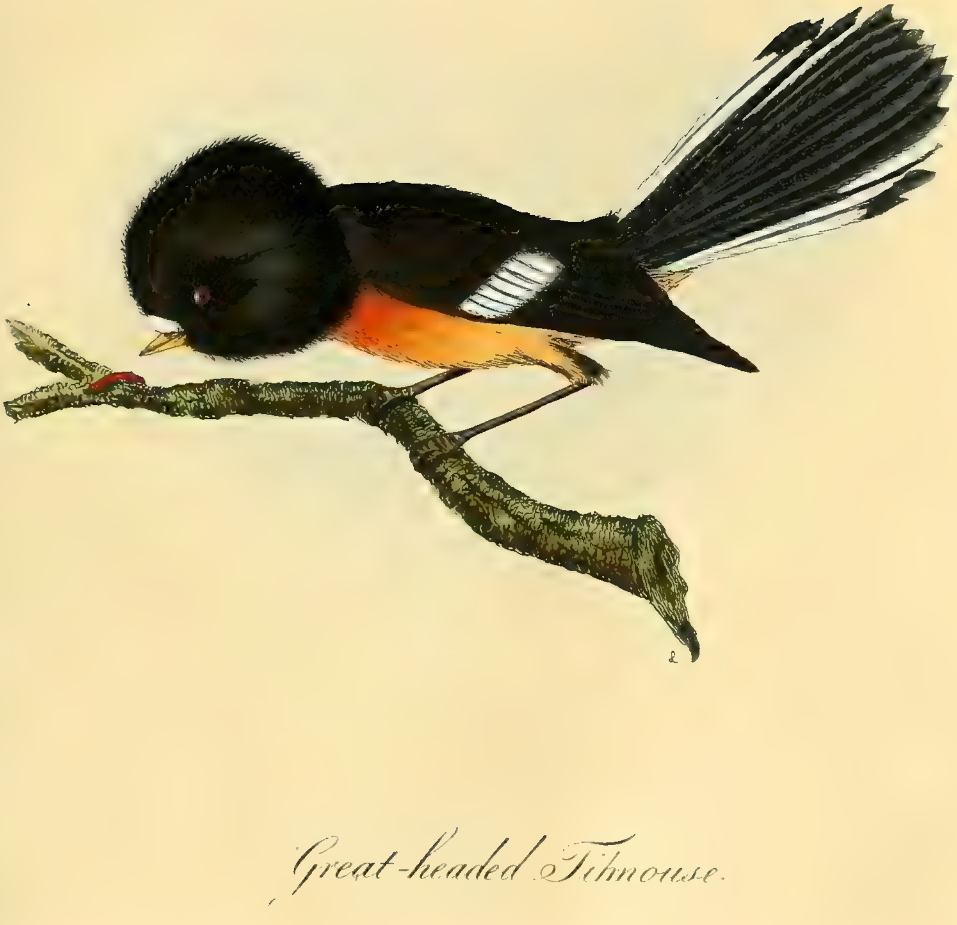
29.—GREAT-HEADED TITMOUSE.—Pl. cx.

Parus macrocephalus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 571. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1013.
Great-headed Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 557. pl. 55. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 51. pl. 5.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill small, pale, with a few weak bristles at the base; head very full of feathers, giving it a disproportionate appearance; head, neck, and back, dusky black; on the forehead, just over the bill, a spot of white; on the wing a white bar; breast orange; the rest of the under parts buff-yellow, mixed with black on the thighs; tail long, rounded at the end, black; the two outer feathers white, with black ends, divided obliquely, the adjoining one white within near the tip; legs dusky brown. The female is pale brown above, beneath yellow; the bill and white spot on the forehead as in the male.

Inhabits Queen Charlotte's Sound, New-Zealand, and there called Mirro-Mirro.—Sir Joseph Banks.

Pl.CX.



Great-headed Titmouse.

A.—Great-headed Titmouse, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 191.

This Variety was met with in Norfolk Island, and differs in having the breast of a beautiful crimson instead of orange.

30.—INDIAN TITMOUSE.

Parus Indicus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 572. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1015. *Mus. Carls.* 2. t. 50.
Indian Titmouse, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 256. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 46.

SIZE of the Greater Species. Bill brown; forehead dusky; the rest of the plumage above cinereous; chin and throat dusky white; breast, belly, and vent, pale ferruginous; wing coverts dusky black, margined with cinereous; quills and tail dusky; the last a trifle forked.—Inhabits India.

A.—Length six inches. Bill black, with a slight notch at the tip, and a few hairs at the base, pointing forwards; plumage on the upper parts bluish ash, or lead-colour; from the nostrils a streak of black passes through the eye, and forms a crescent on the breast; within this the chin and throat are pure white; below the breast, pale rufous; quills dusky black, with pale cinereous edges; tail a trifle forked, the same as the quills, which reach above half way on the former; legs black.

Inhabits New-Holland.—In the collection of Lord Stanley.

31.—CHINESE TITMOUSE.

Parus Sinensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 570. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1012.
Chinese Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 555. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 59.

LENGTH six inches. Bill black, somewhat bent; plumage above pale ferruginous; forehead to the eye white, passing above in a slender streak, ending in a point some way behind; beneath the body white; but the belly, thighs, and vent, have a rufous tinge; quills and tail pale, the latter greatly cuneiform; the two middle feathers three inches in length.

The female is brown above, wings dull rufous; forehead and beneath nearly white; quills and tail dusky; legs in both orange.

Inhabits India.—General Hardwicke. Also among the drawings of the late Captain Broadly, done in China.

32.—RUFOUS-HEADED TITMOUSE.

Le Forestier vert, a tête rousse, *Voy. d'Azara,* iii. No. 115.

LENGTH six inches, extent of wing eight inches and three-quarters. Bill almost straight, compressed on the sides, brown, paler beneath; top of the head to the eyes rufous; sides of it cinereous; back of the neck green, with a rufous tinge; the rest of the upper parts greenish; fore part of the neck, upper wing coverts, the edges of the quills yellow; breast and belly rufous white; under the tail yellow and green, with the base of the feathers white; legs blue. Found in Paraguay.

33.—GILDED TITMOUSE.

Le Forestier doré et noiratre, *Voy. d'Azara,* iii. No. 117.

LENGTH five inches and a half, extent seven. Bill strong, a trifle curved, and somewhat compressed, colour dusky; plumage above dull green; base of the bill, sides of the head, and all the under parts yellow, like that of the yolk of an egg, deeper on the sides; one-third of the outer edge of the wing gold-colour; under wing coverts pearly grey; quills and tail brown, edged with green; legs lead-colour.

Inhabits Paraguay.—Only a single specimen met with.

34.—SCARLET-HEADED TITMOUSE.

Le Forestier à tête ecarlate, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 119.

LENGTH five inches, breadth seven. Bill dusky, bluish beneath; that, and the eye, surrounded with black, the rest of the head deep scarlet; wing coverts black above, white beneath; second coverts and quills dusky, margined with blue; the rest of the plumage slaty grey, paler beneath. Both sexes nearly alike.

Inhabits Paraguay.—It seems to bear much resemblance to the Crimson-crowned Finch; but scarcely can be the same, as it is unusual for one and the same species to inhabit such opposite climes, as Paraguay and Greenland.

35.—HUDSONIAN TITMOUSE.

Parus Hudsonicus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 566. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1013. *Ph. Trans.* lxii. p. 430. *I. Fr. Miller*, t. 21. A.

Parus atricapillus, Black-capped Titmouse, *Amer. Orn.* i. pl. 8. f. 4.

Hudson's Bay Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 557. *Id. Sup.* 190. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 329. *Phil. Trans.* lxii. 408. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 53.

LENGTH five inches and a half; breadth seven; weight half an ounce. Bill black; the head ferruginous brown; beneath the eyes a white streak; throat black; back greenish ash-colour; breast and belly white; sides of the belly ferruginous; wings brown; quills edged with cinereous; tail two inches and a half long, a little rounded at the end, coloured as the quills: rump rufous white; all the feathers of this bird are long and loose, black at the base; legs black; the middle and hind claws twice as long as the rest. Male and female alike.—Inhabits Hudson's Bay, seen among the juniper plains and oak woods the whole year; in winter flying in small flocks, a little way at a time; builds among the junipers in June, making a nest of grass, lined with feathers; the young take wing at the beginning of

July; preys on flies of all kinds, and is fond of musquitoes, feeding its young with them, but in winter subsists on berries and seeds, and sometimes on the insides of juniper and pine buds, which it is said to store up in autumn for that purpose; generally lays five eggs. Called by the natives, Peche-ke-ke-shish; has no note beyond a chirp. The *Amer. Orn.* says, the female lays six white eggs, minutely speckled with red; has two broods in a year, first beginning of June, second the end of July; the whole family keep together during the winter: both sexes nearly alike.

36.—TOUPET TITMOUSE.

Parus bicolor, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 567. *Lin.* i. 544. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1005. *Faun. Groenl.* 125. 85.
Parus Carolinensis cristatus, *Bris.* iii. 561. *Id.* 8vo. i. 466. *Klein,* 86. 12.
—— cristatus, bluish grey Titmouse, *Bartr. Trav.* 290.
La Mesange huppée de la Caroline, *Buf.* v. 451.
Crested Titmouse, *Cates. Car.* i. pl. 57.
Toupet Titmouste, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 544. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 324. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 65.

LENGTH six inches. Bill black; irides dark brown; lore white; just over the bill a black spot; on the head a longish pointed crest; this and the upper parts of the body deep grey, the under reddish white, deeper on the sides; quills and tail edged with rufous grey; the latter nearly even at the end; legs lead-colour.

The female and young male differ, in having the belly and sides nearly white; but over the thighs pale ferruginous cinnamon.

Inhabits Carolina and Virginia, throughout the year; chiefly in the woods; and feeds, like most others of the Genus, on insects; rarely seen near houses. Not uncommon in Georgia, inhabiting the swamps, and oak woods thereabouts, at all times. Said to build the nest in a hollow tree in May, and to lay six white eggs, marked with minute specks; the first brood in the beginning of June, and frequently another about the end of July.

Met with also in Denmark, and in the south of Greenland, where it is called Avingarsak; it flies swiftly, during which, folds up the wings frequently, and utters a weak note.

37.—VIRGINIAN TITMOUSE.

Parus Virginianus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 567. *Lin.* i. 342. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1010. *Bris.* iii. 575. *Id.* 8vo. i. 470.
Sylvia flavopygia, *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 47.
Luscinia uropygio luteo, *Klein,* 74. 8.
La Mesange à croupion jaune, *Buf.* v. 453.
Yellow-Rump, *Cates. Car.* i. pl. 8. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 50.
Virginian Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 546. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 325.

LENGTH five inches. Bill blackish; head and upper parts of the body olive brown, the under grey; rump fine yellow; legs and claws brown. Male and female much alike.

Inhabits Virginia, and feeds on insects; running about the trees in search of them with great facility, like the Woodpecker.

38.—GUIANA TITMOUSE.

Parus Cela, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 568. *Lin.* i. 343. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1015. *Kalm, Voy.* ii. 151.
La Mesange noire, *Buf.* v. 458.
Guiana Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 546. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 50.

BILL white; plumage black, except a yellow spot on the wings, and another at the base of the tail.

Inhabits Guiana.

GENUS LII.—SWALLOW.

* *Three Toes forward, and One backward.*

1 Chimney Swallow
Var. A.
Var. B.
2 Barn
3 Martin
4 Sand Martin
5 Brunette
6 Indian Martin
7 Dusky
8 Ambergris
9 Red-headed
10 Rufous-headed
11 Brown-crowned
Var. A.
12 Dauurian
13 Aoonalashka
14 Crag
15 Linchi
16 Klecho
17 Edible
18 Esculent
19 Wheat
20 Crested
21 Cape
22 Javan
23 Panayan
24 Rufous-fronted
25 Fulvous
26 Blue
27 Otaheite
28 Grey-rumped
29 Coromandel
30 Collared
31 Aculeated
32 Sharp-tailed
33 Siberian
34 Needle-tailed
35 New-Holland
36 Pin-tailed
37 Wire-tailed
38 Dun-rumped
Var. A.
39 Senegal
40 Black
41 St. Domingo
42 White-bellied
43 Quebec
44 Peruvian
45 Pied
46 Ash-bellied
47 Brazilian
48 Supercilious
49 White-winged
Var. A.
50 Purple
51 Chalybeate
52 Severn
53 Rufous-rumped
Var. A.
54 Rufous-necked
55 Rufous-bellied
Var. A.

** *All the four Toes placed forward.*

56 Common Swift
57 Indian
58 White-bellied
59 Chinese
60 White-collared
61 White-backed
62 White-throated
63 White-rumped
64 Nimble
65 Murine

*** *Toes divided, Two before, and Two behind.*

66 Balassian

BIRDS of this Genus have a short bill, small at the point, and a little bending; nostrils open.

Tongue short, broad, and in most species cloven.

Tail in general more or less forked. Wings long.

Legs short; feet furnished with four toes; for the most part placed three before and one behind, the division of the Swifts excepted, in which all the four toes are placed forward; and a single species, in which the toes are divided two before, and two behind.

* *THREE TOES FORWARD, AND ONE BACKWARD.*

1.—CHIMNEY SWALLOW.

Hirundo rustica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 572. *Lin.* i. 343. *Faun. suec.* No. 270. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1015. *Scop.* i. No. 249. *Brun.* No. 289. *Muller,* No. 287. *Kram.* 380. *Georgi,* 175. *Frisch,* t. 18. *Faun. arag.* 90. *Sepp, Vog.* t. p. 31. *Klein,* 82. 2. *Id. Stem.* 15. t. 17. f. 2. a—c. *Id. Ov.* 27. t. 10. f. 2. *Borowsk,* iii. 155. *Schæf. el. Orn.* t. 40. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 265. *Id. Ed.* ii. 427. *Lin. Trans.* xiii. t. 315.

Hirundo domestica, *Gerin.* iv. t. 409. f. 1. *Bris.* ii. 486. *Id.* 8vo. i. 294. *Raii,* 71. A. 1. *Will.* 155. t. 39. *Robert. Ic.* pl. 3.

Hirondelle de Cheminée, *Buf.* vi. 591. pl. 25. 1. *Pl. enl.* 543. 1.

Schwalbe, *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* 62. t. 15. lower fig. *Naturf.* xvii. 109. *Id.* xxv. 20.

Rauch-Schwalbe, *Bechst. Deutsch. Ed.* ii. V. 3. p. 902. *Vog. Kurl.* 84. *Schmid, Vog.* p. 71. t. 58.

Rondine minore, *Zinnan. Uov.* 48. t. 7. f. 35. *Cett. Uc. Sard.* p. 227.

Chimney, or Common Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 561. *Id. Sup.* 192. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 168. pl. 58. *Id. fol.* 96. *Id. Ed.* 1812. p. 543. pl. 65. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 330. *Phil. Trans.* lxi. p. 459. *Id.* liii. p. 101. *Id.* lxv. p. 258. 343. *Albin,* i. pl. 45. *Will. Engl.* 212. pl. 39. *Collins's Birds,* pl. 2. f. 7. 8. *Bewick,* i. pl. p. 252. *Lewin,* iii. pl. 123. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 84. pl. 9. *Walcot,* ii. pl. 251. *Pult. Dors.* p. 13. *Orn. Dict. & Supp. Wood's Zoogr.* i. p. 497. *Graves's Br. Orn. Forst. Observ.*

LENGTH six inches and a half; breadth eleven and three quarters; weight between five and six drachms. Bill black; irides hazel; forehead and chin red, inclining to chestnut; general colour of the plumage above black, with a rich gloss of purplish blue; breast and belly white; the tail much forked, all the feathers, except the two middle ones, marked with an oval white spot on the inner web, near the end; legs very short, and blackish. In the female, the outer feathers of the tail are not so long as in the female.

This is well known throughout England, coming the end of March,* or beginning of April, and departing in September; with us it generally builds in chimneys, within five or six feet of the top, making the nest of mud, mixed with straw, and hair, lining it with feathers, and lays four or five white eggs, speckled with rusty red, and each weighing about thirty grains.* It is known sometimes to make the nest in some outbuilding, and I once saw it placed on the end of a beam, which projected from a barn. It has been observed, that Swallows annually return to the same haunts; two instances of which, among many others, have occurred to our notice; the one in the Museum of Sir Ashton Lever, in which the nest of a Swallow was made on the dead body of an Owl, nailed against a barn; after the young were flown, curiosity prompted the owner to take the owl away, and to substitute in its stead a large Conch Shell; and the following season, the same pair of birds made a nest upon the shell; both of which were exhibited at the Museum. A second instance was at Camerton Hall, near Bath, where a pair of Swallows built their nest on the upper part of the frame of an old picture, over the chimney; coming through a broken pane in the window of the room; and this for three successive years, and no doubt would have continued so to do, if the room had not been put into repair, which prevented their access to it.

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* For the most part the first week in April, but I have seen them as early as the 26th of March.

Much has been said concerning the migration of the Swallow Tribe, and many strained conjectures have been advanced concerning their non-departure from this kingdom; but in respect to their laying themselves up in hollow trees, immersing into ponds, &c. the bare recital, however brief, would take up too much room in this place, yet that a single one does now and then appear out of season, is incontestible; and that a few may remain even through the winter cannot be denied,† this fact having been related to us by persons of veracity, but I cannot say that I ever saw an individual at large beyond the month of November, and which only occurred to me once in Kent.* Experiments have been made of preserving Swallows throughout the winter in confinement, and this was effected by Mr. J. Pearson, of London, and recorded in Mr. Bewick's work;† they were fed with the same food as the Nightingale, that they throve extremely well, sang their song through the winter, and soon after Christmas began to moult, which time they got through without any difficulty, and lived three or four years, regularly moulting every year at the usual time. The whole of this account is well worth reading.

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* *Orn. Dict.*

† "In the latter end of August, 1779, some boys beat down "a Martin's nest, with young. The birds built anew for another brood, which had but "just learned the use of their wings, when their congeners took leave. Several times in the "course of the winter I have seen sometimes one, sometimes two, flying about when the "weather was mild, and the sun shined warm; and after the 25th of March they were con"stantly to be seen on fine days."—*Extract of a Letter from the late Mr. Bolton, near Halifax, Yorkshire, August* 30, 1794.

The Swallow is supposed to take up its winter quarters in Senegal,‡ and parts adjacent, and seems to inhabit occasionally the whole of the Old Continent, being known from Norway to the Cape of Good Hope, on the one hand; and from Kamtschatka to India and Japan on the other; not uncommon in Sumatra. In Sweden are called Barn Swallows,§ where they build within the roofs of houses.

The Swallow first appears at Gibraltar the middle of February, and becomes numerous the first week in March; does not build in chimnies as in the colder climates for a constancy, but chiefly in open staircases, galleries, and cloisters; congregates the end of July, and by the end of August, all that were bred in the district are for the most part gone. During the months of September, and first part of October, myriads of Swallows arrive from the more northern tracts, and migrate daily to the Barbary Shore, but always appear most numerous in a W. or S. W. wind; sometimes alight at this season on the sandy shores of the Isthmus, in vast multitudes, manifestly fatigued; take breath a while, standing all the time with their heads to the wind, and then renew their course, steering always, not immediately south, but inclining towards Cabrita Point, S. W. In the passage over land never fly higher than is just sufficient to clear the face of the country; and over the water, as they cross the Bay, skim the very surface; some few stragglers have now and then been seen in November, December, and January.*

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* I have several times seen a Swallow at large the middle of October, and once November 6, 1786, saw a single Swallow flying backward and forward before my door at Dartford, in Kent, at ten o'clock in the morning, the wind at N. E. and the sun shining quite strong; and Mr. Lambert on the 22d of November, 1782; but at Bath, on November 21, 1791, were seen at least a dozen, flying about, near the Circus, and an anecdote is in print of a Swallow being seen flying at Shaftesbury, on the 22d of January, 1796.—See *Saint James's Chronicle, Jan.* 30, 1796: more such circumstances might be mentioned.

† *Bewick's Birds,* Vol. i. p. 248.—Art. Swallow.

‡ Mr. Adanson says, "they are never seen but after October, in Senegal, along with "the Quails, Wagtails, Kites, and some other Birds of Passage, which go thither every "year, when the cold drives them from the temperate countries of Europe."—*Voy. to Senegal,* p. 121; and again in p. 163, mentions that Swallows took up their residence at night in his hut, which was pretty dark within, perched on the rafters; however, it is doubted by some, whether they were our Swallows.

§ Ledu-Swala. Habitat in domibus intra tectum.—*Faun. suec.*

At the Cape of Good Hope about Rhode-zand, the Swallows in September and October, build their nests, chiefly in the farm houses, the doors of which are seldom shut; though sometimes fix their habitations in the clefts of rocks; they are of clay, worked up with their bills, and carried in small scraps to their habitations, which thus become daily more round, and complete. These birds, which constantly return at this time, migrate every year to other parts, as they do in Europe, without the country people being able to ascertain whither they retire during winter;† are certainly found in Bengal, as I have seen it in drawings from thence.‡

The Swallow is also said to be found in North America, visiting Newfoundland, and other parts, and builds on lofty rocks and precipices, especially such as yield shelter, by overhanging their base; others affect the haunts of mankind, and make the nest in barns, stables, and outhouses; on that account are, as in Sweden, called Barn Swallows, but in these the under side is ferruginous where the European one is white; otherwise in all appearance the same. This is the case, also, with those found beyond the Jenisei, and in all the north east parts of Siberia. The Votiaks, a Finnish Nation, pay great respect to the Swallow, and among other superstitious opinions maintain, that "He who dares to kill a Swallow, "Lapwing, Pigeon, or Wagtail, exposes himself to all sorts of misfortunes in his flock;" they even build nests for the Swallows.*

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* Rev. Mr. White.

† *Thunb. Trav.* i. 157.

‡ See also *View of Hind.* ii. 268. Mem. in the drawings from India, the red seems to be continued farther on the throat than in the European Species.—Hardwicke.—*Cawnpore, January* 1798.

Among General Hardwicke's collection of Indian drawings is a pair—the male marked as usual, the female with a few pale mottlings below the nape; the belly pale ash-colour, which is white in the male. Found at Cawnpore in January.

A.—Hirundo alba, *Bris.* ii. 489. A. *Ind. Orn.* ii. 573.
Hirundo prorsus candida, White Swallow, *Will.* 155. *Id. Engl.* 213. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 563.

This Variety is wholly white, and the circumstance not uncommon. I have seen many, and had others in my own collection; but in one I observed the chin to be reddish, the rest plain white; and M. Beseke mentions one in his possession, ash-colour, with here and there a sooty tinge. Among some Chinese drawings, in possession of the late Dr. Fothergill, one, called Hirundo vulgaris, was wholly white; the bill red, wings long, the tail even, except the two middle feathers, which are longer than the rest. I suspect this not to be truly a Swallow.

B.—L'Hirondelle à Ventre rougeatre, *Voy. d'Azara,* iv. No. 302. 303?

Length six inches and a half, breadth twelve and a half; size of the European Species. Forehead, chin, and throat, much the same as in that bird, but the belly is pale rufous instead of white; upper parts of the body, and wings blue black; quills and tail black, and forked; on the four outer feathers of the latter a white spot on the inner web; in this differing from our Chimney Swallow, as that has a white spot on all but the two middle feathers; though in one we have seen from Georgia, there was a minute spot of white on the fifth feather also.

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* *Russia,* Vol. i. 138.

Inhabits Georgia, but is not common, first seen there the latter end of April, extends also to Paraguay, and no doubt to be met with in the intermediate parts; was observed, a few in number, in December, between 28 and 29 degrees of latitude, also in 27 degrees of latitude in September.

2.—BARN SWALLOW.

Hirundo Americana, *Amer. Orn.* v. p. 34. pl. 38. f. 1. 2.
L'Hirondelle rousse, *Vieill. Am.* i. 60. pl. 30.
Barn Swallow, *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 88.

LENGTH seven inches, extent of wing thirteen. Bill black; irides hazel; plumage above steel blue, with a greenish tinge on the wings and tail; forehead and chin deep chestnut; belly, vent, and under wing coverts light chestnut; across the breast a steel blue band; tail much forked, all but the two middle feathers with an oblong spot of white; legs dusky purple. In the female the belly and vent are rufous white, and the tail is shorter.

Inhabits North America, comes into Philadelphia, and other parts as far north as the River St. Lawrence, the end of March, or beginning of April, and retires the end of August; observed in great numbers in Florida in September and October, passing southwards. These never build in chimnies, but make the nest in barns, and other outhouses, and sometimes as many as twenty or thirty in one barn; the nest in shape an inverted cone, formed of mud and hay, lined with hay and feathers, and fastened by one side to a beam, &c. the eggs as in the European Species; and they have generally two broods in a year. We have separated this from the first species, of which we are inclined to think it only a Variety, and the same in respect to the one last described from Azara.

3.—MARTIN SWALLOW.

Hirundo urbica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 573. *Lin.* i. 344. *Faun. suec.* No. 271. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1017. *Scop.* i. No. 250. *Brun.* No. 290. *Muller,* No. 288. *Frisch,* t. 17. *Kram.* 380. 2. *Georgi,* 175. *Faun. arag.* p. 90. *Sepp, Vog.* t. p. 33. *Klein,* 82. 1. *Id. Stem.* 15. t. 17. f. 3. a—c. *Borowsk.* iii. 154. t. 65. *Gerin.* iv. t. 408. 2. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 266. *Id. Ed.* ii. 428. *Lin. Trans.* xiii. 315.

Hirundo rustica, sive agrestis, *Raii,* 71. A. 2. *Will.* 155. t. 39. *Bris.* ii. p. 490. *Id.* 8vo. i. 295. *Robert, Ic.* pl. 3.

Hirondelle à cul blanc, *Buf.* vi. 614. pl. 25. 2.

Le petit Martinet, *Pl. enl.* 542. 2.

Rondone minore, *Zinnan. Uov.* 48. t. 7. f. 34. *Cett. Uc. Sard.* 231.

Die weisse Hausschwalbe, *Besek. Vog. Kurl.* 84. No. 198.

Haus-schwalbe von anderer Art, *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* t. 28. *Naturf.* xvii. 110. *Bechst. Deutsch.* iii. 915.

Martin, Martlet, or Martinet, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 564. *Id. Sup.* 192. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 169. *Id. fol.* 96. pl. Q. f. 2. *Id. Ed.* 1812. p. 547. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 331. *Ph. Trans.* lxiv. 196. 201. *Collins's Birds,* pl. 10. f. 7. 8. *Will. Engl.* 213. pl. 39. *Albin,* ii. pl. 56. a. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 118. *Bewick,* i. pl. p. 255. *Lewin,* iii. pl. 124. *Walcot,* ii. pl. 252. *Pult. Dors.* p. 13. *Orn. Dict.*

THIS is smaller than the Chimney Swallow; length five inches and a half. Bill black; within the mouth yellow; irides hazel; general colour of the plumage above glossy blue black; the rump, and all beneath, from chin to vent, white; tail forked, but less so than in the Chimney Swallow; the legs covered with white down quite to the claws, which are also white.

This is frequent in England, perhaps more numerous than the Chimney Species, and differs greatly in constructing the nest; building it of mud and straw, under the eaves and cornices of houses, on the outside, leaving a hole for entrance, and lining it with feathers;

sometimes against the sides of high cliffs, near the sea: the eggs are three or four, or at most five, white, without any spots; the young keep in the nest for a long time, till able to fly well, and after that, the old ones feed them on the wing; said to have two broods in a year, and even a third if the others are destroyed, but the number of eggs fewer in each hatch.

This comes into England later than the Chimney Swallow,* and generally departs the beginning of October. It seems to be dispersed all over the Continent of Europe, as high as Drontheim, in Norway, throughout Siberia, and in Kamtschatka, where it builds in high banks; and extends south as far as the Cape of Good Hope at least. Found also in Sumatra; visits Gibraltar about the end of March, departing the end of July, or beginning of August, although it stays in England two months later. Martins do not seem to congregate, before their departure, like the Swallow, and are observed to build in one place yearly; as they also do in numbers, against the perpendicular walls of the North Pavilion of the South Barracks of Gibraltar, very few making the nests in the town itself; though generally breeding in the caverns and clefts of the rocks, and very many in certain large cavities towards the north, where the sun rarely shines upon them.

" The Martin, which in England is supposed to bring good " fortune to the house, under the eaves of which it builds its nest, is " regarded as a bird of ill omen in Ferroe; it never builds here, and " the Islanders dread its appearance, believing that either there will " be a destructive sickness in the country, or that a corpse will soon " be carried from the house over which it happens to fly."† Beseke mentions one shot near him, which was wholly white.

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* Sometimes the difference of twenty days between, never earlier than 17th of April, and often not till the beginning of May.

† *Landt's Description of the Feroe Islands.*

4.—SAND MARTIN SWALLOW.

Hirundo riparia, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 575. *Lin.* i. 344. *Faun. suec.* No. 273. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1019. *Brun.* No. 291. *Mull.* p. 289. *Frisch*, p. 18. *Georgi*, No. 175. *Kram.* 381. 4. *Sepp, Vog.* pl. in p. 35. *Raii*, 71. A. 3. *Will.* 156. t. 39. *Bris.* ii. 506. *Id.* 8vo. i. 299. *Klein*, 83. 3. *Id. Stem.* 16. t. 17. f. 5. a.—c. *Id. Ov.* 27. t. 10. f. 4. *Borowsk.* iii. 156. 4. *Gerin.* iv. t. 408. 1. *Bartr. Trav.* p. 490. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 267. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 429.

Die Uferschwalbe, *Naturf.* xvii. 112. *Bec. Deut.* iii. 922.

L'Hirondelle de Rivage, *Buf.* vi. 632. *Pl. enl.* 543. 2.

Rondine riparia, *Zinnan.* 49. t. 12. f. 35. *Cett. Uc. Sard.* 235.

Sand Martin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 568. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 170. *Id. fol.* 97. pl. Q. f. 1. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. p. 549. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 332. *Albin*, ii. pl. 56. b. *Cates. Car. App.* 37. *Collins's Birds*, pl. 4. f. 5. 6. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 104. pl. 11. *Bewick*, i. pl. in p. 258. *Walcot*, ii. pl. 253. *Pult. Dors.* p. 13. *Orn. Dict.* *Am. Orn.* v. p. 46. pl. 38. f. 4.

LENGTH four inches and three quarters, breadth eleven; weight half an ounce. Bill blackish; irides hazel; plumage above mouse-colour, beneath white; on the breast a bar of mouse-colour; tail a trifle forked, the outer feather being eight lines longer than the two middle ones, and the wings exceed the end of it by five lines; legs blackish, and feathered behind.

Male and female much alike.—This is the smallest of our Species, and frequents the banks of rivers, and sand pits, where it excavates horizontal holes in the sides, at the end of which is the nest; these are frequently two feet or more in depth, but not always in a straight line, for in many instances they are serpentine, owing perhaps to the intermixture of hard nodules in the sand, or earth, through which it is less easy to penetrate, and turning at intervals a little aside to avoid them: sometimes have been known to build in old quarries, and walls, and even in the hollows of trees; the nest is composed of a few dried fibres or straw, mixed with feathers; it is said to breed only once in a year, laying five or six white, transparent eggs; and to produce its young more early than any of its tribe.

The Sand, or Bank Martin, generally makes its appearance here after the Common Swallow, rarely before the 14th or 15th of April, about which time they sometimes appear in numbers, though Mr. White, of Selborne, saw a single one on the 21st of March, 1790, playing round a sand pit; and suspects that this Species is the first seen of any, and the winter quarters of it seem to be not at all known. It is certainly found as far north as Sondmor, also in Siberia, and Kamtschatka, but how far on the European Continent southward uncertain. It is not mentioned by M. Aso, among his Aragonian birds, or in the list of Gibraltar Species; yet there is suspicion of its being a native of India; as drawings of birds, very like it, appear in many collections. That it enters the list of American Species we have no doubt. Said to arrive at New York in June, and builds in the same manner as in Europe, retiring in August, or the beginning of September; it extends also as far as Georgia, as a pair of them was sent from thence by Mr. Abbot, so exactly like ours, as to have no appearance of difference.

5.—BRUNETTE SWALLOW.

Hirondelle de Marais, ou la Brunette, *Levail. Afr.* v. 158. pl. 246. 2.
Marsh Swallow, *Shaw's Zool.* x. 101.

SIZE of our Sand Martin; length four inches and a half. Bill very small; legs dusky; irides hazel; the plumage in general grey brown, inclining to ash-colour on the upper parts; paler beneath; wings dusky, margined with pale rufous; tail short, forked, colour like the quills, and about equal in length. The female differs in being smaller.

This is chiefly found on the borders of rivers and marshes in Africa, and, like the Sand Martin, said to make the nest in holes of banks, without any regular nest; after passing the summer in the southern parts, it departs during the rainy season. This appears too like our Sand Martin, to suppose it otherwise than the same.

6.—INDIAN MARTIN SWALLOW.

LENGTH three inches and three quarters. Bill black; just over the bill, all beneath, and rump, dusky white; the rest of the bird mouse-colour; quills darker, and exceed the tail by full three quarters of an inch; the latter is even at the end, but the outer feathers are a very trifle shorter than the others; legs dusky.

Inhabits India.—General Hardwicke. At first sight it appears to be the Bank Martin, but it is much smaller; the want of the bar across the breast, the tail not being forked, and the wings so much exceeding it in length, prove it to be distinct. One, seemingly the same, in Sir J. Anstruther's drawings, was named Chamgoodari; another, Taal Chuchah.

7.—DUSKY SWALLOW.

LENGTH five inches. Bill and legs brown; the whole plumage dusky black, somewhat like the colour of the Swift, with a gloss of green; tail forked, two inches or more long; the wings very little longer than the tail.

Inhabits Africa.—In the collection of Mr. Bullock.

8.—AMBERGRIS SWALLOW.

Hirundo ambrosiaca, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 575. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1021.
——— riparia Senegalensis, *Bris.* ii. 508. t. 45. 4. *Id.* 8vo. i. 300.
——— marina indigena, *Seba,* i. 102. t. 66. 4. *Klein,* 82. 4.
L'Hirondelle ambrée, *Buf.* vi. 612.
Ambergris Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 568. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 100.

SIZE of a Wren; length five inches and a half. Bill half an inch, blackish; the whole plumage grey brown, deepest on the head and quills; tail very forked; legs brown.

Inhabits Senegal; is said to smell very strong of ambergris.

A.—Hirundo cinerascens, &c. *Ind. Orn.* ii. 575. 9. β.
Ambergris Swallow, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 193.

Length five inches. General colour of the plumage above not unlike that of the Sand Martin; beneath cinereous white; tail long, and greatly forked.

Supposed to inhabit China, and is most likely a Variety, if not different in sex, from the Ambergris Swallow. - Sir Jos. Banks.

9.—RED-HEADED SWALLOW.

Hirundo erythrocephala, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 577. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1024.
Red-headed Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 571. *View of Hindoost.* ii. p. 268. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 128.

THIS is said to be the size of a small Humming Bird. The bill short, flat, dusky; head red; back dusky, the feathers edged with white; under parts of the body white; tail coverts pale brown; tail itself a trifle forked; that and the wings both dusky.

Inhabits India.

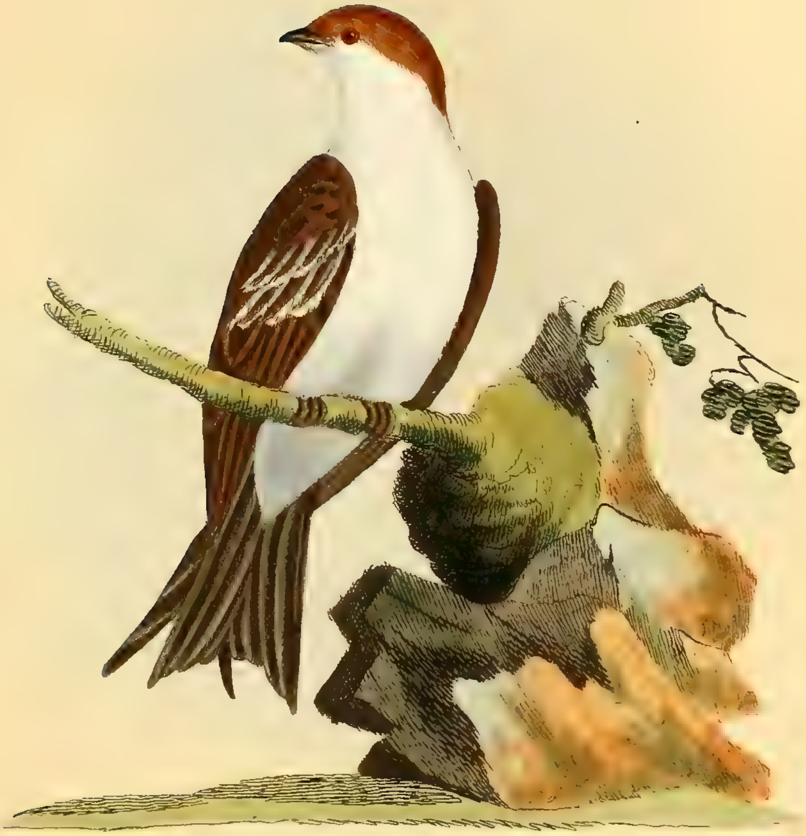
10.—RUFOUS-HEADED SWALLOW.—Pl. cxi.

Hirundo Indica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 577. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1025.
Rufous-headed Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 571. pl. 56. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 127. pl. 14.

LENGTH four inches. Bill dusky brown; the whole top of the head, even with the eyes, rufous, inclining to brown; upper parts brown; quills and tail dusky brown, the last forked; under parts dusky white; the greater wing coverts edged with white; the quills exceed the tail in length; legs dusky.

Inhabits the East Indies; from the drawings of the late Mr. G. Edwards, in my possession. This seems much related to the last, but is clearly a larger bird.

Pl. CXI.



Rufous-headed Swallow

11.—BROWN-COLLARED SWALLOW.

Hirundo torquata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 579. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1022.
Hirondelle brune et blanche à ceinture brune, *Buf.* vi. 680.
Hirondelle brune à Collier du Cap de B. Esp. *Pl. enl.* 723. 1.
Brown-collared Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 577. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 124.

LENGTH six inches. Bill pretty strong; plumage on the upper parts of the body brown, on the under white, except a brown band across the breast; thighs brown; also there is a small spot of white between the bill and eye; tail even at the end.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

A.—A Variety of this, from India, had the bill and legs pale dusky blue; general colour of the plumage above, and to the breast beneath, deep bluish ash; tail even at the end, the wings exceed it in length by about half an inch: the name is Taulchuckah; known among the English by the name of Swallow Swift.

12.—DAUURIAN SWALLOW.

Hirundo Dauurica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 576. *Lin. Mant.* 1771. 528. *Act. Holm.* 1769. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1024.
Hirundo alpestris, *Pall. It.* ii. 709.
Dauurian Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 570. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 96.

LARGER than the House Swallow; length five inches and a half. The bill somewhat broader, and dusky; crown of the head black; sides of head and nape ferruginous, forming a triangular patch; base of the wings, and between them, also the tail coverts, steel black; lower part of the back and rump pale ferruginous; bend of the wing mottled with the same; all beneath from the chin dirty white, with a minute line of black down the shaft of each feather; tail glossy black, very forked; the middle feathers one inch and one-eighth long, the outer one inch and three quarters, and commonly marked with a white spot on the inner web; legs rather large, dusky brown.

The female chiefly differs, in the tail being shorter, and the markings about the head more obscure; wings and tail nearly even.

Inhabits Siberia; builds in high rocks of the Altaic Chain, and beyond the Lake Baikal, though sometimes in deserted edifices in ruins: the nest made of clay, large, hemispherical, with a long narrow canal, like a neck, for entrance.

A.—In the drawings of Sir J. Anstruther is one of these, with no spot on the outer tail feathers; and called Dayabaree. I have also observed the same in the drawings of General Hardwicke.

13.—AOONALASCHKAN SWALLOW.

Hirundo Aoonalaschkensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 577. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1025. *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 64.
Aoonalaschkan Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 571. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 117.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill short, dusky; plumage above dull black, not glossy; beneath, and sides of the head, dusky ash-colour, the last darker; rump dirty white; tail forked, each feather round at the end; legs dusky.—Inhabits Aoonalaschka.

14.—CRAG SWALLOW.

Hirundo montana, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 576. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1020. *Gerin.* iv. 409. 2.
Hirundo rupestris, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 576. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1019. *Scop. Ann.* i. No. 253. *Tem. Man.* p. 430.
Hirondelle grise des rochers, *Buf.* vi. 641. *Faun. arag.* 91.
Rock Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 569.
Crag Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 570. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 102, 103.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill black; plumage above like that of the Sand Martin; quills and tail grey brown, with rufous margins; the latter very little forked, the two middle feathers, and the outmost ones on each side are plain, the four on each side between these, marked on the inner web with a white spot; all the under parts of the body are rufous, but the sides incline to brown; legs covered with grey down, mixed with brown, claws black.

Inhabits the rocks and crags about Savoy; arriving the middle of April, and departing the 15th of August, now and then a few remaining to the 10th of October; is found also in the mountains of Auvergne and Dauphiny.

This is, we believe, the bird called at Gibraltar the Winter Martin; said to be six inches long, and thirteen and a half in breadth, and exceeds the Swallow in bulk and weight; above of an uniform mouse-colour; chin and breast dirty white; belly rusty brown; tail nearly square at the end, not forked, but in a small degree emarginate, or notched in the middle; under coverts nearly as long as the tail, dark brown, tipped with russet; the tail feathers marked as above, but the oval spot is broader and larger than in the Swallow, placed on the inner web, very remote from the end; all the quills remarkably crenated at the extremity, and one or two of them in some birds are whitish; such is the description of Mr. White, from whom I formerly received a specimen. The name given to it seems very appropriate, for, as he observes, these birds at first were taken for Bank Martins, but from their differing so greatly in manners, he was induced to scrutinize into the circumstance, especially as they were never seen in summer. He found that they invariably came about the 18th or 20th of October, (once observed on the 12th) and were in great abundance till the beginning of March; and if the same bird mentioned by Scopoli, by the name of Hirundo Rupestris, which he thinks not unlikely, it certainly inhabits Carniola, in Tyrol, in summer, and breeds there;* and that it makes a nest of clay, in the hollows of rocks. It is possible, also, that they may breed on the inland Mountains of Andalusia and Grenada, in Spain, as they congregate early in autumn, in all parts of the town of Castillar, which is on a precipice, about twenty miles south of Gibraltar; and when their summer habitations become bleak and inhospitable, being covered with snow, they retreat to the warm shores to return in spring; when soft warm rains come on in November, from the south west, they appear numerous in the streets, especially near stalls, where fruit is sold, meeting there plenty of insects: in January few remain in the town, seeking the more sheltered vallies and woods; they have also been seen in abundance at Tetuan; and Mr. White observes, he has known them once to stay to the 25th of March, enabling him to see all the six sorts, known to be on the rock, sporting together at one time.* The name these birds are known by is Vençejos, which is given also to the Common Martin, and it is probable, that this is the kind of which great numbers are brought to Valencia, in Spain, to be sold, for the use of the kitchen, where the country people call them Papilion di Montagna, as mentioned in Willughby;† besides, we are not clear that the Sand Martin frequents this district.

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* M. Aso, in his *Faun. arag.* thinks the same; but we must have doubts, since Scopoli says not a word of any white spot on the tail feathers of this bird.

15.—LINCHI SWALLOW.

Hirundo fuciphaga, *Act. Holm.* xxxiii. p. 151. *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 143.

LENGTH five inches. This is said to differ from the Esculent Swallow, in being nearly an inch shorter, and in having a white abdomen and longer wings, in proportion to the size. Its nest is constructed of mosses and lichens, connected with the same gelatinous substance, which composes the nest of the Esculent Species.

It is known in Java by the name of Linchi.

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* Viz. the Chimney Swallow, the Martin, Crag-Swallow, Senegal, Common Swift, and White-bellied Swallow. I cannot learn that the Sand Martin is ever seen there, as by many supposed, for this is confounded with the Crag Species.

† See *Orn.* p. 156. *Id. Engl. edit.* p. 213.

16.—KLECHO SWALLOW.

Hirundo Klecho, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 143.—Horsfield.

THIS is eight inches and a half long. Plumage greenish black, quills and tail more obscure, lower part of the back grey; under part of the body ash-colour. In young birds the belly is whitish, and the wing coverts are banded with white at their extremities; the feathers covering the back, and the quill feathers are tipped with brownish grey.

Inhabits Java, and there called Samber-galeng.

17.—EDIBLE SWALLOW.

Hirundo esculenta, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 580. *Lin.* i. 343. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1016. *Borowsk.* iii. 156. *Osb. Voy.* ii. 330. *Gerin.* iv. t. 411. 2?

Apus marina, *Rumph. Herb.* vi. 183. t. 75. 4. *Olear. Mus.* xxv. t. 14. f. 5. 6.

Hirundo riparia Cochinsinensis, *Bris.* ii. 510. t. 46. 2. A.—bird and nest. *Id.* 8vo. i. 300. *Kæmph. Amœn.* 833.

Hirundo Sinensis nido eduli, *Raii,* 72. 6. *Will.* 157. *Klein,* 84. 7.

Hirundo maritima, *Phil. Trans.* xxiii. p. 1396. 36.

La Salangane, *Buf.* vi. 682. *Voy. de Siam.* i. p. 278. 279.

Esculent Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 578. *Will. Engl.* 215. *Forrest. Voy.* 28.

THIS is said to be less than a Wren; length two inches and a half. Bill black; irides yellow; upper parts of the body brown, the under whitish; tail forked, each feather tipped with white; legs brown; the wings reach about one-third on the tail.

The above description is that of Brisson, who was indebted to M. Poivre, who furnished him with a drawing of the bird and nest; probably however, of too small a size, for the reasons which will be hereafter given. The history of the nest is curious, being composed of such materials as not only to be edible, but accounted one of the greatest dainties of the Asiatic Epicures: it weighs about half an ounce, and in shape like half a lemon, or rather a small saucer, with one side flattened, where it adheres to the rock, in texture not unlike isinglass, or rather fine gum tragacanth, and the several layers of the component matter very apparent, arising from repeated application of a soft slimy substance, in much the same manner as the Martins form theirs from mud. Authors differ much as to the materials from which it is formed; some suppose it to be that of the sea worms of the mollusca class,* others of the sea qualm, a kind of cuttle fish.† It has also been supposed that they rob other birds of their eggs, and after breaking the shells, apply the white of them for the purpose. The best nests, which are free from dirt, are dissolved in broths and soups by way of thickening them, and are said to afford an exquisite flavour;‡ of the black, or dirty ones, they make glue.§

These nests are found in vast numbers in certain caverns in various Islands in the Soolo Archipelago,‖ situated between longitude 117. and 120. latitude 5. and 7. particularly in three small Isles, or rather rocks; in the caverns of which the nests are fixed to the sides in astonishing numbers. They are also found in amazing quantities on a small Island called Toc, in the Straits of Sunda, the caverns of which are lined with with the nests, but no where in greater abundance than about Croee, near the south end of Sumatra, four miles up a river of that name; but they are not peculiar to the above places, being common from Java to Cochin China, on the north; and from the point of Sumatra west, to New Guinea east, where the sea is said to be covered with a viscous substance like half melted glue, which the bird is supposed to take up from the surface with its bill during flight, or pick it from the rocks when left there by the waves.

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* Osbeck. † *Kæmpf. Jap.* p. 137. or a gelatinous sea plant called Agal Agal; but if the materials of which it is composed belong to the Mollusca tribe, it may probably be a Swalloo, or Sea Slug, found in those parts, and is a Species of Actinia. This is found in plenty on the sandy bottom, in the neighbourhood of the Coral Rocks, each weighing about half a pound, and the capture of it maintains many fishermen, and their families. On being taken it is dried in the smoke, and the best sort sold to the Chinese at 40 dollars the pecul, who use it in their savoury dishes as a dainty.

‡ As to the nests, they are soaked in water to soften, and then pulled into pieces, and after being mixed with Ginseng, they are put into the body of a Fowl, and the whole stewed in a pot, with a sufficient quantity of water, and left on the coals all night; and in the morning it is fit to be eaten.—*Voy. de Siam*, i. 279.

§ *Marsden's Sumatra*, 141. Said to be found in abundance in the Javanese Mountains, and an article of commerce in China.—*Thunb. Trav.* ii. 287. ‖ Forrest.

So far we have given the accounts furnished to us by various authors, in which there appears nothing unsatisfactory or contradictory to our supposition, that the bird in question may make the above mentioned sea slugs their principal food, however directly or not it may contribute to form the nest; much light, however, has been thrown on this matter by the researches of Sir E. Home,* who has investigated the structure of the stomach of a bird of this kind, said to fabricate edible nests; and producing a conviction, that the materials for forming the said nests are produced from the glands of the stomach of the bird itself, which are of a peculiar structure, and totally different from those of the Common Swallow, or others of that Genus; and by no means merely carried in the mouth of the bird, to be deposited against the sides of the place to which the nest is fixed, as in the case in respect to the mud from which the nest of the European Martin is constructed.

The best nests, or those of a pure white, and free from mixture, sell in China from 1000 to 1500 dollars the pickle;† the black or dirty ones for only 20 dollars. These last arise from age, or being mixed with dirt or feathers, and the gatherers beat down all the black ones they can get at, in hopes, that from the necessity of the birds making fresh nests, they may meet with more valuable ones at the next gathering. The Dutch are said to export from Batavia alone 1000 pickles every year,* which are brought from the Islands of Cochin-China, and those lying eastward.

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* *Philos. Trans.* Vol. for 1817, p. 335. pl. xvi. But his bird can scarcely be the same with either of the two here described; as it is said to be twice as large as our Swallow; therefore must differ materially from any, which have come under our observation, and unfortunately the description of the plumage of the bird is omitted. In size it seems to be nearest to the Klecho.

† Pickle, or Pekul, is about 125 pounds, or as Dampier says, 300 picles are equal to 396 pounds English weight.—See *Voy.* ii. 132.

It is much to be wondered that among other luxuries imported here from the East, the use of these nests should not have found their way to our tables; as yet being so scarce in England, as to be kept as rarities in the cabinets of collectors.

18.—ESCULENT SWALLOW.—Pl. cxii.

Hirundo esculenta, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 580. Var. *Olear. Mus.* t. 14. f. 2. & 6.—the nest. *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 142.
Hirundo nido eduli, *Bont. Ind. Or.* p. 66.
Chinesische Felsen Schwalbe, *De Vries*, S. 279.
Small grey Swallow, with a dirty white belly, *Emb. to China*, i. 288. *Id.* ii. p. 5.
Esculent Swallow, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 257. *Pl.* 135.—bird and nest. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 18. pl. 13.

SIZE of the Sand Martin; length four inches and a half, breadth eleven inches. Bill small, and black; gape wide; general colour of the plumage above dusky black, and glossy; beneath, from chin to vent, pale ash-colour; wings long, measuring from the joint of the shoulder to the end of the quills four inches and a half, and when closed, they exceed the end of the tail by an inch at least; the tail is rather forked, all the feathers rounded at the ends, and the whole of a plain dusky black; the three outer feathers on each side are one inch and three quarters long, but the three interior ones shorten by degrees as they approach inward, the two middle being no more than one inch and a quarter; legs dusky, and bare of feathers.

We are inclined to think, with Sir George Staunton, that more than one Species is concerned in making the much-esteemed nests; but in case it be not so, the bird formerly supposed to be the fabricator of those in question, must be totally distinct from the one here

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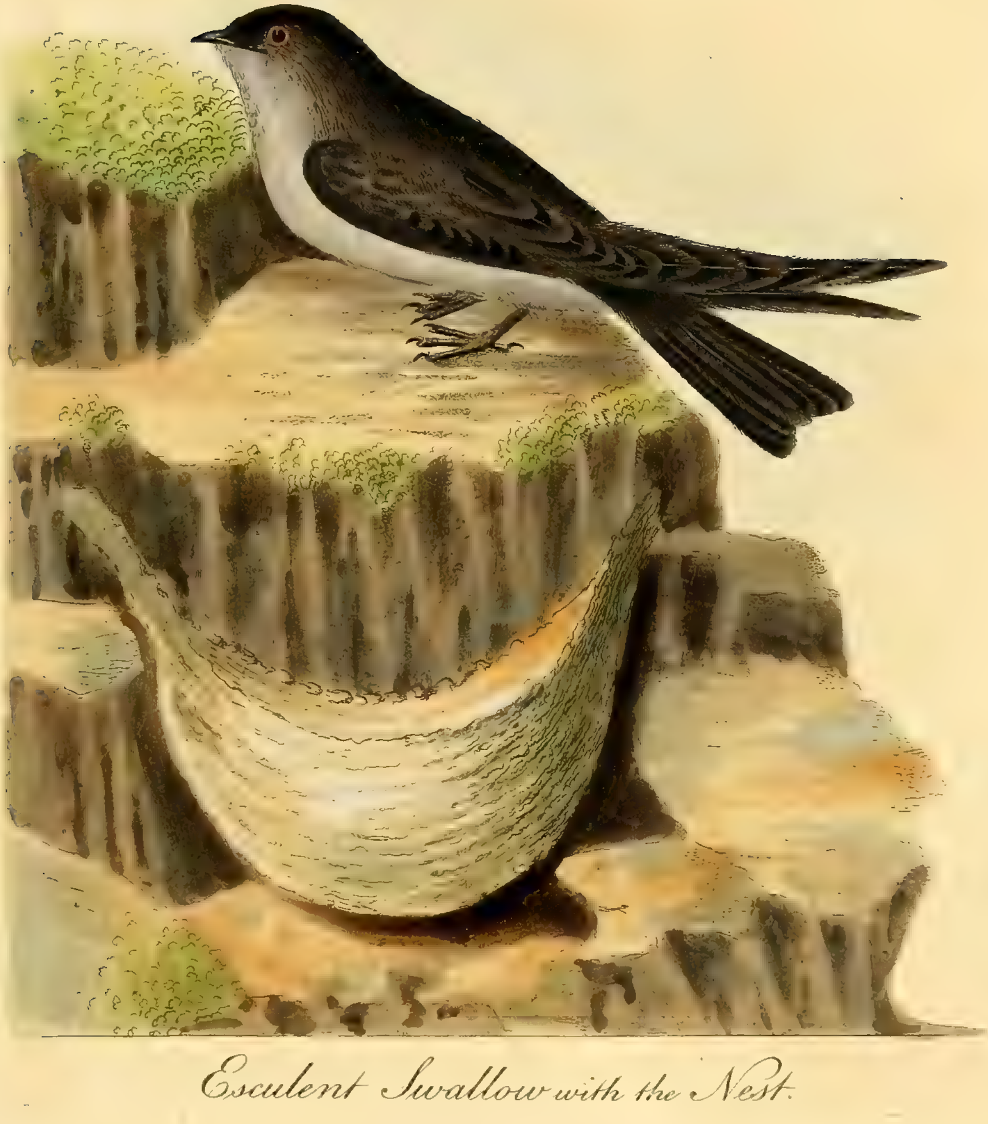
* Osbeck.



Esculent Swallow with the Nest.

described, as that is represented smaller than a Wren, with a white belly, and white spots at the end of the tail,* but no such marks are to be found in the present Species; and we may hereafter find, that even more than the two species above hinted may be concerned. Willughby, Ray, Klein, and some others, call their bird particoloured, the meaning of which does not seem quite clear. De Vries specifically says, it is as large as a Swallow, and black; and Sir George Staunton, in his short description, Small Grey Swallows, with bellies of a dirty white; but he observes, they were so small, and flew so quick, that they escaped the shot fired at them. The way to reconcile these differences must be left to future observers. The specimen from which the figure is taken, was presented to me by Sir Joseph Banks, having been sent to him from Sumatra.

I have also been able to give the figure of the nest, having been not only furnished with an accurate drawing of one, but also the nest itself, from Mr. Hay, jun. Portsea.

I find, among the collection of drawings of Mr. Dent, a Swallow of this kind, with the nest; the bird about three inches and a half in length, colour above greenish black, with here and there a whitish mixture; and between the bill and eye a spot of white; beneath inclining to blue, with a mixture of white on the breast, and a considerable portion of white on the beginning of the belly; tail greenish black, but does not appear forked; the wings exceed it in length; bill a little bent, dusky; legs pale yellow, claws black. The nest seems fabricated as usual, but the eggs not of half the size; they are white, and not larger than those of the Long-tailed Titmouse.

Dr. Horsfield observes, that those found in Java are uniformly of a blackish colour, without a white extremity to the rectrices, and called by the Javanese, Lawet.

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* Described by M. Poivre, and taken up by Brisson and Linnæus, and afterwards by Buffon. See also *Gerin. Orn.* Vol. iv. t. 411. f. 2. In all these figures the ends of the wings reach but little farther than the rump, or not more than one-third on the tail.

In *Lin. Trans.* xiii. 315, Sir T. Raffles mentions the H. esculenta, but without any description, merely saying, "Here are many "caves in various parts of Sumatra, to which these birds resort, but "from want of care and management they are not productive; called "Layang Layang." We are sorry not to be able to acertain, whether the several descriptions above may belong to a single species, in various states of plumage, or whether the nests above mentioned, are constructed by one or more species of the Swallow.

19.—WHEAT SWALLOW.

Hirundo Borbonica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 580. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1017.
L'Hirondelle des blés, *Buf.* vi. 694.
Wheat Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 581. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 116.

SIZE of the Swift. Bill black; the plumage above blackish brown, beneath grey, marked with longitudinal spots; tail even at the end; legs black.

Inhabits the Isle of France; frequenting places sown with wheat, and glades of woods; affecting elevated situations, and frequently seen perched on trees and stones; follow herds of cattle to partake of the flies which surround them, and not unfrequently seen in the wake of ships in great numbers in the road, near the Isle, no doubt for the same purpose: frequently observed in the evening about the clefts in the mountains, where it is said to pass the night; the nest made of straw and feathers; the eggs two in number, grey, dotted with brown.

Inhabits the Isle of France, called Wheat Swallow.

A.—Hirondelle de Bourbon, *Pl. enl.* 544. 2. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 581.

This differs in having the top of the head, wings, and tail, blackish brown; the three outer tail feathers tipped with dirty white, and bordered with greenish brown; the rest of the upper parts of this last colour; the under parts grey, longitudinally dashed with brown.—Inhabits the Isle of Bourbon.

20.—CRESTED SWALLOW.

L'Hirondelle huppée, *Levail. Afr.* v. 159. pl. 247. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 94.

LENGTH seven inches and a half. Bill and legs lead-colour; irides brown; plumage in general above light silvery grey, deeper on the wings and tail; beneath the same, but considerably lighter, and tending to whitish; breast, sides, and lower belly, and under tail coverts greyish white; but the chief character is a crest on the head, composed of six narrow feathers, springing from the middle of the crown, and erected in manner of a Crested Lark: the tail is considerably forked, the outer feather three inches and a half in length, the inner about two inches and a quarter; wings long, and reach to within very little of the end of the tail.

The female differs in having the tail feathers a little shorter.

This bird M. Levaillant mentions as a bird of passage, in the parts where he found it, viz. in the Namaqua Country.

21.—CAPE SWALLOW.

Hirundo Capensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 574. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1019. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 685.
L'Hirondelle rousseline, *Levail. Afr.* v. 152. pl. 245. 1.—male.
——— à Capuchon roux, *Buf.* vi. 608. *Pl. enl.* 723. 2.—female.
Cape Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 566. 6. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 92. pl. 10.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill black: in the male the top of the head is black; hind part, lower part of the back, and rump, bright rufous; middle of the back and tail glossy blue black, as in our Chimney Swallow; beneath light rufous, rather darker towards the vent, where the shafts of the feathers are blackish; tail very forked, the outer feather exceeding the middle ones by more than one inch and a quarter, and all but the two middle ones marked with a white spot on the inner web; legs dusky.

The female has the whole top of the head, including the eyes, and the nape behind deep rufous, with a mixture of black; the rest of the neck, back, and wing coverts, blue black; rump rufous, bordered below with white; quills brown, edged with lighter brown; throat brown, mixed with white, the rest of the under parts yellowish white, with perpendicular blackish streaks: tail as in the male.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, passing the summer there, as also Africa throughout; is a familiar bird, entering houses, especially those of the Colonists of the interior, who are content with the dirt it occasions, supposing its presence of good omen.

The nest is made on a beam, next the cieling, with mud, as ours in Europe, but differing in shape, being like a hollow bowl with a long neck, through which the female passes to the inner part, which is lined with thick down, or other tender substance; the eggs six, white, dotted with brown; the hen sits sixteen or eighteen days.

One of the above, in the collection of Mr. Salt, had the streaks beneath broad, not mere lines as in the *Pl. enlum.*. Shot at Chelicut, in Abyssinia.

22.—JAVAN SWALLOW.

Hirundo Javanica, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* lviii. *Mus. Carls.* iv. t. 100.
Javan Sparrow, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 259. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 101.

SOMEWHAT less than the Chimney Swallow. Bill flat, pointed, black; nostrils oval; gape wide; tongue bifid; body above bluish black, glossy; forehead, throat, and fore part of the neck, ferruginous; breast, belly, rump, and under part of the wing, pale ash-colour; quills black; tail even at the end, the two middle feathers plain black, the others the same, marked with a white spot on each feather; the wings longer than the tail; legs black.

Inhabits Java, and makes a nest in the earth.

23.—PANAYAN SWALLOW.

Hirundo Payana, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 574. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1018.
Hirondelle à Gorge couleur de Rouille, *Buf.* vi. 607.
——— d'Antigue, *Son. Voy.* 118. pl. 76.
Panayan Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 565. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 95.

SIZE of the Sand Martin. Bill black; on the forehead a rusty yellow spot; throat the same, bordered with a narrow black collar; head, neck, and back, velvet black; lesser wing coverts changeable violet black, the greater ones and quills deep black; tail the same, and forked; wings, and tail, even in length; all the under parts of the body from the throat white; legs black.

Inhabits Antigue, in the Island of Panay, one of the Philippines.

24.—RUFOUS-FRONTED SWALLOW.

Hirondelle à front roux, *Levail. Afr.* v. 154. pl. 245. f. 2.

SIZE of the Cape Species. General colour of the plumage black, with a gloss of blue, except from the breast to the vent, which is white; on the forehead, just over the bill, a rufous spot; bill and legs black; irides brown; tail very forked, as in the Cape Swallow.

M. Levaillant found this about the Cape of Good Hope, in the rainy season, but never at the time of incubation; and is inclined to think that it builds elsewhere, most likely near the Equinoctial Line; when they arrive at the Cape, they have their young with them—a proof of their having bred elsewhere; and he thinks it not impossible, that M. Adanson had taken them for our Chimney Swallows: some of this kind were also met with, having a rufous vent.

25.—FULVOUS SWALLOW.

L'Hirondelle fauve, *Levail. Afr.* v. 156. pl. 246. 1.—male.

LENGTH five inches and half. Bill, legs, and irides, brown; plumage above rufous brown, tinged with grey in some lights; throat and breast light fulvous, or Isabella colour; belly, thighs, and vent, pale grey; tail scarcely an inch and a half long, rounded at the end, rufous brown; the two middle and the outer feather plain, the others marked with an oval spot of white on the inner webs; wings long, and reach beyond the end of the tail. The female chiefly differs in being smaller.

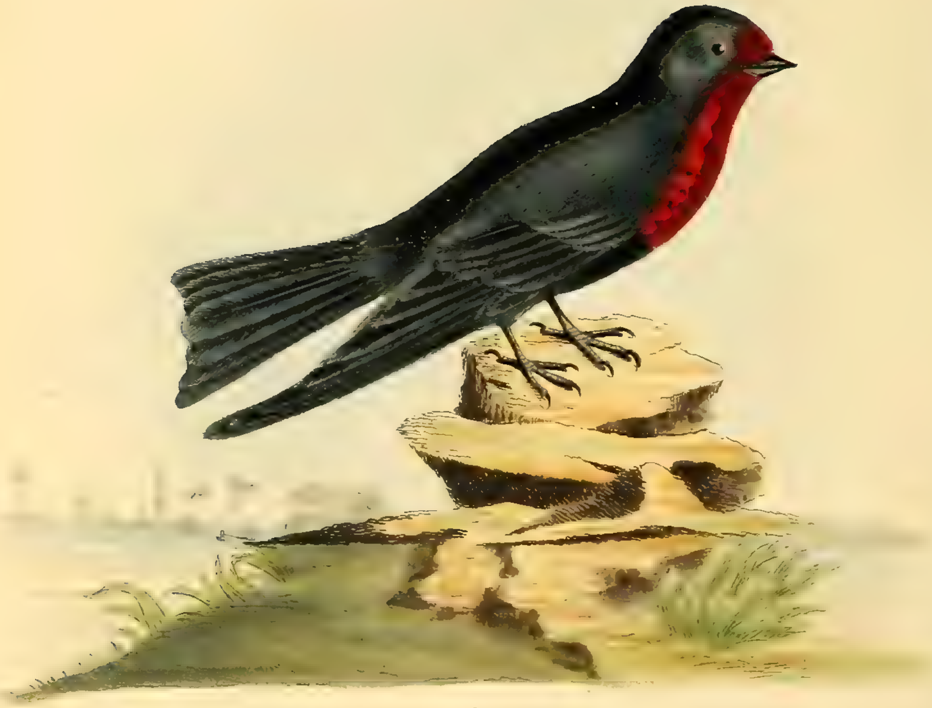
Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope; generally seen near habitations; and makes the nest of mud, under the eaves of the houses, in form of a cup; and lays five or six white eggs, dotted with brown. M. Levaillant thinks this bird to be most like the Hir. brune à Collier, *Pl. enlum.* 723.—our Brown-collared, but is not certain if the same, as the figure is a very bad one. M. Temminck rather thinks it to be a Crag Swallow in immature plumage.

26.—BLUE SWALLOW.

LENGTH five inches and a quarter. Bill blue; plumage in general above fine deep blue; chin white; breast and belly rufous red; vent white; quills and tail black.

Inhabits New-Holland.—Mr. Lambert.

Pl. CXII.*



Otaheite Swallow.

27.—OTAHEITE SWALLOW.—Pl. cxii.*

Hirundo Tahitica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 573. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1016.
Otaheite Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 563. pl. in frontispiece. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 125.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill black; irides brown; plumage brown black, glossed with blue; from chin to breast fulvous purple; the rest of the parts beneath sooty brown, paler at the vent; tail a trifle forked, length two inches and a quarter, black; beneath paler; legs black.

Inhabits the mountainous parts of Otaheite. In some specimens the purple advances far on the breast, as in the representation of it.

28.—GREY-RUMPED SWALLOW.

Hirundo Francica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 580. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1017.
Le petite Hirondelle noire à Croupion gris, *Buf.* vi. 696.
Grey-rumped Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 582. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 115.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Plumage above the colour of our Swift; beneath the same, but paler, inclined to grey; rump, and under parts of the body, whitish or grey.

Inhabits the Isle of France, but not numerous, chiefly found near fresh water; flies swift, rarely perches, supposed to rest in the woods at night, being seen about the skirts of them in the evening; generally very lean, and not good food. One brought from India by M. Sonnerat, had the under parts streaked like the Wheat Swallow; and the wings exceeded the tail by more than one inch and a half.

In a drawing from India is one nearly the same, but the tail a trifle longer, and the wings do not exceed it by more than half an inch; the total length five inches; breadth twelve: in this the legs are red.

Inhabits Persia, and named Aubaubeel.

29.—COROMANDEL SWALLOW.

LENGTH four inches and a half; breadth thirteen. Bill small, dusky; chin pale grey, dotted with dusky specks; rump white; tail short, with a white spot near the tip; legs dusky red.

Inhabits the Coast of Coromandel; called in drawings from India Anabul, by which name I have seen more than one other, and may therefore suppose it to be a general one.

30.—COLLARED SWALLOW.

Hirundo collaris, *Maxim. Trav.* i. 63.

SIZE of the Swift. Plumage brownish black, every where tinged with green; round the neck a whitish ring; the tail feathers with thorny shafts, the points of which project a line; the heel is not feathered; toes very strong, pressed together, and furnished with sharp, crooked nails, well adapted for clinging to the rocks.

Found near Rio de Janeiro, very common. We have also seen a specimen of this brought from Jamaica, in the collection of Mr. Leadbeater.

31.—ACULEATED SWALLOW.

Hirundo Pelasgia, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 581. *Lin.* i. 345. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1023. *Bartr. Trav.* 290. *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 63. pl. 33.
Hirundo cauda vel sexties divisa, *Klein*, 84. 6.
Hirundo Carolinensis, *Bris.* ii. 501. *Id.* 8vo. i. 298.
Hirondelle de la Caroline, *Buf.* vi. 700.
American Swallow, *Cat, App.* p. 1.
Chimney Swallow, *Amer. Orn.* v. p. 48. pl. 39. f. 1.
Aculeated Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 583. *Id. Sup.* ii. 258. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 335. pl. 18. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 128.

LESS than the Chimney Swallow; the length four inches and a quarter. Bill brown; plumage above brown, beneath the same, but paler; throat whitish; all the tail feathers terminated by a bare-pointed shaft.

One of these, received from Mr. Abbot, of Savannah, in Georgia, had a brown plumage, inclining to mouse-colour; and between the gape and the eye a large oval spot of black: the bird was five inches long, and twelve and a quarter in extent of wing, which, when closed, reached beyond the end of the tail, which was not forked, but merely hollowed out at the end.—A second of these was without the black spot between the bill and eye.

Inhabits Carolina and Virginia, in the summer; builds in chimnies, forming a curious nest with bits of small sticks, cemented with peach tree gum, or that of liquid amber; it is open at top, and forms about the third part of a circle; lays four or five eggs in June, and quits the country in August; often sticks close to the chimney wall by the feet, and supports itself, by applying the sharp tail to the sides; and during the day makes a thundering noise, by flying up and down the funnel; the nest is smaller than that of our Chimney Species, but sometimes packed in such numbers as to stop up the openings for smoke; the egg is smaller than our European one, white, spotted and streaked with black, and grey brown towards the greater end. Mr. Bartram observed vast flights not only of this, but the Bank Martin, pass about the middle of March northward, from Carolina and Florida, towards Pennsylvania, where they breed, and likewise in September and October on their return southward. It is probable, that before those parts were inhabited they built in rocks, and hollows of trees.

A.—L'Hirondelle brune acutipenne de la Louisiane, *Buf.* v. 699.
Le petit Martinet, *Voy. d'Azara,* iv. No. 307.
L'Hirondelle à queue pointue de la Louisiane, *Pl. enl.* 726. 2.
Aculeated Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 583. 32. A. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 433. Var.

Size of the other. Plumage in general brown; throat and neck before dirty white, spotted with greenish brown; tail short, pointed at the tip as in the former, but the wings are longer, and exceed it in length by one inch and three quarters.

Inhabits Louisiana, and other warmer parts of America, and not uncommon in Paraguay. M. Azara gives a curious account of its manners; as it flies exceedingly swift, he was not able to obtain a specimen by means of his gun, and therefore made a person watch their motions in the woods, who found their nightly retreat to be in a large hollow tree, into which sixty-two were counted going, by means of two entrances; he stopped these up, and obtained forty of them, the rest escaped. It should seem from this, that as the sixty-two were made up of at least seven or eight parent birds, it is a species that lives in society. M. Azara says, that both sexes are externally alike; the length four inches and a half, breadth eleven; the wings, when at rest, reaching the end of the tail; the plumage dusky, deepest on the head, and mixed with red brown on the under coverts of the tail, with a little white on the under jaw; irides black; legs violet.

B.—Hirondelle acutipenne de Cayenne, *Buf.* vi. 70. *Pl. enl.* 726. 1. *Ind. Orn.* ii. 581. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 584. B.

Length four inches and a half. Plumage above bluish brown; rump grey; throat and neck before rufous grey; tail longer, and the ends pointed, as in the others.

Inhabits Cayenne and Guiana, seldom near inhabited places; nor is it known whether it would build in Chimnies, being none in those parts; it must therefore place the nest against some rugged precipice, steep rock, or hollow of a tree, but would probably court the acquaintance with the human race, and become inmate of the same mansion, should an opportunity offer.

32.—SHARP-TAILED SWALLOW.

Hirundo acuta, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 581, *Gm. Lin.* i. 1023.
——— Martinicana, *Bris.* ii. 499. t. 45. 2. *Id.* 8vo. i. 297.
Hirondelle noire acutipenne de la Martinique, *Buf.* vi. 702. *Pl. enl.* 544. 1.
Sharp-tailed Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 584. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 131. pl. 15.

SIZE of a Wren; length three inches and eight lines. Bill and legs brown; plumage above black; throat brownish grey; the rest of the under parts dull brown; the ends of the tail feathers pointed, as in the other species. Some birds are reddish brown beneath, but whether such differ in sex, is unknown.

Inhabits Martinico, and is one of the smallest of the Genus.

33.—SIBERIAN SWALLOW.

SIZE not mentioned; general colour of the plumage black; chin and throat ash-colour, under tail coverts marked with yellowish spots; tail feathers running to a point, like a needle, at the ends.

Inhabits Siberia.—Steller observed this about Irkutsch, breeding in the steep rocks, but never was able to procure a specimen; and therefore could not affirm it to be a distinct species.

34.—NEEDLE-TAILED SWALLOW.

Hirundo caudacuta, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. lvii.
Needle-tailed Swallow, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 259. 3. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 132.

THIS is nearly twice the size of the Aculeated Species. Bill broad and flat; plumage in general dusky, glossed with green on the wings and tail; inner wing coverts mixed with white; forehead white;

throat nearly so, being very pale; the tail feathers continued at the ends into projecting points, as sharp as needles; legs dusky, claws strong.

Inhabits New South Wales; most plentiful in February, and among other insects, observed to feed on a large kind of Locust, which is at that season very common, on which it darts with the rapidity of lightning, and seems to be its most favourite food; the legs and claws appear to be stronger than in any of the Genus.

35.—NEW-HOLLAND SWALLOW.

Hirundo pacifica, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* lviii.
New-Holland Swallow, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 259. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 132.

SIZE of the last. Plumage in general dusky brown, without any green tinge; throat and rump bluish white; the tail feathers run to a point, but have not the needle-shaped processes at the tips.

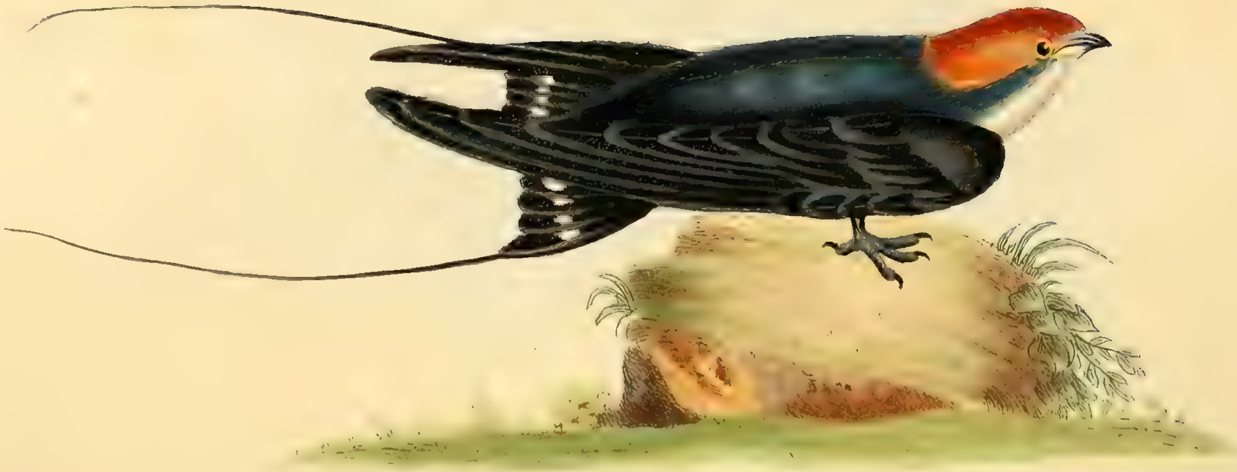
This is found with the last, of which it is reputed to be the female; but this may be doubted, as in the American Species both sexes are alike in their tails.

36.—PIN-TAILED SWALLOW.

SIZE of the others. Back cinereous brown, under parts the same but paler; sides under the wings, the vent, and under tail coverts white; the wings exceed the tail in length by three inches, the latter furnished with needle-shaped points as the others; the first quill is three quarters of an inch shorter than the second; legs stout, toes placed three forward and one behind.

Inhabits New-Holland. One very similar is in the British Museum, but appears a somewhat larger bird.

Pl. CXIII.



Wire-tailed Swallow.

37.—WIRE-TAILED SWALLOW.—Pl. cxiii.

SIZE of our Chimney Species. Bill black, base of the under mandible pale; top of the head to the eyes, nape, and beginning of the neck behind, rufous; from the gape a bluish black streak passes beneath the eye, and growing broader, unites with the lower part of the neck behind, which, as also the back and rump, are of the same colour; all the under parts are white; wings and tail black; the feathers of the latter nearly even at the end, but the shaft of the exterior one on each side is continued for three times the length of the others, and perfectly filiform, at least so slightly webbed as not to be perceivable; on all but the two middle feathers a white spot, as in our Chimney Swallow; legs black.

Inhabits India.—From the drawings of Sir J. Anstruther. Mr. Pennant also mentions it in his *View of Hindoostan,** and that he received a specimen from Bengal, in which the wire-like elongation from the tail was at least five inches and a half.

38.—DUN-RUMPED SWALLOW.

LENGTH five inches. Bill black; on the forehead, just at the base, a rufous spot; plumage on the upper parts to the middle of the back steel blue; lower part of the rump dun or cream-colour; chin and throat dusky white; from thence to the vent cream-colour; wings and tail brown black; the latter even at the end; the wings long, and reach somewhat beyond it; legs brown.

Inhabits New South Wales.—In the collection of Lord Stanley.

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* Vol. i. p. 268.

A.—Length to the end of the tail five inches. Bill black; forehead rufous brown; top of the head, neck, and back, glossy steel blue; wings and tail brown; the last hollowed a trifle in the middle, and the wings exceed it in length by about half an inch; rump and upper tail coverts dusky white; all the under parts the same, marked obsoletely with numerous fine brownish streaks, approaching to white on the lower belly and vent.

In Mr. Bullock's collection.

39.—SENEGAL SWALLOW.

Hirundo Senegalensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 574. *Lin.* i. 345. *Bris.* ii. 496. t. 45. 1. *Id.* 8vo. i. 296. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1021.
La grande Hirondelle à ventre roux, *Buf.* vi. 610. *Pl. enl.* 310.
Senegal Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 567. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 93.

THIS is a large Species, and eight inches and a half in length; breadth fifteen inches and a quarter. Bill dusky; top of the head, neck behind, back, and wings, glossy steel black; quills and tail black, the last greatly forked; rump and all beneath the body rufous, very pale, nearly approaching to white on the chin, and under wing coverts.

Inhabits Senegal, but how far met with northward is not fully known. I learn, however, that it has been seen at Gibraltar; but this was looked upon as a remarkable circumstance.

40.—BLACK SWALLOW.

Hirundo nigra, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 577. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1025. *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 64.
——— apos Dominicensis, *Bris.* ii. 514. t. 46. 3. *Id.* 8vo. i. 301.
Le petit Martinet noir, *Buf.* vi. 608. *Mem. Sur. Cay.* ii. 276.
Black Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 572. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 98.

LENGTH six inches. Bill half an inch long; plumage of the bird wholly black; tail forked; the wings exceed it in length by nearly one inch and a half.

Inhabits St. Domingo and Cayenne, but is not numerous; is often seen to perch on dead trees, and only in dry savannas inland. It scoops out a hole in the earth, half a foot in length, the mouth of it very small for entrance: in this cavity it constructs the nest, and rears the young. In one specimen was a narrow white band on the forehead.

A.—Martinet de la Louisiane, *Pl. enl.* 726. 1. *Buf.* vi. p. 669. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 572. 17.—parag. 3d.

Buffon mentions a Variety from Louisiana, of the same size, but the whole plumage was of a blackish grey, without lustre; legs not feathered.

41.—ST. DOMINGO SWALLOW.

Hirundo Dominicensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 577. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1025. *Bris.* ii. 493. *Id.* 8vo. i. 295. *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 59. pl. 28. 29.
Hirundo cantu Alaudam referens, *Klein,* 83. 5.
Grand Martinet à ventre blanc, *Buf.* vi. 669. *Pl. enl.* 545. 1.
St. Domingo Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 573. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 123.

SIZE of our Chimney Swallow; length seven inches. Bill brown; the whole bird black, with a polished steel gloss, except the belly and under tail coverts, which are white; the tail very little forked; legs brown.

Inhabits St. Domingo, and others of the West India Islands, in May, June, and July. Is said to imitate the Lark in its song.

42.—WHITE-BELLIED SWALLOW.

Hirundo fasciata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 575. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1022.
L'Hirondelle à ceinture blanche, *Buf.* vi. 611. *Pl. enl.* 724. 2.
White-bellied Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 567. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 121.

LENGTH six inches. Bill half an inch long, and black; plumage in general black, except a band of white across the belly, and a spot of the same on the outer part of the thighs; tail forked.

Inhabits Cayenne and Guiana, on the borders of rivers, but is not a common bird; skims the surface of the water, like ours in Europe, and is often seen perched on the floating trees which chance has thrown into the stream.

43.—QUEBEC SWALLOW.

Hirundo viridis, White-bellied Martin, *Frankl. Narr. App.* p. 678 ?

LENGTH six inches. Bill black; plumage on all the upper parts blue black; between the bill and eye, and beneath the latter, velvety black; shoulders blue black; the rest of the wings and tail dusky black; all the under parts from chin to vent white; tail moderately forked; the wings reach somewhat beyond it; legs rather long, of a deep brown, and without feathers.

Inhabits Quebec, coming about the 22d of April, and going the middle, or latter end of October.—Gen. Davies. If the same with that described in *Franklin's Narrative*, it is said not to form an earthen case for its nest, but to build in holes or boxes prepared for it.

44.—PERUVIAN SWALLOW.

Hirundo Peruviana, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 577. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1025.
——— Peruviana major, *Bris.* ii. 498. *Id.* 8vo. i. 297.
Le Martinet noir et blanc à ceinture grise, *Buf.* vi. 670.
Peruvian Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 573. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 122.

BILL black; head, throat, and neck, grey; back, rump, scapulars, and upper tail coverts, black; beneath the body white, except a band of ash-colour on the breast; upper wing coverts, quills, and tail, pale grey, edged with yellowish grey; claws black.

Inhabits Peru.

45.—PIED SWALLOW.

Hirundo melanoleucus, *Maxim. Tr.* i. p. 303.

LENGTH five inches four lines and a half. Upper part of the body black; lower part white; a black transverse stripe under the throat; tail forked.

Inhabits Brazil, not before described.

46.—ASH-BELLIED SWALLOW.

Hirundo cinerea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 578. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1026.
——— Peruviana, *Bris.* ii. 498. *Id.* 8vo. i. 297.
Le petite Hirondelle noire à ventre cendré, *Buf.* vi. 673.
Ash-bellied Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 573. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 116.

SMALLER than the Chimney Swallow. Bill short; eyes black, surrounded with a brown circle; upper parts of the plumage glossy black; all beneath ash-colour; quills and tail dark ash-colour, edged with yellowish grey.

Inhabits Peru. Also met with at Otaheite, by Dr. Forster.

47.—BRAZILIAN SWALLOW.

Hirundo tapera, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 579. *Lin.* i. 345. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1022. *Raii,* 72. 5. *Id.* 185. 32. *Will.* 157. *Sloan. Jam.* 312.
Hirundo Americana, *Bris.* ii. 502. t. 45. 3. *Id.* 8vo. i. 298. *Klein,* 83. iv. 1.
La Tapere, *Buf.* vi. 678.
Brazilian Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 576. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 122.

LENGTH five inches and three quarters. Bill eight lines long, black; upper part of the plumage brown; throat, fore part of the neck, breast, sides, and thighs, greyish brown; belly and under tail coverts white; quills blackish brown; tail the same, scarcely forked; legs brown.

Inhabits South America: found at Brazil and Cayenne; also Jamaica.—Sloane observes, that it is only there for six months, as the Swallow in Europe, frequenting the Plains and Savannas of that Island; now and then alighting on the tops of shrubs.

48.—SUPERCILIOUS SWALLOW.

Hirondelle à Croupion blanc, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. No. 304.

LENGTH five inches and a quarter. Plumage above blue black; under parts from chin to vent white; rump white, and a trace of the same over the eye; tail a trifle forked.

Inhabits Paraguay, near the Settlements, and chiefly seen in pairs, rarely ten or twelve together; builds in October, in some hole of a post or tree, the nest made of leaves and hair, and the entrance so small, that the young cannot be easily taken therefrom. On the River Plata, where no trees are, they build in the holes of banks, made by their own efforts, in the manner of our Sand Martin.

49.—WHITE-WINGED SWALLOW.

Hirundo leucoptera, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 579. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1022.
Hirondelle à ventre blanc de Cayenne, *Buf.* vi. 681. *Pl. enl.* 546. 2.
White-winged Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 577. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 120.

LENGTH from four inches and a half to five inches. Bill nearly three quarters of an inch, black; top of the head, neck, body, and wing coverts, varying with blue and green in different lights; a few of the greater coverts edged with white, with a greater portion of white on the second quills in some specimens; prime quills and tail brown, glossed with green and blue as on the body, but deeper; all the under parts, from chin to vent, are white; rump the same; the tail a little forked; the wings exceed it in length by more than a quarter of an inch; legs pale.

This is the description of Buffon; but having received a fine specimen from the bounty of Lord Seaforth, I find that, the upper parts of the head, neck, more than half the back, and the lesser wing coverts, are the colour of polished steel, with an alternate gloss of blue and green; greater wing coverts white, with blue green tips, forming a white band down the middle of the wing; lower part of the back, and upper tail coverts white; all beneath, and under wing coverts, white; quills and tail dusky, with a greenish gloss on the outer webs; tail a trifle forked; inner web of exterior feather white for two-thirds of the length from the base; wings reach rather beyond the tail; bill black; legs dusky.

A.—Hirondelle à ventre tacheté de Cayenne, *Buf.* vi. 682. *Pl. enl.* 546. 1. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 577. A.

In this bird the upper parts are dull brown, without gloss, or any mixture of white; the under parts white, marked with oblong brown spots, most frequent on the neck and breast; bill and legs as in the other.

Inhabits Guiana, frequenting the moist Savannas, skimming the surface of the earth in search of prey, as other Swallows; and often seen perched on the lower branches of trees, which are destitute of leaves. From the size, colour of the legs, and general appearance, it is most likely to prove a Variety of the former.

50.—PURPLE SWALLOW.

MALE.

Hirundo purpurea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 578. *Lin.* i. 344. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1020. *Kalm. It.* iii. 88. *Bartr. Trav.* p. 29.
Hirundo apos Carolinensis, *Bris.* ii. 515. *Id.* 8vo. i. 301. *Gerin.* iv. t. 411. 1.
——— violacea, *Gm. Lin.* i. 1026.
——— cærulea, *Vieill. Am.* i. 57. pl. 26. 27.
Le Martinet couleur de pourpre, *Buf.* vi. 576.
L'Hirondelle bleue de la Caroline, *Buf.* vi. 674. *Pl. enl.* 722.

Purple Martin, *Cates. Car.* i. pl. 51. *Amer. Ornith.* v. p. 58. pl. 39. f. 1. *Frankl. Narr. App.* p. 678.
Violet Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 574.
Purple Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 575. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 333. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 108.

FEMALE.

Hirundo subis, *Lin.* i. 344. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1021.
——— Freti Hudsonis, *Bris. App.* 56. *Id.* 8vo. i. 302.
Hirondelle de la Baye d'Hudson, *Buf.* vi. 677.
Great American Martin, *Edw.* pl. 120.
Purple Martin, *Amer. Orn.* v. p. 58. pl. 39. f. 2.
Canada Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 575.

THE male of this Species is seven inches and three quarters long, breadth fifteen and three quarters. Bill three quarters of an inch, broad at the base, and from the point to the gape seven-eighths of an inch, the feathers coming very forward on the nostrils; general colour of the plumage fine glossy purple, with a reflection of copper in some lights, in others blue; greater wing coverts, quills, and tail, dusky black, not glossy; the latter forked, the outer feathers three inches long, the two inner two inches and a half; the wing, when closed, exceeds it in length; legs rather stout, dark brown.

The female is shorter by three quarters of an inch; upper parts dusky brown, with little or no violet tinge; chin pale ash-colour; across the breast and sides somewhat deeper; belly and vent white, with a very slender line of dusky down the shaft of each feather; under tail coverts, in both sexes, reach beyond the middle of the tail.

The above are found in summer, in Carolina and Virginia, coming in May, and retiring at the approach of winter; are much esteemed by the common people, who make little conveniences of boards on the outsides of their houses, for them to build in, as they do in respect to Sparrows in England, and they are useful in alarming the poultry, of the approach of the Hawk, and other Birds of Prey; not only shrieking violently at the sight of these enemies, but attacking them with all the efforts of our Martins in Europe. Sometimes seen in Georgia as early as the 13th of March; more common near Savannah, less so in the country: many people set up poles on their premises, and tie empty gourds to them for the birds to make the nest in; the eggs white, somewhat transparent at the larger end.

Appear about New York in April, and extend to Hudson's Bay, at both much esteemed: in the latter called Sashaun-pashu.

51.—CHALYBEATE SWALLOW.

Hirundo chalybea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 578. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1026.
——— Cayanensis, *Bris.* ii. 495. t. 46. 1. *Id.* 8vo. i. 296.
Hirondelle de Cayenne, *Buf.* vi. 675. *Pl. enl.* 545. 2.
——— domestique, *Voy. d'Azara,* iv. No. 300.
Chalybeate Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 574. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 96.

LENGTH six inches. Bill three quarters of an inch, somewhat stout, and brown; plumage above black, with a polished steel gloss; under parts of the body grey brown; quills and tail black, without gloss, the last moderately forked; legs brown: in some birds the under parts are greyish, approaching to white; the wings reach about an inch beyond the end of the tail.

Inhabits Cayenne, seen there throughout the year; observed frequently perched on fallen trees, or burnt-up leafless ones; said to lay the eggs in the hollows of trees, and to make no nest. This and the last seem to be nearly allied, if not one and the same species.—Sonnini, by his quotations, blends them together.

52.—SEVERN SWALLOW.

Hirundo nigricans subtus alba, &c. *Ind. Orn.* ii. 574.
——— bicolor, *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 61. pl. 31.
Severn River Swallow, *Phil. Trans.* lxii. 401. 16. *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 565 3. A? *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 331.—parag. 2d. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 105. 106.
Green-blue, or White-bellied Swallow, *Amer. Orn.* v. p. 44. pl. 38. f. 3.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill and irides black; plumage above glossy black, inclining to green and blue, in some lights; between the bill and eye a dusky spot; beneath white; wings and tail dull black, the last forked; the wings exceed the tail by half an inch; legs brown.

The female is blue black above like the male, but the colour scarcely at all glossy. The young are dusky above, and the quills and tail feathers, as well as those of the rump, have the ends dirty white.

Inhabits Hudson's Bay, and there called Shashy wine pashu.—Dr. Forster observes, that it is common about Severn River, and builds under the windows, and on the face of steep banks of the river; and that it disappears in autumn; it differs from our Martin, in not having a white rump; in the adult state a mixture only of white being seen on that part in the young bird, and such an one I have formerly observed in the collection of Sir Joseph Banks.

This Species is also met with at Newfoundland, and New York, in the summer. Mr. Wilson says, it arrives in Pennsylvania a few days days later than the Barn Swallow, and will sometimes build in the hollow of a tree; the nest made of fine loose dry grass, lined with downy feathers, completely concealing the eggs, which are four or five in number, and pure white: said to have two broods in the season.

53.—RUFOUS-RUMPED SWALLOW.

Hirundo Americana, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 581. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1017.
L'Hirondelle à croupion rouge et queue quarrée, *Buf.* vi. 698.
Rufous-rumped Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 582. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 126.

LENGTH six inches and a half. The upper parts of the plumage blackish brown, with a gloss of greenish and blue; rump and vent rufous, mixed with a little white; quills whitish within; under parts of the body dirty white; tail even.—Found on the borders of the River Plata, in South America, in May.

A.—*Ind. Orn.* ii. 581. 29. *β.* *Gen. Syn.* iv. 583.

In this Variety the throat is rufous, with more white than rufous on the rump, and under tail coverts; and no white on the quills; the tail is a trifle forked.

54.—RUFOUS-NECKED SWALLOW.

Hirundo fulva, L'Hirondelle fauve, *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 62. pl. 32.
Fulvous Swallow, *Shaw's Zool.* x. 126.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill and legs black; forehead and rump reddish brown; the rest of the head and back black, glossed with blue; neck rufous; throat fulvous; breast grey brown; sides of the body rufous; middle of the belly and under tail coverts, dirty white: in some birds the under parts are wholly fulvous.

Inhabits St. Domingo; once seen there in May; also met with at Porto Rico in Spring. It probably goes northward to build, but, according to M. Vieillot, is not seen in the United States. It seems allied to the Rufous-rumped Species.

55.—RUFOUS-BELLIED SWALLOW.

Hirundo rufa, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 574. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1018.
L'Hirondelle à ventre roux de Cayenne, *Buf.* vi. 607. *Pl. enl.* 724. 1. *Mem. sur Cay.* ii. 275.
Hirondelle à ventre jaunatre, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. No. 306?
Rufous-bellied Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 566. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 88.

LESS than our Chimney Swallow; length five inches and a half. Bill black; forehead whitish; upper parts of the body glossy black; the under rufous, growing paler towards the vent; legs dusky.

Inhabits Brazil and Cayenne, and not unfrequently as far north as New York: is probably the sort which M. Bajon mentions building in houses, without any mixture of mud, fabricating the nest with moss, dried plants, and short bits of sticks, all united with a sort of gum, so as scarcely to be broken, and lining it with feathers; this is suspended from the beams and rafters, sides of walls, and eaves of houses, sometimes a foot in length, and fixed by one of its sides, the opening at the bottom;* the eggs four or five in number.

A.--Size the same. Bill black; crown bluish black, inclining to brown; forehead buff white; throat and cheeks under the eye chocolate brown, and beneath this some few markings of black; nape pale brown, or mouse-colour; back glossy brownish purple; belly dirty white; tail even at the end; wings and tail dusky, equalling each other in length; legs rather long, and black.

Inhabits America, comes late to Quebec and its neighbourhood; builds under the eaves of houses; makes a nest of clay, in the manner of the Martin, and chatters perpetually. It generally arrives in May, and departs in September. This is most probably a Variety of the Rufous-bellied, as described by Buffon and Bajon, but how far belonging to that in the *Pl. enlum.* it is not easy to say, as the figure is there represented with a forked tail.

** *ALL THE FOUR TOES PLACED FORWARDS.*

56.—COMMON SWIFT.

Hirundo Apus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 582. *Lin.* i. 344. *Faun. suec.* No. 272. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1020. *Scop.* i. No. 251. *Brun.* No. 292. *Muller,* No. 290. *Kramer,* 380. 3. *Frisch,* t. 17. 1. *Georgi,* 175. *Faun. arag.* 90. *Sepp, Vog.* t. p. 37. *Raii,* 72. A. 4. *Will.* 156. t. 39. *Bris.* ii. 512. *Id.* 8vo. i. 301. *Klein,* 83. 4. *Borowsk.* iii. 157. *Gerin.* iv. t. 412. 1.

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* On one side, near the bottom.—*Vieillot.*

Cypselus murarius, *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 271. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 434.
Le grand Martinet, *Buf.* vi. 643. *Pl. enl.* 242. 1.
Die Kirchenschwalbe, *Naturf.* xvii. 113 ? *Vog. Kurl.* p. 85.
Rondone, *Zinn. Uov.* 47. t. 7. f. 33. *Cett. Uc. Sard.* 231.
Thurm Schwalbe, *Bechst. Deut. Ed.* ii. 3. 929.
Swift, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 584. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 171. pl. 57. *Id. fol.* 97. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. p. 550. pl. 65. *Collins's Birds*, pl. 22. f. 7. 8. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 334. *Will. Engl.* 214. pl. 39. *Albin*, ii. pl. 55. *Bewick*, i. pl. p. 259. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 72. pl. 8. *Lewin, Birds*, iii. pl. 126. *Id. Eggs*, xviii. f. 4. *Walcot*, pl. 254. *Pult. Dors.* 13. *Orn. Dict.*

THIS is a large Species, and nearly eight inches long, weight one ounce. Bill black; irides hazel; colour of the plumage sooty black, except the chin, which is white; the wings are very long, and in some specimens expand no less than eighteen inches; the feet very short, and the toes all placed forwards: the tail forked, consisting of twelve feathers; the outer exceeding the middle ones by an inch or more;* legs blackish.

The female is rather less, plumage more inclined to brown, and the white on the throat less distinct.

This is a summer inhabitant of these kingdoms. It comes rarely before the beginning of May, and departs often before the middle of August. It frequents elevated places, such as steeples, lofty towers, and other buildings, in the holes of which it makes the nest; sometimes under the tiles of houses and barns; and like the Chimney Swallow, supposed to return to the same places year after year, and only breeds once in a season. The eggs are generally two in number, rarely three; the nest, if such it may be called, seems a mere layer of dried grass or hay, lined with feathers, collected on the wing, being swept off the ground most dexterously; for it rarely alights thereon, well aware of the difficulty of rising again into the air, on account of the length of wing; and sips water from a pond or river, as it skims over the surface. Like others of the Swallow tribe it lives on flies, moths, and other winged insects, and as they are apt to catch at every thing on the wing, many have caught them by a bait of a cockchafer tied to a thread, and suffered to fly aloft.* They fly chiefly morning and evening, sometimes very high, at other times as low, according to the region the insects may occupy; and, in exceedingly sultry weather, keep in their holes during the extreme heat of the day. I do not find they have any note beyond a kind of screak.

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* Willughby counted only ten feathers in the tail. Mr. White says it has no more.—Buffon and Brisson both say the tail consists of twelve feathers.

Inhabits the whole of the European Continent, as far north as Drontheim, in Norway, and no where in greater plenty than about the high rocks beyond Lake Baikal; chiefly on the River Onon, where a Variety, with a white rump, is also observed; and may be traced also to the Cape of Good Hope.† Those which frequent Gibraltar seem larger than ours, weighing full one ounce and a quarter: they first come there from the 20th of March to the beginning of April, when they are in vast numbers; generally build under the ridges of tiles, which there are hollowed, or semicylindrical, and being placed one over another, as the custom there is, afford sufficient shelter for these birds; some, indeed, build among the rocks, but in much less proportion: about the end of July, or beginning of August, they congregate in vast multitudes, and suddenly depart before the middle of that month, a very few appearing in September, and beginning of October; generally depart towards the south east, to the east of Tetuan, not in close embodied flocks, but in smaller numbers, six or eight at a time, so that many hundreds have passed within view in the space of three or four hours.‡

I do not recollect to have seen one of this species which deviated from the common colour; but in the second part of the collection of *Natur. Hist.* in the Museum at Upsal, one is mentioned which was wholly white.§

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* In the Isle of Zant, the boys are said to get on an elevated place, and merely with a hook, baited with a feather, have caught five or six dozen of these birds in a day.—*Hist. des Ois.*

† Mr. Thunberg found a dead bird in a large excavation in a rock, on his journey to Witteklipp.—*Thunb. Trav.* ii. p. 9.

‡ Rev. J. White.

§ *Mus. Nat. Ac. Ups.* par. ii. p. 21.

57.—INDIAN SWIFT.

SIZE uncertain. General colour of the plumage dusky black; tail hollowed out at the end, or very little forked; the wings exceed the end of the tail in as great a proportion as in our Species, to which it has great resemblance; but differs from that, chiefly in wanting the white chin, and having the tail scarcely forked; the eggs two in number, and white.

Inhabits India.—Sir J. Anstruther.

58.—WHITE-BELLIED SWIFT.

Hirundo Melba, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 582. *Lin.* i. 345. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1023. *Faun. arag.* 90. *Gerin.* iv. t. 413.
Hirundo major Hispanica, *Bris.* ii. 504. *Id.* 8vo. i. 299. *Klein,* 83. iv. 2.
Cypselus alpinus, *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 270. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 433.
Hirundo alpina, *Scop.* i. No. 252. *Bechst. Deutsch. Ed.* ii. V. 3. 935.
Le grand Martinet à ventre blanc, *Buf.* vi. 660.
Greatest Martin or Swift, *Edw.* pl. 27. *Russ. Alep.* p. 70.
White-bellied Swift, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 586. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 74.

LENGTH eight inches and a half; breadth fifteen inches, weight two ounces and five drachms. Bill half an inch, somewhat bent, and black; irides brown; plumage above grey brown; wings and tail deeper than the rest, with a gloss of red or green in some lights; throat, breast, and belly, white; on the neck a collar of grey brown, mixed with blackish; sides dusky and white mixed; lower belly and under tail coverts like the back; legs flesh-colour, covered with feathers before, and on the inside; all the toes placed forward; tail forked as in the Common Swift, and consists of ten feathers.

This species inhabits the mountainous parts of Spain; is found also in plenty on the borders of the Rhone in Savoy, Isle of Malta, Alps of Switzerland; comes into Savoy the beginning of April, and frequents the ponds and marshes for fifteen or twenty days, after which it retires to the mountains to breed; Scopoli says, it builds on the summit of the mountains of Tyrol; but it seems to be more frequent in Spain and Gibraltar, being at the latter equally numerous with our Common Swift. Mr. White observes, in this as in the common one, that it is larger there than authors mention, being nine inches and a half long, twenty-two and a half broad, and weighing three ounces and seven-eighths. They arrive often as early as the 25th of March, never sooner; first to be seen about the highest summit, and these proceed farther, and several successions seem to come before they stop there; often in the beginning of the season, fly so high as to be out of sight, and known only by their being heard: during the west winds, always remain on the summit, seen only near the town in a levant wind, on the sudden rising of which they swarm over the whole town among the Common Swifts; but after breeding time, although the levant winds blow, they do not come to the town; hence it may be supposed, that the reason for their frequenting the town is to collect materials for their nests, as all those shot in the town have had their mouths full of feathers, hair, wool, and such like: the nest is composed in the same loose manner as in the other Swift; the eggs are five or six in number, and the young fly in June. They depart usually the first week in August, and great numbers from other parts also congregate here, till the first week in September. The voice is peculiar; a shrill, jarring, tremulous scream while on the wing, very distinct from the Common Swift, not unlike the cry of some Eagles or Hawks; at other times they twitter like a Swallow. The flesh is accounted a delicate morsel, and they are at first coming very fat.

In young birds the belly is slightly streaked with brown; the white part on the throat does not meet that on the belly, but is separated by a narrow bar of black across the breast, as in the Bank Martin; there has been some reason to suppose that this bird has been seen in England; but being related to me upon slight authority, I seem unwilling to remark it as a fact; however, the suggestion has been remarkably strengthened from my correspondence with the late Mr. Tunstall, who mentioned two instances, related to him by very intelligent persons, of having seen some birds, of the colour of the Sand Martin, but considerably bigger than Swallows, and having a vast expanse of wing; and indeed there can be no doubt of these birds being able to reach England, as well as the Common Swift.

59.—CHINESE SWIFT.

Hirundo Sinensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 583. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1021.
Le grand Martinet de la Chine, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 199.
Chinese Swift, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 586.

LENGTH eleven inches and a half. Bill and irides bluish grey, the former short, broad at the base; the top of the head is pale rufous; throat white; hind part of the neck, back, wings, and tail brown; over the eye a streak of brown, passing beyond it, and blending with the general colour of the neck; eye surrounded with white feathers; breast and belly pale rufous grey; wings long; tail forked, and as long as the wings; legs short, blue grey.*

Inhabits China.

60.—WHITE-COLLARED SWIFT.

Hirundo Cayanensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 583. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1024.
Le Martinet à Collier blanc, *Buf.* vi. 671. *Pl. enl.* 725. 2.
White-collared Swift, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 587. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 75.

SIZE of the Martin; the length five inches or more. Bill six or seven lines, black; head black; chin and throat white, passing in a narrow collar round the neck; between the bill and eye a streak of white, which forks off into two, one passing above the other beneath the eye; the rest of the plumage black, with a violet gloss; but the greater wing coverts, nearest the body, brown edged with white; on each side of the lower belly, and over the thighs, white; quills and tail black, the last forked; the legs black, all the four toes placed forwards, as in the Swifts, and covered with feathers to the claws.

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* We may suppose the toes to be placed as in other Swifts; but the situation of them is not mentioned.

This bird makes the nest in the houses at Cayenne; it is of a large size, in shape of a truncated cone, five inches one way, by three the other, and nine inches in length; it is composed of Dogsbane, well woven together; the cavity divided obliquely about the middle, lengthways, by a partition, which spreads itself over that part of the nest where the eggs lie, and is pretty near the base; a small parcel of the same soft down, forming a kind of plug, is placed over the top, serving to keep the young brood from the impression of the air; hence we may suppose them to be very tender.

61.—WHITE-BACKED SWIFT.

LENGTH five inches. Bill small, black; crown of the head mottled pale ash and dusky; sides of the head, round the eye, and before it dark; plumage in general above dusky, with a greenish gloss, or bluish; beneath without gloss; the chin and throat white; lower part of the back, rump, vent, and under tail coverts white; tail pale ash colour, rounded at the end; the wings exceed the end of it by more than one inch; bend of the wing and outer edge mottled and pale; legs feathered to the toes, which are dirty flesh-colour; all four placed forwards.

Inhabits India.—General Hardwicke; called in the drawings, Burra Suppeleck, and Cinabeen. This seems to have affinity with the Grey-rumped Swallow; but it has more relation to the Swift, on account of the situation of the toes.

62.—WHITE-THROATED SWIFT.

Le Martinet à Gorge blanche, *Levail. Afr.* v. 143. pl. 243. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 99.

THIS is a trifle larger than the White-bellied Swift, but is probably a distinct species from that bird. The bill is black brown, and the gape wide; irides yellowish brown; plumage on all the upper parts of the bird dull brown, having a tinge of grey in certain lights, but the quills are darker; as also the tail, which is greatly forked, the edges of the feathers pale; throat pure white; lower part of the neck and breast the same as the upper parts; middle of the belly and vent dirty white; under edge of the wing white; legs and toes covered with pale down.

The female differs, in having the colours paler and less distinct. This is common in every part of Africa, in troops, flying with vast rapidity, with the same cry as our Swift. It builds in the rocks, and lays four perfectly white eggs. Colonists at the Cape call it Wilsde Swaluu (Wild Swallow) whereas the Swallow in common is named Make Swaluu (Domestic Swallow).

It differs from the Common Swallow in the capability of placing the hind toe forwards, with the other three, at will: the Swifts have in general ten feathers only in the tail; the Swallows twelve; but the chief character is, that the Martinets have the feathers short, and of the nature of water birds, whereas, in the Swallows they are finer, and more downy: it is observed too, that the Martinets are never better pleased than in the rainy and stormy season, which they seem to enjoy; whereas, the Swallows, though not displeased with soft rain, yet cannot withstand any thing like a storm.

63.—WHITE-RUMPED SWIFT.

Le Martinet à Croupion blanc, *Levail. Afr.* v. 146. pl. 244. 1. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 98.

SIZE of our Common Swift, and not unlike in colour, but the sides of the rump are white; which, however, is not observed, except the wings are opened; the inner second quills are also marked with white on the inner webs; irides yellowish brown.

This found very common at the Cape of Good Hope, more so than that with the White-Throat; it approaches houses, and is seen in the same places with the Swallows, but does not mix with them; it frequently seizes on their nests to lay the eggs in, which are white, and generally four; in defect of this they lay in the holes of rocks: males and females much alike. The situation of the toes in this and the following are not mentioned, but from the name Martinet given to the Bird, we apprehend them to be placed as in other Swifts.

64.—NIMBLE SWIFT.

Le Martinet velocifére, *Levail. Afr.* v. 147. pl. 244. f. 2.
Swift Swallow, *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 97.

THIS is about three inches and three quarters from the bill to the end of the tail. The irides are reddish, and the plumage wholly black, with a gloss of blue on the under parts; bill and legs brown; tail very forked, and the wings exceed it in length two inches when they are closed.

Inhabits the Eastern Coast of the Cape of Good Hope, in the winter; at least M. Levaillant saw it only at that season, and supposed it in its passage to other parts; for the true country of any bird, as Buffon observes, ought to be that in which it rears its young. It frequents the forests, and retires at night into the holes of trees; feeds as others, on flies on the wing, and has not been observed to have any note or cry whatever; nor has ever been seen to perch on the branches of trees.

65.—MURINE SWIFT.

THIS bird is less than our Sand Martin in the body; length six inches and three quarters. Bill black; plumage in general mouse-coloured brown, but the chin and throat are somewhat paler; the tail in the specimen, excepting one feather, was wanting; this was four inches long; at the base the breadth five-eighths of an inch, lessening gradually, and ending in a fine point; wings five inches and three quarters, from the bend to the longest quill, which is the second, and, of course when closed, reach to within three quarters of an inch of the tail;* legs slender, brown; all the four toes placed forwards.

In the Collection of Mr. Comyns, and appears to be a new Species.

*** *TOES DIVIDED TWO AND TWO.*

66.—BALASSIAN SWIFT.

LENGTH between four and five inches, breadth ten. Bill short, incurved at the point, and much depressed; nostrils oblong, dusky; irides brown; plumage above ash-coloured, not unlike that of the Sand Martin; beneath paler; quills sharp-pointed, black above, dusky beneath; the wings much acuminated, the second quills being very short, and for the most part dusky; tail much bifurcated, consisting of ten feathers, in colour like the quills; in length two inches and three quarters; the latter, when closed, are a trifle longer than the tail; legs feathered before to the toes, which are four in number, two turned on one side, and two on the other, claws long, and the toes much hooked, and reach very little beyond the root of the tail.

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* The single remaining feather appeared to be the outer one.

Inhabits India: is the Abavir of the Mussulmans; Balassia of the Bengalese; and Putta deuli of Hindustan Proper. The Bengalese name signifies a bird resembling wind, and is bestowed on this species, on account of its swift flight. Found at Bengal at all seasons; is a nocturnal bird, appearing at sun-set, and going to rest at sun-rise. It builds in the folds of the leaves of the Tol, or Borassus flabelliformis of Linnæus.—Dr. Buchanan.

This is figured in General Hardwicke's drawings, dated Cawnpore, June, 1800; length five inches.—A male.

GENUS LIII.—GOATSUCKER.

* *With moderate Bills.*
1 European Goatsucker
2 Long-tailed
3 Javan
4 Bombay
  A Var.
  B Var.
  C Var.
5 Chuppa
6 Indian
7 Leona
8 New-Holland
9 Bristled
10 Banded
11 Strigoid
12 Gracile
13 Fork-tailed
14 Fichtel's
15 Grand
16 Jamaica
17 Paraguan
18 Scissars-tailed
19 Ethereal
20 Virginia
21 White-collared
22 Whip-poor-Will
23 Carolina
24 Popetue
25 Grey
26 American
27 Sharp-tailed
28 Georgian
29 White-throated
30 Berbice
31 White-necked
32 Guiana
33 Rufous
34 Brazilian
35 Gold-collared

** *With large & strong Bills.*
36 Great-headed
37 Trinidad
38 Wedge-tailed
39 Cold River
40 Horsfield's

THE bill in this Genus is short, and hooked at the end; the gape in general vastly wide; on the edges of the base of the upper mandible, in most of the species, several stiff bristles.

Tongue small, entire at the end.

Tail consisting of ten feathers.

Legs short, toes united by a membrane to the first joint, claw of the middle one broad-edged; and in many jagged, or serrated.

Owing to the great similarity of plumage, the ornithologist must perceive the difficulty of discriminating some of the species, with sufficient precision; independent of the difference of the quills and tail feathers, which vary much in the two sexes, as well as at the various periods of age.

Much difference may be observed in respect to the structure and strength of the bills; which in the greater part are weak, as in the Swallow tribe, while others have that part to a degree strong and enlarged; hence the propriety of forming them into two division will be obvious; yet the making two Genera of them may be less allowable, as the manners of the whole exactly coincide.

1.—EUROPEAN GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus Europæus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 584. *Lin.* i. 346. *Faun. suec.* No. 274. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1027. *Gerin.* i. t. 99. *Faun. arag.* 91. *Scop.* i. No. 254. *Brun.* No. 293. *Muller,* No. 291. *Georgi,* 175. *Frisch,* t. 101. *Kramer,* 281. 5. (Hirundo) *Sepp, Vog.* t. p. 39. *Raii,* 26. A. 1. *Will.* 70. t. 14. *Bris.* ii. 470. t. 44. *Id.* 8vo. i. 289. *Schæf. el.* t. 23. *Klein,* 81. t. 1. f. 1. *Id. stem.* 15. t. 17. f. 1. a. *β. γ.* *Borowsk.* iii. 152. t. 64. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 273. *Id. Ed.* ii. 436.

L' Engoulevent, *Bris.* vi. 512.

Le Crapaud volant, *Pl. enl.* 193.

Chathuant, *Hist. Prov.* i. 338.

Nachschatter, *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* t. C.—upper figure.

Covaterra, *Zinn. Uov.* 94. t. 15. f. 84. *Cett. Uc. Sard.* 236. (Caprimulgo)

Die Europaishe Nachtschwalbe, *Naturf.* xvii. 114. *Id.* xxi. 199. *Schmid, Vog.* p. 70. t. 57.

Nocturnal Goatsucker, *Br. Zool.* i. No. 173. pl. 59. *Id. fol.* 97. pl. B. R. 1. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. 566. pl. 66.

European Goatsucker, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 593. *Id. Sup.* 194. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 437. A. *Will. Engl.* 107. pl. 14. *Albin,* i. pl. 10. *Borl. Corn.* pl. 24. f. 13. *Hist. Selb.* pp. 62. 94. *Bewick,* i. pl. p. 262. *Lewin,* iii. pl. 127. *Walc. Syn.* ii. pl. 255. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 146. pl. 18. *Donov.* iii. pl. 67. *Pult. Dors.* *Orn. Dict. & Supp.*

THE length of this species is ten inches, breadth twenty-one and a half, weight two ounces and a half. Bill short, weak, blackish; gape wide; eyes very large; irides dusky; the plumage is beautifully diversified with cinereous, dark brown, ferruginous, and white; beneath rusty brown, crossed with numerous, undulated lines; on the three first quills an oval spot of white on the inner webs, and the two outer feathers of the tail end in a large white spot; legs short, feathered much below the joint, rough and scaly; the toes connected on each side at the bottom by a slight membrane; the middle claw serrated.

The female differs from the other sex, in the plumage being less bright, and in not having any white spots on the quills, or tail.

The above is the only one of the Genus found in England, or indeed throughout Europe, but extends both to Africa and Asia;

it arrives here about the middle of May, and returns the end of September, rarely later.* It lives in woods for the most part, and feeds on insects; collecting them on the wing in the dusk of the evening, and morning; generally retiring, like the Owl, into some dark recess during the day; yet may be seen flying in gloomy, dull weather, especially if disturbed. It makes no nest, but lays the eggs on the bare ground, about the middle of July, among the heath or furze; especially not far from a wood; the eggs are two in number, of a dusky white, blotched with bluish brown, with some spots of darker brown; the size rather larger than those of the Blackbird: is mostly seen on the ground; but, if disturbed, will perch on the limb of a tree, on which it, for the most part, sits lengthwise.† The food seems to be moths,‡ or beetles; chiefly the cockchafer, and midsummer beetles;§ the moths of every kind; and it swallows every thing whole, as we have found the cockchafers entire in the stomach, to the number of six, besides four or five thick-bodied moths; and few winged insects can escape its enormous gape, the addition of the long hairs serving to increase the space, and direct the object to the throat, like a broad funnel; whilst flying it emits a sharp squeak, and when at rest on a branch, has a particular note, which may be compared to the quick rotation of a spinning wheel, not unlike the letter R, continually repeated; and I remember one that had perched upon my garden wall, towards evening, in Kent, that continued this note for more than ten minutes, before it flew off; when at rest, it may be observed to have the head lower than the body, but for what purpose cannot well be conjectured.

These birds are common in France, Italy, and Spain; appear at Gibraltar the first week in May, in this differing not greatly from their time of coming into England, but none remain there through the summer; yet are in plenty about San Rocque, and the shrubby tracts of the Isthmus, especially the hollow dry channels, that are worn by winter torrents from the hills. In the beginning of October they again assemble in that neighbourhood, preparatory to their departure, and then perfectly swarm in the hedge rows, and dry channels, for a short time, and disappear of a sudden; as they catch their food by night, and sleep in the day, perhaps their emigration may take place in the night, for in the day they are always drowsy. If disturbed, they take but very short flights; and when they alight on the ground, lie flat on their belly, like the Swift, with their chins grovelling in the dust, and their eyes shut, endeavouring to hide themselves under banks and stones, so as to screen them from the glare of day. In this manner, it may be conceived, they often creep under the sides of cows or goats, which lie on the ground, and being there found, the herdsmen, who are astonished at their enormously wide mouths, are easily led to suppose them capable of sucking the teats of cattle, and from this they have gained the name of Goatsucker. They are also known in England by several others—as Night Hawk, Night Crow, Dorr Hawk, Churn and Fern Owl, Night Jar, Eve Jar, Night Raven, and Wheel Bird.* In Hampshire, called also the Puckeridge, as being thought to occasion the distemper, called by that name, among young calves; but this complaint is owing to a far different cause.† It is not to be wondered that the French call this, among other names, Craupaud volant (Flying Toad), since the note is sometimes so exactly like the grating noise of that reptile, as hardly to be distinguished from it. The Nightingale has also, at the end of its stay with us, a sort of note, which does not ill resemble it. This Species is found on the Continent as far north as Sondmor,

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* Colonel Montagu saw one about Penryn, in Cornwall, the 1st of October, 1796.

† This has been observed also, in respect to the Egyptian Cuckow.

‡ I have been told by more than one person, that when they were in pursuit of moths, about the dusk of evening, and in the hopes of securing one, the Goatsucker has flown by, and carried off the prey. See also *Lin. Trans.* iii. p. 12.

§ Scarabæus Melolontha et Solstitialis.—*Lin.*

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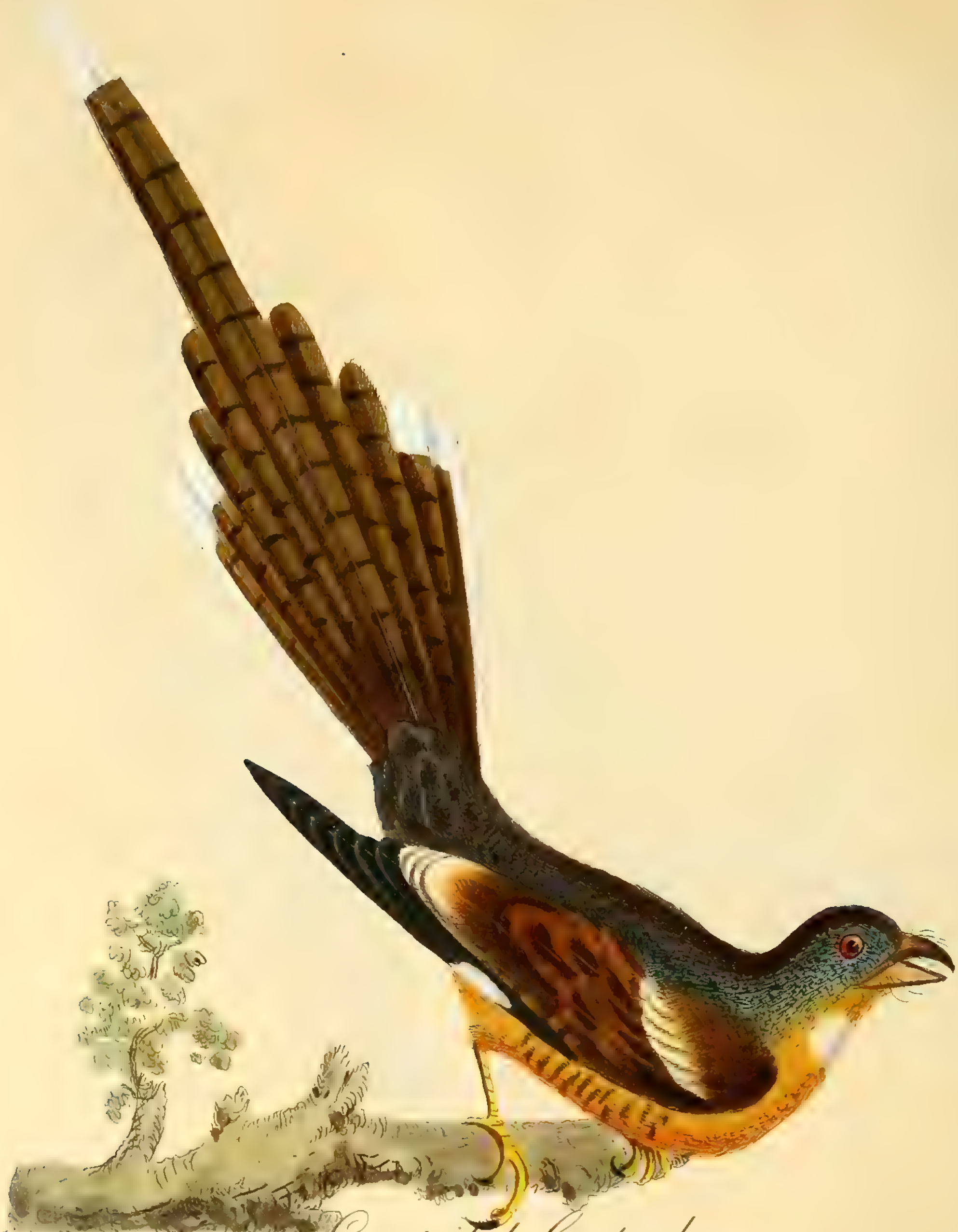
* The Welsh call it by the same—Aderyn y Droell, meaning Wheel Bird.

† The Puckeridge is a disease of the back, occasioned by the larva of the *Oestrus Bovis*, which, as it increases in size, forms a large, inflammatory, and painful swelling; and when several are in the same subject, will frequently cause the death of the younger animal; and sometimes prove very afflicting, if not fatal, even to the full grown and adult one.

Pl. CXIV.



Long-tailed Goatsucker.

and is common all over Siberia and Kamtschatka, not only in the forests, but in the open countries, where it meets with rocks, or high banks for shelter. According to Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, there are two Varieties of this bird in Sumatra, one with brighter and more marked colours than the other; they are very abundant in the neighbourhood of Bencoolen, and are always seen flying in the evening; they make no nests, but lay the eggs on the bare ground, as before mentioned, and are called there Sang Sogan.

2.—LONG-TAILED GOATSUCKER.—Pl. cxiv.

LENGTH, from the point of the bill to the end of the two middle tail feathers, thirteen inches and a half. Bill broad, short, depressed, horn-coloured, with a black point; at the gape several long bristles, some longer than the bill: crown of the head mottled ash, down the middle some larger blotchings of chocolate; the hind part of the neck brownish grey, minutely spotted with black, with scarcely any chocolate marks; sides of the neck, breast, and belly, rusty dun-colour, barred with narrow, transverse, dusky black lines; vent pale dun; on the throat a large patch of white; the lesser wing coverts rufous, mottled with black; below them a transverse, irregular, white band; greater coverts dusky brown, waved with paler rufous; scapulars chocolate brown, with clay-colour on the inner webs, forming stripes; the quills deep black brown; the first and second marked with an oval white spot on the inner web, about the middle; the next three with a broad transverse stripe, about the same place; the rest deep brown, barred with rufous; second quills barred rufous on the inner web, and the first six white at the tips; the tail is singularly cuneiform, the outer feathers four inches long, the next five inches and a quarter, increasing to the two middle, which are greatly disproportioned to the others, being nine inches long, and exceed the adjoining by four inches and a half; these are mottled, and a little blotched; the others much the same, but crossed with eight or ten blackish marks, resembling bars; the outer one wholly white on the outer web, and the end equally so for three quarters of an inch; the next only white at the end; the legs short, yellowish dun-colour, covered half way by the feathers of the thighs, claws horn-colour, the middle toe very long, and the claw of it greatly pectinated.

Inhabits Sierra Leona.—In the collection of Mr. H. Brogden.

One in the collection of Mr. Bullock, which I judge to be a female, was in length only nine inches, as the tail measured no more than four and a half; plumage much the same, but with less white in the wings, and without the white patch on the throat; the outer tail feathers, too, were not white at the ends, but pale clay-colour; the two outer quills with a large white spot on the inner webs, and the two next the same on both webs; the second quills were also pale clay-colour at the ends instead of white.

3.—JAVAN GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus macrourus, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. 142.—Horsfield.

THE whole length of this species is ten inches, of which the tail is five inches and a quarter, being longer than the body; from the gape spring several rigid bristles, pointing forwards, these are white at the base, and black at the extremities; plumage in general clouded with ferruginous and blackish; on the crown a streak of black; and some bands of the same colour on the wing coverts; on the throat a whitish band; tail longer than the rest of the bird, and cuneiform; the four internal feathers terminated by a broad, whitish, ferruginous band; across the middle of the wing a similar band, formed by irregular marks on the quill feathers.

Inhabits Java, and seems greatly allied to the last described.

4.—BOMBAY GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus Asiaticus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 588.
Bombay Goatsucker, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 195. *Id. Sup.* ii. 260. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 156.

LENGTH eight inches and a half. Bill dusky; general colour of the plumage not unlike that of the Siberian Owl, being a beautiful mixture of pale ash-colour, marbled with black and ferruginous; top of the head pale ash-colour, mottled with dusky down the middle of the crown; on each side of the under jaw a pale streak, and on the throat a whitish spot; breast crossed with numerous cinereous bars; between the legs pale rufous; quills dusky, barred with rufous, the first shortest; four of the greater marked with a white spot on the inner webs; tail in colour like the quills, but the two middle feathers mottled as the back, the two outer with the ends white for about one inch, but extending higher up on the outer web; claw of the middle toe serrated.

Inhabits Bombay, in the East Indies.

A.—L'Engoulevent à Collier, *Levail. Ois.* i. 186. pl. 49. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 157.

This is likened to our European Species, and differs chiefly from the former, in having the white on the throat broadening on the sides into fine yellow orange.

The female is smaller, and the white on the throat inclines to rufous, but without the accompanying orange, so conspicuous in the male; and the spot on the tail rufous, instead of white; as it is in the orange streak, being a continuation of the white one, that this differs from the Bombay described above, it probably may arise from different periods of age.

This bird inhabits the inward parts of the Cape of Good Hope, but not the Cape itself; is well known on the borders of the Gamtoos, in Hottniqua Land, especially towards the Bay of Lagoa, or Blettenberg, called there the Night Owl; feeds on insects, especially beetles, which it takes from the ground, as well as flying, swallowing them whole, in the manner of others of the Genus.

It lays two white eggs, on the bare earth, sometimes in a hedge: the male and female sit by turns. It is said, that when the eggs are disturbed, the birds take them to another place with the bill; they make a horrid noise for an hour at least before sun-rise, and after sun-set, and sometimes disturb the inhabitants throughout the night.

B.—Length nine inches. Bill somewhat stouter than in the European Species; plumage similar to that of the Bombay one, but without any white on the throat; one or more of the outer tail feathers black from the base to the middle, and from thence to the end white on both webs, but the second has the end half mottled; legs rather long, and pale red; toes long, middle claw much pectinated.—Inhabits India.—Sir J. Anstruther.

C.—Length nine inches. Bill small, black, with six or eight bristles, curving on each side longer than the end; crown mottled ash, marked down the middle with darker; sides, including the eye, ash-colour; throat the same, bordered with deep brown; from the gape a streak of white, in the direction of the jaw, dividing the brown into two parts; nape pale ferruginous, mottled with ash-colour; round the neck pale ash, crossed with fine darker lines; back mottled grey and ash; on the latter some long, triangular, pointed, darker streaks, deeply margined with buff-colour; on the middle wing coverts similar marks, but smaller; quills dusky, with a large spot of white on the inner webs, about the middle; tail rounded, the four middle feathers mottled, and crossed with dark bars, the others much the same from the base to the middle, from thence to the end white; under parts, from the breast, dusky white; the wings reach three-fourths on the tail; legs ash-colour, and covered with pale brown down; claws black, middle toe much pectinated.

Inhabits India.—General Hardwicke. In the same collection is another, seemingly differing in sex. In this the colours are less defined; the streak on the jaw not pure white; the spots on the quills and tail the same, but the white on the latter does not occupy near so much of the feather.

5.—CHUPPA GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus affinis, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 142.

THIS is smaller than the Common Species, but somewhat resembles it. The bill very small, nearly straight, brown, with a few short hairs at the base; irides brown; plumage in general a mixture of blackish, cinereous, dark brown, rust-colour, and white, in irregular portions; beneath paler; across the throat a narrow white band; the opening of the ears fringed with white, and behind them a white spot; quills darker than the rest, marked with a round white spot on both webs, three quarters of an inch from the end; tail rounded in shape, and besides the common mottlings, is crossed with seven or eight darker, and irregular blackish bars; all but the two middle feathers have an oval white spot, about half an inch from the end; added to which, the very tip of the outmost is white; legs pale reddish, claws hooked.

Inhabits India, called Chuppa major.—Sir J. Anstruther.

The one referred to above is found in Java, which Dr. Horsfield informs us, is called Chaba: it seems in many points to agree with the Bombay Species.

6.—INDIAN GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus Indicus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 588.
Indian Goatsucker, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 196. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 158.

In this the crown and back are whitish ash-colour, marked with minute, dusky lines; cheeks, breast, wing coverts, and secondaries beautifully marked in the same manner, with lines and large spots of rust; prime quills dusky; middle of the tail light ash, crossed with a few black bars, the outmost feather rusty, and black.

Inhabits India.—Lady Impey.

In the drawings of Sir J. Anstruther is one similar, nine inches long. Bill short, blunt, scarcely hooked, with slender hairs, standing forwards; irides dusky; plumage in general dark brown, mottled minutely with ferruginous; beneath from the breast pale buff, mottled across with dusky lines; tail rounded, shorter than in the Bombay Species, crossed with six dusky bars; the quills reach to near the end of the tail; legs stout, dusky red, claws small, and short.

A bird, greatly corresponding with the last description, is among the drawings of General Hardwicke—size, and plumage in general, much the same; on the wings several triangular, longish, pointed dashes of black; second quills rufous, with obscure spots; the greater barred on the margins with reddish buff; under parts, thighs, and vent, pale, and plain; legs the same, but covered with down to the toes, which are brown, middle claw serrated.

7.—LEONA GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus macrodipterus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. lix. *Afzelius, Descr. Sierr. Leon.* t. in ditto.
Caprimulgus longipennis, *Nat. Misc.* pl. 265.
Leona Goatsucker, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 264. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 169.

THIS singular species is about eight inches and a quarter from the bill to the end of the tail, and in colour of plumage much resembles the European Bird; but the remarkable circumstance belonging to it, is the elongated single feather, issuing from the middle of the wing coverts, twenty inches in length; this appears as a plain unwebbed shaft, for fourteen inches and three quarters, having a few solitary hairs on the inside only, from thence expanding into a broad web for the remaining five inches and a quarter of its length: this appendage is mottled, not unlike the darker parts of the rest of the plumage, and crossed with five dusky bars, the base and tip of the expanded part being dusky also; the inner web is seven-eighths of an inch broad, the outer scarcely one-eighth, and tapers by degrees to a point; the whole of the quills and bastard wing barred rufous and dusky alternate, the ends of the feathers dusky and ash-colour mottled; the tail is rounded at the end, and mottled like the rest of the plumage, but with a greater mixture of ash-colour, and all the feathers crossed with five or six dusky, crescent-shaped, spots, bounded within with rufous, and curve downwards; the legs are small, and weak.

Inhabits Sierra Leona, in Africa, from whence several specimens have been brought into England.

8.—NEW-HOLLAND GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus novæ Hollandiæ, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 588.
Crested Goatsucker, *Phill. Bot. Bay*, pl. p. 270. *White's Journ.* pl. p. 241.
New-Holland Goatsucker, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 261. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 170.

LENGTH nine inches and a half. Bill black, the sides of it furnished with bristles; besides which, at the base, before the eyes, are ten or twelve very stiff ones, standing erect so as to represent a crest, barbed sparingly on each side; within the mouth yellow; the general colour of the plumage above is brown, mottled, and crossed with obscure bars of white; under parts of the body, for the most part, white; but the throat, breast, and sides, are crossed with dusky bars; quills plain brown, the edges of four or five of the outer ones dotted with dusky white; the tail rounded in shape, scarcely to be called cuneiform; the two middle feathers five inches long, the outmost four; the two middle are crossed on both webs with twelve dusky white bars, dotted with brown, the others the same, but only on the outer webs; the legs pale yellow, toes long and slender, claws black, but not pectinated.

Inhabits New-Holland; appears about Port Jackson, in March.

9.—BRISTLED GOATSUCKER.

LENGTH about ten inches. Bill black, rather stout, and curved at the point; irides reddish; head, neck, back, and wings, dusky black, marked with thick-set, whitish specks; beneath from the breast dusky white; inner wing coverts the same, mottled with dusky spots; edges of the quills pale, nearly white; tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers three inches and a half long, the outer ones two and three quarters; beneath pale brown, crossed with about six dusky bars; legs yellow; the quills reach about one-third on the tail; at the base of the bill several strong, erect bristles, barbed on the sides.

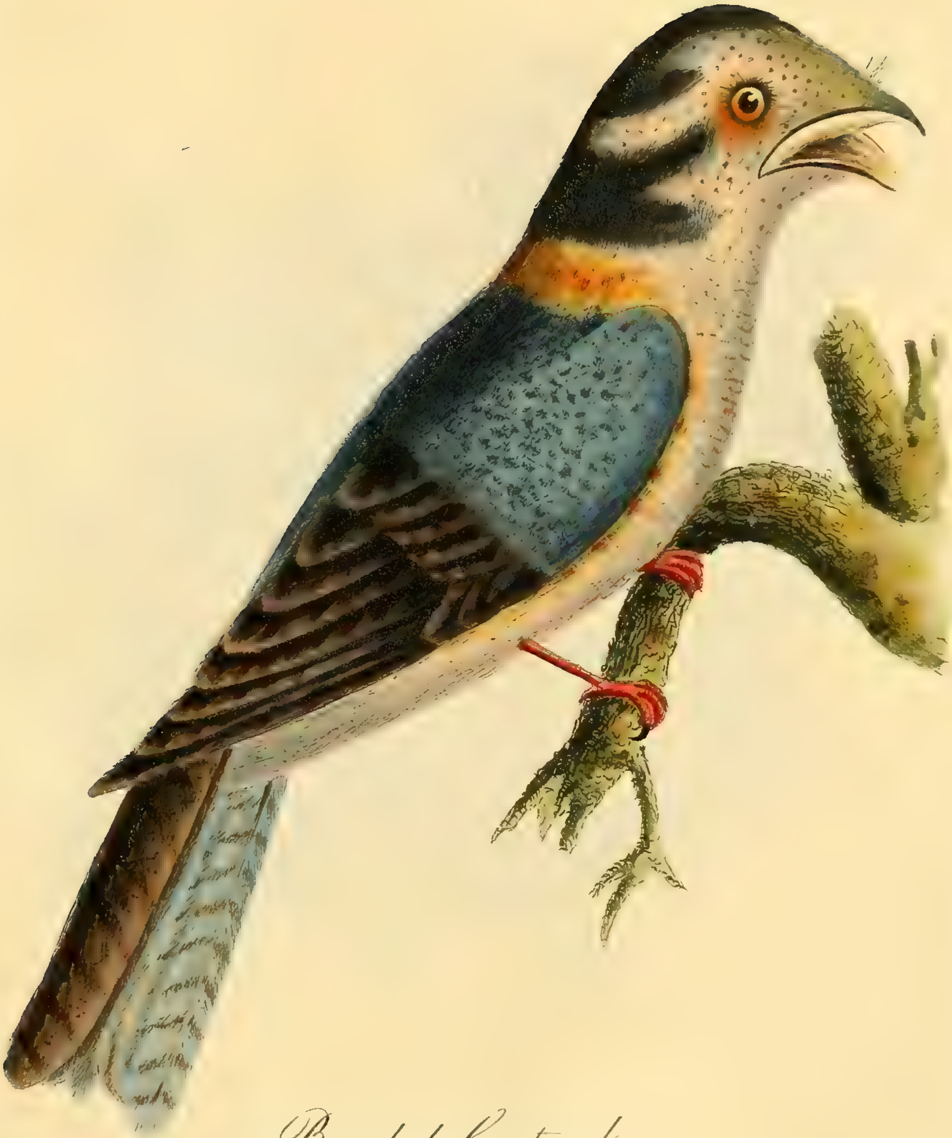
Inhabits New-Holland.—Among the drawings of Mr. Francillon. It seems allied to the last.

10.—BANDED GOATSUCKER.—Pl. cxv.

Caprimulgus vittatus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. lviii.
Banded Goatsucker, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 262. pl. 136. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 152. pl. 17.

SIZE uncertain; supposed to be ten or eleven inches long. Bill black, not very large, and bent at the end; the gape extending

Pl. CXV.



Banded Goatsucker

beneath the eyes, as in many of the Genus; irides yellow; at the base of the bill a few trifling bristles; the head is full of feathers, of a dirty flesh-colour, the rest of the neck and under parts of the body much the same, with a tinge of ferruginous; under the eye, on the sides of the neck, and beneath the wings, crossed with numerous broken lines and markings; the crown of the head and nape are black, curving forwards on each side over the eye; across the back part of the neck a broad band of black, coming forwards on each side, about the middle, where it divides into two parts; the back and wings are dusky blue, powdered with black; quills dusky, edged and spotted with dusky rust-colour; tail a trifle forked, dusky, marked with dull, pale, ferruginous spots on both webs of the feathers, and crossed with ten or eleven obsolete bars of a darker or dusky colour; legs reddish flesh-colour.

Inhabits New South Wales; called by the English, Musquito Hawk; no doubt for the same reason that a similar name is given to the North American Species. Most frequent in July.

11.—STRIGOID GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus Strigoides, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. lviii.
Strigoid Goatsucker, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 262. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 143.

THIS is twice the size of the European Species, appearing at first sight, from being full of feathers, like the Short-eared Owl. The bill black; general colour of the plumage above rusty brown, marked on the head with darker coloured streaks, and the back mottled and streaked with the same; sides of the head, through the eye, pale brown; above it a pale, clouded, whitish streak; on the wing coverts are three oblique, palish, mottled bars; quills brown, with pale spots on the outer margins; the under parts of the body not unlike the upper, marked with narrow, sagittal streaks of brown; tail somewhat forked; legs yellowish.

Inhabits New South Wales with the last, and like it most frequent in July. The native name Bir-reagel.

12.—GRACILE GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus gracilis, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. lviii.
Gracile Goatsucker, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 263. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 145.

THIS is likewise a large species. The bill stout, pale brown, hooked at the point, with several erect bristles at the nostrils; irides and legs yellow; the plumage above mottled and streaked, not greatly unlike our European Species; but the body seems to be of a more slender make, and has a larger tail in proportion : it is spotted on the top of the head with white; all the under parts from the chin are whitish, streaked with ferruginous yellow; quills dusky, crossed with six or seven whitish bars; tail long, even at the end, with eight or nine dark bars, edged with white; quills reach to about half the length.

Inhabits New South Wales; called by the natives, Poo-book.*

13.—FORK-TAILED GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus forficatus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. lix.
Engoulevent à Queue fourchue, *Levail. Ois.* i. 178. pl. 47. 48.
Fork-tailed Goatsucker, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 264. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 167.

THIS is a very large species, and in length twenty-six inches, the body does not exceed the size of the Brown Owl, but the neck and the tail make two-thirds of the length. Bill black, much bent, and when closed, appears very small; on the contrary, the gape is astonishingly large; the upper mandible has a singular kind of notch about the middle, into which the under one shuts, whereby the union of the two is most complete ; the plumage is greatly similar to that of the European Goatsucker, being composed of a mixture of black, brown, rufous, and white; but the most conspicuous character is, the enormous length of tail, which is greatly forked in shape, the two middle feathers not being more than half the length of the outer ones; the legs are yellow.

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* In New-Holland more than one or two of the Owls go by this name.

A male and female of these were by chance procured by M. Levaillant; they had taken their abode in a hollow, decayed tree, which had fallen by the side of the River of Lions, in Great Namaqua Land, in the interior of the Cape of Good Hope. They made a noise somewhat resembling Gher, r, r, r, r; in this not greatly differing from that of Europe.

14.—FICHTEL'S GOATSUCKER.

SIZE of the European Species. Bill moderately large, dusky; plumage in general dark greyish brown, marked all over with white, circular, ring-like spots, of the size of peas; on the quills about five or six on each side of the web; legs weak.

Inhabits New-Holland; communicated by M. de Fichtel, who described it to me from memory; but in whose possession the specimen was, when he related the circumstance.

15.—GRAND GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus grandis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 583. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1029.
——— maximus, *Mus. Lev.* t. 9.
——— Americanus, Ibijau, *Raii,* 272. *Will.* 70. t. 14.
——— Brasiliensis major nævius, *Bris.* ii. 485. *Id.* 8vo. i. 293.
Le Grand Ibijau, Crapaud-volant de Cayenne, *Buf.* vi. 541. *Pl. enl.* 325.
Ibijau the other Species, *Will. Orn. Engl.* 108. § II.—2d parag. pl. 14.—larger figure.
Grand Goatsucker, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 590. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 142.

SIZE of a small Buzzard; length nearly two feet. Bill, to the gape, three inches, width of the gape as much; nostrils covered with bristles; the plumage on the upper parts of the body cream-colour, minutely dotted with brown, and striped with the same down the shafts; on the scapulars much white, especially on the inner parts; outer ridge of the wing brown; quills deep brown, a little barred with white on each side; shafts black; tail eleven inches long, and rounded at the end; colour brown, crossed with seven or eight narrow bars of dotted white; the wings, when closed, nearly reach the end of the tail; legs brown, covered with feathers almost to the toes; the middle claw not serrated.

Inhabits Cayenne.—One, in the possession of the late Sir A. Lever, seemed to be longer than that of Buffon, by one inch and a half. He mentions one that had the breast brownish; perhaps differing in sex from the above. It is said, to keep within the hollow of a decayed tree in the day-time, and to frequent such as are near the water. It is among the largest of its race, and a solitary species. Buffon's Grand Ibijau, is represented in Marcgrave, as having a crest, as also a horn on the head, and has been so copied by Willughby; but as we cannot rely on Marcgrave's figures, we may venture to suppose it no other than the abovementioned.

It is found in Brazil, where it is called Mandalua: the note is a mere melancholy whistle.*

16.—JAMAICA GOATSUCKER.—Pl. cxvi.

Caprimulgus Jamaicensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 584. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1029.
Guira-querea, *Raii,* 180. 3. *Buf.* vi. 536. *Sloan. Jam.* ii. 295.
Mountain Owl, *Brown, Jam.* 473.
Jamaica Goatsucker, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 491. 2. pl. 57. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 144.

SIZE of the Long-eared Owl; length sixteen inches. Bill from the tip to gape two inches and a quarter; the end, for a quarter of an inch or more, bent downwards, and black; the under mandible is

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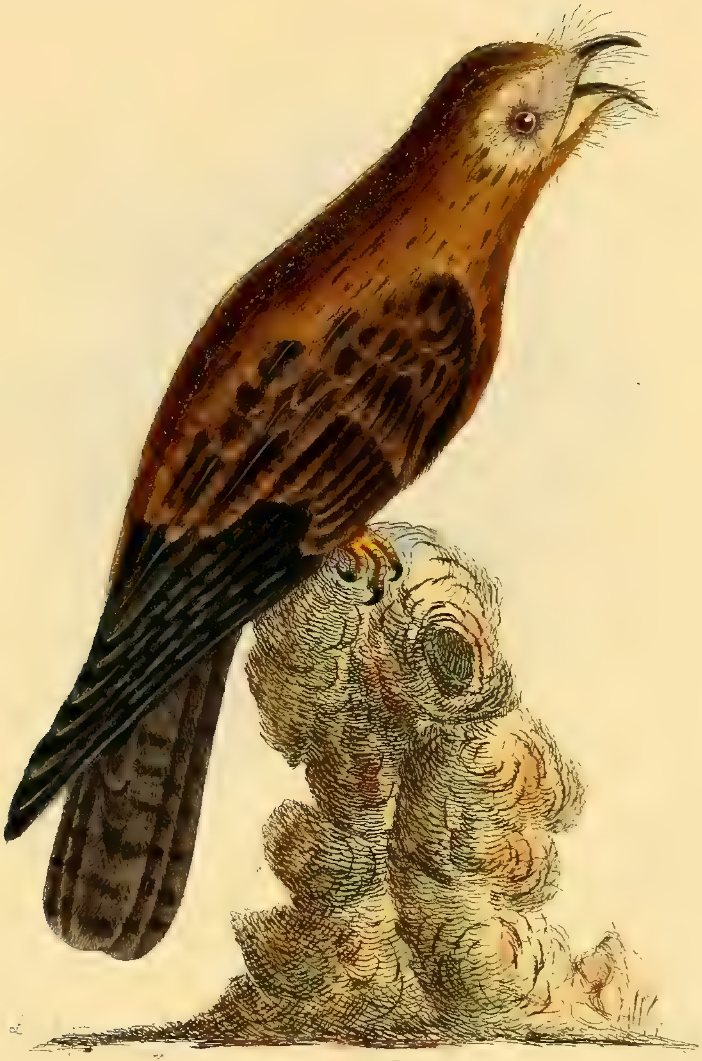
* *Maxim. Tr.* i. 329.



Jamaica Goatsucker.

also bent downwards, corresponding with the upper when shut; nostrils covered with feathers; the eyes surrounded with a disk of feathers not unlike those of Owls; the upper parts of the head, neck, and body, are composed of a mixture of ferruginous and black, streaked longitudinally; wing coverts part deep brown, part ferruginous and brown mixed, many of the feathers irregularly dotted with blackish; some of the inner ones with a mixture of white; the quills deep black brown, marked on the outer edge with eight or nine white spots; tail seven inches long, cinereous, dotted with black, and crossed with seven or eight bars of black brown; the legs pretty large, feathered to the toes, which are yellow, claws black; the middle toe not serrated.

Inhabits Jamaica, but said to be not very common there; the circle of feathers round the eyes having the appearance of an Owl, has occasioned Sloane to give it that name. It inhabits woods, and lives on insects.

17.—PARAGUAN GOATSUCKER.

L'Urutau, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. No. 308.

LENGTH fourteen inches, breadth thirty-one. Bill dark coloured; irides pure yellow; colour not unlike that of the Jamaica Species; throat inclined to rufous; belly whitish brown; wings beneath brown, spotted with white; the tail consists of ten feathers, barred with whitish brown; quills the same; behind the eye, and above it, some small, short, narrow feathers, which the bird can erect as horns.

Inhabits Paraguay, but not very common there; found chiefly in deep woods, and always perches on high and decayed trees; and being like them in colour, is not easily perceived: seen in Paraguay from October to February, and is a sedentary, solitary species; said to make no nest, fastening the eggs to the trees with a kind of gummy matter; but according to Noseda, the eggs, which are two in number, are deposited in a small hole of a dry tree, yet with no appearance of a nest; in colour they are brown, and spotted. One of these birds, attempted to be kept tame, was fed on raw meat, but pined away and died, after March.

This seems to have some affinity to the Jamaica Species, but we are not certain of its being the same.

18.—SCISSARS-TAILED GOATSUCKER.

L'Ibijau à Queue en Ciseaux, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. No. 309.

LENGTH eleven inches and a half, breadth nineteen and a half. Bill five inches and a half; head, neck, and upper parts dusky, spotted with black; a rufous streak from one eye to the other, passing over the hindhead; wing coverts dusky, varied with pale rufous white; throat rufous, but more obscure; belly pale rufous; quills banded with the same; tail six inches and three quarters long, in shape forked; the outer feather exceeds the next by two inches, which is five lines longer than the third; the rest in proportion; the two middle ones very short, and barred with dusky, on a varied brown ground; the rest of the tail dusky, banded rufous white for half the length; the other half whitish, dotted with dusky; legs almost covered with feathers on the fore part.

Inhabits Paraguay. Only found in the Isles of the River, always singly, and in the middle of the winter only, never in spring or summer; is seen continually flying backwards and forwards over the water, and in flying opens and shuts the tail like a pair of scissars.

19.—ÆTHEREAL GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus æthereus, *Maxim. Trav.* i. p. 204.

THIS is twenty-two inches in length. The plumage dirty red, with dark brown and blackish spots; the upper small scapular wing feathers form a dark brown spot; a spotted transverse stripe of the same colour marks the bottom of the breast.

Inhabits Brazil, and has probably not been before noticed; from its large size is a conspicuous species; it rises to a great height in the air, and lowers like a Falcon; but rarely within reach of gun shot.

20.—VIRGINIA GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus Virginianus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 585. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1028. *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 55. pl. 23.
Caprimulgus minor Americanus, *Lin.* i. 346. 1. *β*. *Gerin.* i. 92. t. 100. *Kalm. It.* iii. 93.
Caprimulgus Virginianus, *Bris.* ii. 477. *Id.* 8vo. i. 291.
Whip-poor-Will, *Buf.* vi. 534. *Cat. Car.* iii. pl. 16. *Edw.* pl. 63.
Short-winged Goatsucker, *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 336.
Night Hawk, *Amer. Orn.* v. p. 65. pl. 40. f. 1. 2.
Virginia Goatsucker, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 595. *Id. Sup.* 194. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 153?

THIS is less than the European Species. The bill to the gape nine lines and a half, and beset with very short and weak bristles; plumage on the upper parts of the body dull brown, transversely variegated, and blended with rufous brown, with here and there a mixture of ash-colour, and a little portion of grey on the wings; one inch below the bend of the wing the edge is white for three quarters of an inch; above the eyes, and behind the neck, a few orange spots; beneath the eyes cinereous brown; on the chin a white triangular spot, bending downwards on each side, and mottled with orange beneath; the rest of the under parts reddish white, crossed with dusky streaks, twenty-five or thirty in all; quills dusky, the first five marked with a white spot on both webs, about the middle; but only on the inner webs on the two outer feathers; tail four inches long, much like the quills, all but the two middle feathers marked with a white spot near end, and crossed with seven or eight ash-coloured mottled bars; legs flesh-colour, middle claw serrated; wings a trifle longer than the tail.

Inhabits Virginia in summer, coming in April, chiefly in the mountainous parts, frequently approaching the houses in the evening, where it settles on a rail or post, and cries for several times together like the word, Whip-poor-Will; it continually flies from place to place, repeating the same words; sometimes four or five cry together, and this noise is chiefly after sun-set, and before sun-rise. It catches insects on the wing, but often will sit in a convenient spot, and spring upon them as they fly by, returning to the same place. It arrives in Georgia about the 13th of April, and may be found often in the day-time on the ground, under shady trees, in thick woods, mostly dogwoods; lays two eggs, larger than those of the Caroline Species, not unlike those of the European, but the markings paler, and more numerous.

Probably this may be the Moschito Hawk, of Hudson's Bay; but Mr. Hutchins's description gives the length nine inches and a half, and breadth twenty-three; weighing, when exenterated, one ounce and three quarters. It is called Paysh or Peesh from the note, and is there migratory; said to be very numerous in the interior parts, feeding on muskitoes and flies; at sun-set may be seen swimming along the air, and darting down every now and then, very rapidly, rising again immediately.

In a male bird, received from Mr. Abbot, all but the two middle tail feathers were marked with a white spot on the shaft, about half an inch from the end; and for the most part another on the edge of the inner web parallel; and in some feathers uniting into one streak, so that when the tail is spread, there appears an irregular white band near the end; and in both sexes the white spots on the quills are the same.

In the *Am. Ornith.* the tail is much hollowed out in the middle, appearing forked; and the female has the quills marked with a white spot, as in the male; and this sex also has the spot on the chin, clay-colour instead of white. It is known in Pennsylvania to most persons by the name of Night Hawk.

21.—WHITE-COLLARED GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus semitorquatus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 586. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1031.
Petit Engoulevent tacheté de Cayenne, *Buf.* vi. 540.
—— Crapaud-volant tacheté de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 734.
White-collared Goatsucker, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 599. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 160.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill fifteen lines, black, furnished with small bristles; general colour of the plumage blackish, spotted with rufous and grey; on the fore part of the neck a sort of a half collar of white; the rest of the under parts not greatly differing from those above.

Inhabits Cayenne.—M. Buffon's description is too concise to discriminate the species; that author frequently referring to the *Pl. enlum.* and which he means his reader should consult in addition. We find, in the figure quoted, that the tail is two inches and a half long, rather rounded at the end; general colour dusky black brown, crossed with three or four narrow, rufous, cream-coloured bars, mottled with black, and the ends broadly tipped with the same; greater quills dusky black, marked with paler spots; legs pale.

This perhaps may be a distinct species, but seems somewhat allied to the female of the White-throated, if not a young bird.

M. d'Azara mentions one by the name of Nacunda, which word signifies, in the language of the Guaranis, Wide-Mouth; said to be pretty numerous in Paraguay, but does not winter there. Inhabits fields in preference to woods, and frequents moist places; chaces insects in full day-light; found chiefly in pairs, but sometimes in troops of more than 100; said to lay two eggs on the ground without any kind of nest; length ten inches and a half, breadth twenty-seven. This is variegated in plumage, as some others, but chiefly distinguished by a kind of white narrow horse-shoe, passing from one corner of the mouth to the other under the chin; tail brown, barred deeper brown, and even at the end; shins olive: said to be a new species, but probably allied to the last.

22.—WHIP-POOR-WILL GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus vociferus, Whip-poor-Will, *Am. Orn.* v. p. 71. pl. 41. f. 1. 2. 3. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 1053.

THIS is nine inches and a half long, and extends nineteen. Bill blackish, a quarter of an inch long, and stouter than in the Virginia Species; nostrils prominent; gape very large, and the mouth beset with long, thick, elastic bristles, some extending more than half an inch beyond the point, end in fine hair, and curve inwards; irides bluish black; plumage above variegated with black, pale cream brown, and rust-colour; sprinkled and powdered in such minute streaks and spots, as to defy description; crown light brownish grey, with a longitudinal streak of black, and others radiating from it; back darker; scapulars light, whitish ochre, variegated with two or three oblique deep black streaks; tail rounded; the three outer feathers blackish brown for half the length, from thence pure white to the end; but the exterior edged deep brown nearly to the tip, and regularly studded with light brown spots; the four middle ones marked with herring-bone figures of black, and light ochre, finely powdered the whole of their length; cheeks brown orange, or burnt-colour; chin black, streaked with brown; across the throat a narrow white crescent; breast and belly mottled, and streaked black and yellow ochre; legs purplish flesh-colour, seamed with white; inner edge of the middle claw pectinated.

The female is smaller, much lighter on the upper parts, appearing powdered instead of white on the three lateral tail feathers, and has them tipped, for three quarters of an inch, with cream-colour; the crescent on the throat brownish ochre.

This, Mr. Wilson observes, is the true description of the Whip-poor-Will, and is perfectly distinct from his Night Hawk, or Chuck-will's-Widow; the three being by most people not fairly discriminated. It has the general manners of the Genus, and lays two eggs on the bare ground, like those of the Night Hawk, but darker, and more thickly marbled with dark olive. This is found in many parts of North America, but most plentiful in the state of Kentucky, called the Barrens.

23.—CAROLINA GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus Carolinensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 584. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1028. *Bris.* ii. 475. *Id.* 8vo. i. 290.
Caprimulgus lucifugus, Great Bat, Chuck-will's-Widow, *Bartr. Trav.* 290.
Engoulevent de la Caroline, *Buf.* vi. 532.
Rain Bird, *Brown, Jam.* 467.
Carolina Goatsucker, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 592. *Cates. Car.* i. pl. 8. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 149.

SIZE of our European Species; the length nine inches; breadth twenty-three. Bill dusky; from under each eye, to the nostrils, about eight stiff bristles, some nearly an inch long; plumage above transversely variegated with zigzag, alternate dusky and grey lines; on the crown some spots of the last; that and the neck behind have each feather streaked with blackish down the middle, with three or four pale tawny bars on each side; wing coverts much the same, but the specklings are larger, and the blackish marks more defined, larger, and accompanied with deeper tawny, especially at the ends of the feathers; scapulars, back, and rump, much the same as the crown and nape, but the spots larger; quills black, mottled and barred with tawny; the outer one three quarters of an inch shorter than the second; the third a trifle shorter than the second; vent pale tawny, with three or four undulated lines on each feather; chin, to the breast, dull tawny, transversely undulated with dusky; just above, and on the breast, mixed with blotches of tawny; all the belly dull pale tawny, minutely barred with dusky; tail six inches long, much rounded, the outer feather nearly three quarters of an inch shorter; the four middle ones tawny, mottled with black, and marked with nine or ten oblique bars on each side of the shaft, but not reaching the outer web; the two outer feathers but one mostly white, but the outer web, and round the end tawny, with five large spots of black, from the base to half way; the second the same, but the outer web, next the shaft, white, spotted black at the base; the third much the same, but much more marked with black; the wings reach three-fourths on the tail; middle toe serrated. The female differs, in having all the tail feathers uniform in colour.

The above taken from specimens sent from Georgia, by Mr. Abbot; but we have reason to think, that individuals vary somewhat in colour: the male is said to have a white spot on each tail feather, except the two middle ones, forming an incomplete band when spread; and some have a white band under the throat, and several spots of white on the pinions of the wings; and such are supposed to be old birds.

Inhabits Virginia and Carolina; appears only in the evening, or when the sky, obscured with clouds, betokens rain; hence the name of Rain Bird: called, in Georgia, the Great Bat; arrives the middle of April, lays two eggs on the ground; these are bluish white, very thickly marked all over with irregular spots of brown, so as almost to obscure the ground colour. By the hunters it is said, that the wild deer feed when the Goatsuckers fly: it is observed, that not only this, but some others, very frequently settle lengthways on the limb of a tree, rather than across, though this is not constant; it is known by the name of Chuck-will's-Widow; and in the northern provinces, Whip-poor-Will; though, according to Kalm, the sound is more like Whipperiwhip, with a strong accent on the first and last syllable; it appears the end of April, and departs in August.

24.—POPETUE GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus Popetue, *Vieill. Amer.* i. p. 56. pl. 29. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 164.

LENGTH eight inches and a half. Bill black; general colour of the plumage above dusky brown, marked with white and pale rufous spots; chin and throat pale buff-colour; wing coverts white at the ends; quills in general black, but the third, fourth, and fifth, are crossed in the middle with a white band, which appears transparent at a certain distance; tail black, forked, crossed with rufous white bands; several of the outer feathers white, crossed with narrow bars of black; wings and tail equal in length.

Inhabits America; and at first sight might appear to be related to the Carolina Species; but according to M. Vieillot, it differs in colour, as also in size, and form of the tail, as well as manners.

25.—GREY GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus griseus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 584. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1039.
L'Engoulevent gris, *Buf.* vi. 548.
Grey Goatsucker, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 592. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 161.

LENGTH thirteen inches. Bill twenty lines long, brown above, yellowish beneath; general colour of the plumage grey; wings dusky black, barred with pale grey; tail more than five inches long, brownish grey, barred with brown, and very little longer than the wings.

Inhabits Cayenne.

26.—AMERICAN GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus Americanus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 587. *Lin.* i. 346. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1032. *Borowsk.* iii. 152.
Caprimulgus Jamaicensis, *Bris.* ii. 480. *Id.* 8vo. i. 191. *Raii,* 180. 4. *Sloan. Jam.* 296. t. 255. 1. *Kram.* 81. 2.
Strix capite lævi, &c. *Brown, Jam.* 473.
L'Engoulevent à lunettes, *Buf.* vi. 543.
American Goatsucker, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 600. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 163.

SIZE of our European Species; length eleven inches,* breadth ten. Bill black, beset with bristles; nostrils very prominent, standing out one-eighth of an inch; the general colour of the plumage a mixture of grey, black, and fillemot colour, palest on the wings and tail; the latter four inches long, and the wings, when closed, do not reach much beyond the base of it; legs brown.

27.—SHARP-TAILED GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus acutus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 587. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1031.
L'Engoulevent acutipenne de la Guiane, *Buf.* vi. 547. *Pl. enl.* 732.
Sharp-tailed Goatsucker, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 600. *Id. Sup.* 195. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 168.

LENGTH seven inches and a half. Bill black; top of the head and neck transversely striped with rufous brown and black; sides of the head the same, most inclined to rufous; back grey, crossed with black stripes; beneath the same, but the ground colour rufous; tail a trifle longer than the wings, pale rufous, dotted with black, and barred at the end with the same, the bar margined above with white; the end of each feather continued into a sharp point, being bare of webs as in the Thorn-tailed Warbler,† but more similar to that of the Aculeated Swallow.‡

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* Sloane says seven. Perhaps his measure might only extend to the base of the tail.

† See p. 147.

‡ See p. 304.

Inhabits Guiana. Buffon observes, that birds of this Genus mix with the Bats, which is not singular, as they appear at the same hours, and prey on the same food. I have found the bodies of cockchafers* in the stomach of the Horseshoe-Bat,† of which this animal eats the bodies only, rejecting the other parts, which may be found strewed ou the ground about its haunts.

28.—GEORGIAN GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus Carolinensis, Chuck-will's-Widow, *Am. Orn.* vi. p. 95. pl. 54. f. 2.
L'Ibiyaú à Queue singulaire, *Voy. d'Azara,* iv. No. 315 ?
Long-winged Goatsucker, *Arct. Zool.* ii. pl. 18.
Short-winged Goatsucker, *Arct. Zool.* No. 336. Descrip. ? *Shaw's Zool.* x. 151.

LARGER than the European Species; length twelve inches. From the point of the bill to the nostrils about a quarter of an inch; but the gape is enormous, and continued three quarters of an inch beyond the eyes; colour of the bill pale rufous, with the point curved and black; along the edge of the upper mandible seven or eight stout, black bristles, some of them nearly an inch long, and barbed on the sides; plumage, on the upper parts, not unlike that of the European Species, but darker, being spotted and marbled with black, rufous, and ash-colour; and every where powdered with minute specks of black, with here and there irregular darker spots, approaching to black; the inner part of the bend of the wing mixed ferruginous; over the eye a streak of black and white mixed; the under parts, from the chin, ferruginous, crossed with irregular lines of black; under tail coverts ferruginous brown, crossed with a few lines of black; breast much darker than the rest of the under parts; quills dusky, barred with rufous; tail six inches long, and much rounded at the end; the four middle feathers dull rufous, powdered with black specks, with seven or eight darker blotches down the shafts; the three others, on each side, powdered, and blotched rufous and black; the inner webs wholly white, but on the exterior feathers not reaching quite to the end; the colour beneath is buff, where it is white above; and the wings reach three-fourths on the tail; the first quill is three quarters of an inch shorter than the second and third, which are the longest; legs stout, brown; the middle toe much pectinated.

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* Scarabæus Melolontha.—*Lin.*

† *Hist. Quadr.* ii. p. 316. No. 512.

The female is much the same, as are all the tail feathers, but the three outer ones are ferruginous for three-fourths at the end, very little mixed with black.

The above described from specimens furnished by Mr. Abbot, from whom we find that it inhabits Georgia. A pair of them are in the Collection of Mr. Bullock, in the male of which is a white band.

From the description of M. d'Azara, his bird, above quoted, seems to be the same; but the tail is said to be singularly constructed, the feathers being irregular in respect to length, which is about three inches and two-thirds, and the end appearing as if a piece was hollowed out of a square. Be this as it may, I see no such circumstance in Mr. Abbott's specimen, nor in those of Mr. Bullock; and it may be possible, that as M. d'Azara saw but the one from which he describes this irregularity of the tail, it may not be a constant character.

This, according to Mr. Wilson, is truly the Chuck-will's-widow, and not to be confounded with the Whip-poor-Will, for the note it utters is similar to the former, and not to the latter words. Is very numerous in the Chichasaw Country, and throughout the Mississippi Territory, in April and May, keeping up a continual noise the whole evening, and in moonlight throughout the whole night; in September they retire from the United States; called, by some, the Great Virginian Bat.

29.—WHITE-THROATED GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus albicollis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 585. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1030.
L'Ibijau, *Voy. d'Azara,* iv. No. 310.
White-throated Goatsucker, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 596. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 155.

LENGTH twelve inches, breadth nineteen. Bill brown, with a black tip; nostrils rather prominent; plumage rufous brown, dotted with black; upper part of the body the same, but more obscure; on the throat a large triangular white mark, the feathers fringed with dusky; under parts of the body pale brown, crossed with dusky lines; scapulars, and most of the wing coverts, marked with a black band near the end; the tips yellowish buff; second quills spotted with cream-colour on the outer web; the greater dusky black, crossed about the middle with a white bar; tail somewhat cuneiform; the four middle feathers like the back, barred with dusky; the next on each side white; the last but one white on the inner web, and dusky black on the outer; near the base a white spot; the exterior dusky black, but white on the inner web, near the base; legs brown, middle claw very long, and greatly serrated.

Inhabits Cayenne.—In the collection of General Davies. Is also found at all seasons in Paraguay.

30.—BERBICE GOATSUCKER.

LENGTH scarcely nine inches. Bill stout at the base, with a few strong bristles; plumage above not unlike that of the European Species; round the back part of the neck a rufous crescent; on the wing coverts some mottlings of white; on the throat a large spot of white; on the back a mottled mixture of rufous and white; under parts chiefly waved rufous and dusky, towards the vent whitish; on the first three quills a white spot on the outer web, about the middle, and another opposite on the inner; the two middle tail feathers mottled, and crossed with seven or eight narrow dusky bars; the four others much the same, with a large spot of white on the inner web, occupying from about one quarter from the base to half an inch of the end, then a bar of black, the rest to the base again white; quills and tail of equal length; legs pale brown, middle claw deeply pectinated.—A second specimen of these differed in having no white on the throat.

One supposed to be the female, had the same general markings, without the rufous crescent behind, or white on the throat; and no white on either quills or tail; but on the four first quills was a rufous spot on the inner webs; and the tail feathers barred within with rufous clay-colour; legs and toes as in the male, and the claws as much pectinated.

Inhabits Berbice.—In the collection of Mr. Mc. Leay. The name attached was Sipyoc; but the supposed female was named Wahoerajoe.

31.—WHITE-NECKED GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus Cayanus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 587. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1031.
L'Engoulevent varié de Cayenne, *Buf.* vi. 545.
Crapaud-volant varié de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 760.
L'Ibiyau aux Ailes et Queue blanches, *Voy. d'Azara,* iv. No. 314.
White-necked Goatsucker, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 599. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 1045. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 159.

LENGTH seven inches and a half. Bill black, at the base above several long bristles; irides yellow; head grey, with fine transverse lines of black, and a tinge of rufous; neck behind the same, but more distinct; sides of the head, under the eye, marked with five rufous streaks, transversely striped with black; back rufous, marked across with black in the same manner; wing coverts grey and black mixed; on the wings a bar of white; throat and fore part of the neck white; the breast and belly grey and black mixed, interspersed with a few white spots; lower belly and thighs whitish, spotted with black; quills black, the first five marked with a white spot; the two middle feathers of the tail grey, crossed with five or six blackish bands; the others black, bordered with white, which takes up most space on the outer feathers; legs yellow brown.

Inhabits Cayenne, where it is found in the plantations; frequently quivers the wings, and utters a weak cry, like that of a toad; also another noise, not unlike that of a dog; it is not very shy, for it will suffer any one to come very near before it will fly away, and when disturbed, perches at no very great distance: it is not a rare species.

The tail in the *Pl. enlum.* is more than four inches long, and nearly even at the end; the middle feathers cinereous, marbled with black dots, with five or six narrow curved black bars; the exterior feather white, crossed about the middle with an oblique narrow black bar, the same near the tip; the two next feathers white within, but divided in the middle of the white with black, and a broad margin of black on the outer web, continuing round and including the end of the feather.

Only seen in Paraguay from September to November, hence may be supposed a Bird of Passage there; said have a note or cry similar to the word Chuyguiguigui.

32.—GUIANA GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus Guianensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 586. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1030.
Le Montvoyau de la Guiane, *Buf.* vi. 549.
Crapaud volant, ou Tette-chevre roux de la Guiane, *Pl. enl.*733.
L'Ibiyau jaspé, *Voy. d'Azara,* iv. No. 313.
Guiana Goatsucker, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 598. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 148.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill black, three quarters of an inch long, and beset with bristles; the general colour of the plumage fulvous, irregularly mixed with rufous, being in longitudinal streaks on the crown and nape, and irregularly transverse on the rest of the upper parts, with a mixture of black markings; the under parts not far different in colour from the upper, but the markings are all placed transverse, being narrow rufous bars, edged above and below with black or dusky; on each side, from the gape, a white band, passing in the direction of the jaw, and under the throat; quills black, the five or six first marked about the middle with a white spot; the tail three inches long, nearly even, but the outmost feather is nearly half an inch shorter than the rest; the four middle irregularly mixed fulvous grey, and rufous, with six or seven narrow irregular blackish bands; the rest of the tail feathers black; the wing, when closed, reaches to within about an inch of the end of the tail; legs brown.

Inhabits Guiana, and is found among the shrubs in the morning and evening. It is said to repeat the three syllables Mont-voy-au, very distinctly, whence the name given to it.

33.—RUFOUS GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus rufus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 586. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1030. *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 57. pl. 25.
L'Engoulevent roux de Cayenne, *Buf.* vi. 550.
Crapaud volant, ou Tette-chevre de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 735.
L'Ibiyau roux, *Voy. d'Azara,* iv. No. 311.
Rufous Goatsucker, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 597. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 163.

LENGTH ten inches and a half. Bill pale brown, small; from the tip to the gape one inch and a half; irides yellow; plumage in general more or less rufous, irregularly marked with black in different shades, streaked longitudinally on the upper parts, and mixed with irregular and oblique markings; wing coverts, and most of the under parts, crossed with blackish lines, which increase in breadth as they are more backward; the upper part of the belly most inclines to black, the lower to rufous; quills barred alternate rufous and black, appearing like small chequers; tail four inches long, or more, somewhat rounded at the end, mottled not unlike the back, and crossed with seven or eight irregular dusky brown bars, the tips of the feathers paler than the rest; the tail is longer by about half an inch than the quills when closed; legs flesh-colour, rather long. In the woods of Paraguay.

A.—M. Buffon mentions one from Louisiana in possession of M. Mauduit, similar to the above, which was nine inches long. The bill two inches, with eight or ten very stiff bristles, the point black, with a yellowish base; general colour of the plumage much resembling the other, but the transverse stripes broader on the neck, and the rufous more pale at that part, forming a kind of collar; the rest of the under parts, as in the former. M. Vieillot says, that the Rufous Goatsucker is called in Florida, Chuck Will's Widow; rarely met with farther north than South Carolina, and is confounded with the Whip-poor-Will, or Carolina Goatsucker, but is a different bird.

34.—BRAZILIAN GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus Brasilianus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 586. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1031.
———— Brasiliensis nævius, *Bris.* ii. 483. *Id.* 8vo. i. 292.
———— Americanus minor, *Raii*, 27. 2. *Will.* 70. t. 14.
Ibijau, *Buf.* vi. 539. *Will. Engl.* 108. *Pet. Gaz.* t. 59. 1.
Brazilian Goatsucker, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 598. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 161.

SIZE of a Swallow. Bill dusky, small, nostrils not covered; eyes blackish, surrounded outwardly with a ring of yellowish white; irides dusky; the upper parts of the plumage blackish, marked with small white dots, mixed with a little yellow; the under parts also variegated with black and white; wings and tail even; the middle claw serrated on the outer edge; legs small, dusky.

Inhabits Brazil; is said frequently to spread out the tail in the shape of a fan.

35.—GOLD-COLLARED GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus torquatus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 587. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1032.
——— Brasiliensis, *Bris.* ii. 481. *Id.* 8vo. i. 292.
Guira-querea, *Raii,* 27. 3. *Will.* 71. *Id. Engl.* p. 108. pl. 14. *Klein,* 82. 3.
Gold-collared Goatsucker, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 601. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 162.

SIZE of a Lark in the body, but appears much larger, and has long wings and tail; upper mandible hooked, with ten or twelve thick bristles; eyes black; the head large, flat, and broad; general colour of the plumage cinereous brown, marked with spots of a dull yellow, as well as some whitish ones round the neck, intermixed after the manner of a Sparrow Hawk; round the neck, behind the head, it has a ring of a dark golden colour; the two middle tail feathers eight inches long; the others much shorter; legs dusky; claws black, the middle toe the longest, and the claw finely serrated.

Inhabits Brazil.

** *WITH LARGE AND STRONG BILLS.*

36.—GREAT-HEADED GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus megacephalus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* lviii.
Great-headed Goatsucker, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 265. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 141.

THIS seems to be the largest yet known, being full thirty inches in length. The bill exceedingly stout, more so than in any species which has come under our observation, colour pale brown; irides yellow; the head and neck remarkably large, and full of feathers, with a series of longer feathers, arising at the base of the bill, and standing upright, like a crest; general colour of the plumage dull black, or dusky brown, mottled and streaked with whitish and rust-colour; breast pale dull ferruginous; belly pale ash-colour; quills marked with seven or more bars of black and white, the white being bordered above with black; tail rounded at the end, crossed as the quills, with six or seven bars of black and dusky white on each side of the shaft; the wings reach a trifle beyond the base of the tail; legs pale yellowish brown.

Inhabits New South Wales.

37.--TRINIDAD GOATSUCKER.

LENGTH about eighteen inches, of which the tail is seven; expanse of wing three feet. Bill large and strong, upper mandible considerably hooked, with a notch at about the third of an inch from the end, as in many of the Falcon Genus; the under mandible shuts in beneath the bend of the upper; from the gape to the tip about two inches; colour of the bill that of brown horn; the base set with numerous, strong, and curved bristles; general colour of the plumage fillemot; feathers on the neck, back, and rump varied and barred with a darker brown, or rather black; those of the head, throat, breast, belly, and under coverts of the wings and tail, with central whitish, or cream-coloured, ocellate spots, margined with black; the lesser wing coverts brown, those of the last row having each one of the above described ocellated spots in their centre; the greater wing coverts faintly barred with black; the scapulars barred, and spotted with black; primary quills black, the outer margins varied with brown and black; the outmost feathers with a row of white spots, margined with black on the outer edge; the secondary quills brown, barred and varied with black; on the two outermost a row of spots, similar to those on the primaries, along their exterior margin; tail slightly wedged, the feathers acuminate, barred and varied with black; outer ones with a row of marginal spots, similar to those on the quill feathers; legs and feet naked, claws of a moderate size, but none of them pectinated.

Inhabits the Island of Trinidad, and adjacent parts; has a plump body, and excessively fat, particularly the abdominal region and rump. I owe the above account to the kindness of J. V. Thompson, Esq. who informed me, that he first became acquainted with this bird at the regimental mess in Trinidad, in 1803, where they were served up without the heads or feet, under the name of Dumpy Ducks, or Diablotins, and said to be considered as one of the greatest delicacies afforded by the Island; but as they did not seem to be much relished by unassimilated palates, and wishing first to know what description of bird it was, at that time did not taste of them; but considered them of the greater interest, as no person could be found capable of furnishing the requisite information: and it was not till 1809 that he again met with them, although annually brought to market, which the little that could be collected of their history will in some measure explain.

They inhabit coves of the Islands forming the Bocases, an entrance into the Gulf of Paria, accessible only at the very lowest ebb tides, and in moderate weather; and as they are never observed on the wing in the day time, most probably, like the rest of the Genus, seek their food in the absence of the sun; here they breed, during the early part of spring, and it is at the time of new and full moon, in April and May, that the people, who are acquainted with these coves, resort thither; when finding the young ones not sufficiently fledged to be able to fly, they speedily fill their boats; not, however, despising the old ones, many of which are knocked down with sticks, and constitute a portion of their cargo: but as such as happen to be killed, in this horrible affray, amid the screeches of the whole, and the attacks of the old ones, will not, in many instances, keep a sufficient time to reach the market; these are most generally packed on the spot, in barrels, with bay salt, after being plucked, gutted, and divested of their heads and feet; and are sold from about a shilling to as far as eighteen-pence a piece sterling; and it is astonishing with what avidity this noisy cargo is bought up by all classes of the people, the moment it reaches the town wharf; so that a boat load of many hundreds entirely disappears in the course of an hour or two.

They have a strong and disagreeable fishy smell, but some people resemble it to that of the cockroach,* and when dressed look like a round lump of fat, the little flesh there is tasting more like that of a sucking pig than any other, but yet with a flavour and lusciousness peculiarly its own. But what is most extraordinary, that in a family wholly supposed to be insectivorous, this should constitute a singular and solitary exception, and be found to subsist (at least during the breeding season) entirely on fruit; for on examining the stomach of a dozen of them, young and old, no other species of food whatever, but the fruit of the palm, appeared, of which the nuclei and green husky skin, detached from them and rolled up, alone remained, the intermediate and softer part having digested away: these nuclei were about the size of the small black cherry, and belong to a palm with which Mr. Thompson was not acquainted. The collector in ornithology will find a very troublesome task in preserving this bird, the skin adhering with such uncommon closeness and tenacity to the granular fat, which every where covers the body, and which liquifies under the touch: it may, however, be separated, but with great delicacy and perseverance.† It is to be lamented, that a specimen which Mr. Thompson had prepared for the Cabinet, and presented to me, was so eaten up by Dermestes, that few, besides the large wing and tail feathers, remained perfect; but it is to be hoped, that some future collector may be more fortunate.

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* Blatta Americana.

† The grease of the young birds just killed is melted, and run into pots of white clay, and known by the name of Guacharo Butter; it is so pure as to keep a twelvemonth, without being rancid. At the Convent of Caripe no other is used in the Monk's kitchen—*De Humbolt, Trav.*

We believe that the above species is not already known to ornithologists, unless the following extract from Monsieur Depens, in his *History of South America*, may allude to it. He says, " In the " Mountain Turmeriquiri, situated in the interior of the Government " of Cumana, there is a cavern called Guacharo: it is immense, and " serves as a habitation of millions of nocturnal birds, (a new Species " of the Caprimulgus of Linnæus,) whose fat yields the Oil of " Guacharo."

This, or a species greatly similar, is mentioned by M. de Humboldt* as inhabiting a dark cavern, formed by rocks, thrown together by the hand of Nature, in the Cordilleras; over which the famous bridges of Icononzo are thrown. " Numberless flights of nocturnal birds " haunt the Crevice, and which we were led at first to mistake for " Bats of a gigantic size; thousands of them are seen flying over " the surface of the water. The Indians assured us, that they are of " the size of a Fowl, with a curved beak and an Owl's eye. They " are called Cacas, and the uniform colour of their plumage, which " is brownish grey, leads me to think, that they belong to the Genus " of Caprimulgus,† the species of which is so various in the Cordil- " leras. It is impossible to catch them on account of the depth of " the valley, and they can be examined only by throwing down " rockets to illumine the sides of the rock."

38.—WEDGE-TAILED GOATSUCKER.

LENGTH twenty inches. Bill stout and thick as in the Crow, much hooked, notched near the tip, and brown; from the point to the gape of the mouth two inches and a half; between the nostrils some erect bristles pointing forwards, forming a sort of hairy crest, which extends beyond the bill; plumage above ash-colour, streaked with dusky down the shafts of the feathers, mottled on each side with a white spot; beneath pale ash-colour, mottled with white and brown, and marked down the shafts with a dusky black streak; quills dusky, the third the longest, the exterior shorter by one inch and a quarter, and a little serrated on the outer edge, similar to very many of the Owl Genus, and all of them marked on the outer web with six or seven white spots at regular distances, and on the inner with some marbled bars; the tail is seven inches and a half long, moderately cuneiform, the two middle feathers pointed at the ends, the outer one an inch and a half shorter, the intermediate graduating in proportion; all of them mottled on the back, and crossed with seven or eight undulated dusky black bars; legs stout, brown; the wings, when closed, reach rather beyond the middle of the tail; the middle claw not pectinated.

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* Researches concerning the Institutions and Manners of the ancient Inhabitants of America, by Helen Maria Williams, transcribed from Humbolt.

† M. de Humboldt gives it the significant name of Steatornis.

Inhabits New-Holland.—In the collection of Lord Stanley.

39.—COLD-RIVER GOATSUCKER.

LENGTH nineteen inches. Bill three inches long, very stout, and hooked; plumage dark, varied, streaked with black down the shafts of the feathers, each of which is tipped with black; quills marked on the outer web with five white spots; tail seven inches and a half long, pale, mottled and somewhat banded, each feather ending in a point, but no white spots on any of them; legs stout, black, the segments whitish.

Inhabits New-Holland.—A specimen brought from the Cold River.

40.—HORSFIELD'S GOATSUCKER.

Podargus Javensis, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. 141. *Horsf. Research. in Java,*—Part 2d.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill broader than the head, pointed and bending at the tip; nostrils covered with a flap; plumage Isabella colour, inclining to rufous, spotted, or powdered with brown; tail fasciated and waved; the quills, from the second to the sixth, emarginated externally; the first short; the fourth and fifth longer; the rest gradually shorter; the wings shorter than the tail; claws simple, and nearly equal.

Inhabits Java, where it is very rare; Dr. Horsfield only met with one of them. It has the manners of the Goatsucker. The name in Java, is Chaba-wonno.

END OF VOL. VII.

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